Centennial History

Kutztown, Pennsylvania

1815-1915

DR. HENRY W. SAUL
President Kutztown Centennial Association

THE

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF KUTZTOWN

PENNSYLVANIA

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE INCORPORATION
OF THE BOROUGH—1815–1915

COMPILED BY THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE OF THE KUTZTOWN CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION

W. W. DEATRICK, A. M., Sc. D., Chairman

1915

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KUTZTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

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FOREWORD

KUTZTOWN BOROUGH was one hundred years old in March of the present year. The town is about half a century older. Soon after the laying out, in 1755, of "The Great Road,' —the Easton Road it has long been called —a straggling hamlet, a hotel or two and some other buildings, sprang up at the crossing of the Saucony. In 1779 the town was formally laid out. From that time to this there has been growth, rapid at times, slow, almost at a standstill, at other times, but ever continuous.

This century, or century and a half, of existence of the town has been marked by events, quite as numerous and quite as noteworthy as those that have happened in most towns of the size in such a period. That these happenings might not be forgotten; that some already well-nigh forgotten incidents might be preserved to the generation coming after us; that the Centennial of Kutztown might be marked by more than the passing shows of the week of celebration that begins July 1, this year of grace; that all who read may know what of interest, great or little, has happened in our town; that the world may learn how Kutztown has grown and what a little city it is today, this CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF KUTZTOWN has been prepared.

The Historical Committee, charged by the Kutztown Centennial Association with the preparation of this volume, have found, in the course of their researches, that the history of the town is much fuller and much more stirring and interesting than even those who knew most about the matter had any notion. Readers of this volume will find some stories not told in print before. They will find here, committed to the art preservative, tales which they heard in childhood days and which they have nearly or quite forgotten. Such ones will be thankful, we are sure, that this work has been undertaken. Historians may find here, as in local histories often, some contribution to the larger history of county, state, or nation.

The book is not all history. A considerable portion of the volume is devoted to a telling to the world at large of what may be seen if folks come to Kutztown; to a not exaggerated setting forth of the industries, businesses, and social institutions of the place; as well as to some account of people now or once resident in the town. This feature will, doubtless, be of interest. More than this, however,—these records of the present time will, certainly, by and by, prove as interesting and valuable to the future writer of a fuller, better history as the pamphlet of Professor Ermentrout, issued in 1876, was to the compilers of this book.

Readers will, certainly, discover errors in this publication. But for these indulgence is craved. No one is more conscious than the editor, chairman of the committee, of the shortcomings of the volume. That omissions, mis-statements, duplications, and even contradictions will be found is quite likely. Some misprints will occur. Critics may notice lack of uniformity in style.

Kind indulgence is, nevertheless, requested. It is proper, however, to say that not all that may be taken for error is really such. In the reprints of old documents the strange spelling and unusual phraseology are not the fault of the copyist or printer—at least not in many cases. An honest effort has been made to follow the rule at present accepted by historians—to reprint such documents with all their peculiarities. For what is not explicable in this way the editor feels that this much of explanation is due to his colleagues and himself. Lack of uniformity, especially, in style, is the result of the book being the work of many hands. There was lack of time for desirable consultation between the co-workers, and editorial supervision has been far from what was desirable. As the material came in it became a physical impossibility to examine all of it even cursorily.

The editor was hampered greatly in the work by the death of the Rev. J. J. Cressman, on whom reliance was placed for researches and write-ups on certain portions of the work.

Another reason for what some may consider worthy of criticism is that much to which time for consideration should have been given was brought to light only within the last few weeks, in which time there was great increase of interest in the forthcoming history. The amount of time and labor involved in ferreting out the truth of a matter when tradition conflicted with tradition, or when tradition was found to be at vanance with discovered records, is known only to those who have had experience in such studies.

Histories, if they are to be relatively free from errors such as have been mentioned.

cannot be written to order or completed by a time set in advance. At first there was difference of opinion as to the time when this history should appear. The chairman and some other members of the committee were of opinion that its publication should take place after the Centennial. The judgment of the majority was that it should be finished before the celebration. That judgment has been accepted and the wonder is that so much has been accomplished and with so little of error, as is believed. The Centennial could not be postponed—the work had to be gotten ready before the opening of the celebration.

The committee, especially the chairman, regrets exceedingly that there are imperfections due to hurried preparation and lack of opportunity for full revision. It is as a body thankful that so much has been done so well, especially by those who have come to the assistance of the editor and committee.

To his colleagues on the committee and to all who have helped in any way, the editor herewith returns his thanks. Of readers and critics he begs kind indulgence. Concluding, he invites criticism. Notification of errors which may be discovered will be thankfully received. In this way the publication at some future time of a fuller, more accurate history than the present one may be made possible.

W. W. Deatrick, *Editor*
Chairman of Historical Committee

Kutztown, Pa.
June 23, 1915

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THE KUTZTOWN CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION—ITS INCEPTION AND HISTORY

On March 4, 1909, the Kutztown Town Council held its annual reorganization, at which time Dr. H. W. Saul delivered his inaugural address as burgess. He referred to 1915 as being the time when Kutztown would be one hundred years old as an incorporated borough and suggested that preparations should be commenced to raise money fittingly to celebrate the occasion.

After thanking Council for confidence reposed in him and making some other remarks, the newely elected Burgess said:

"At the present time I have nothing to offer other than to give out one suggestion, or rather a train of thoughts that came to me like an inspiration, while making one of my drives in the country. It is this: In 1915 this borough will be one hundred years old. It behooves us, as American citizens, yea, as citizens of the Borough of Kutztown, befittingly to commemorate and celebrate this all important centennial event. To do this in a proper way requires time, energy, and money. Money is the least, for it is the easiest to command. How will you do it? Draw up a list, call it the 'Roll of Honor,' and get on this roll the names of all the sons and all the daughters who were ever born within the border limits of the Borough of Kutztown, and who are still among the living, even though they are spread over the broad expanse of the entire United States, or reside in other climes or dwell in the remotest corners of the universe. Get at least 500 on this roll and have each of them pay but one dollar a year. In one year you will have $500 and in six years you will have $3000. But this is not enough. How will you get more? Every industry, every business man, and every hotel-keeper in the borough is willing to subscribe at least $25. The Keystone State Normal School on the top of the hill will be only too glad to help the cause along with at least $200. Let the public school children enter into the patriotism and once a year contribute their pennies, nickels or dimes, and in this way raise another hundred dollars during the course of the six years. Let the Borough Council donate several hundred dollars. In all this time the money, as it comes in, will be deposited in our local bank and earn three per cent interest per annum. Then the sum will be approximately $6000 or $7000, with which you can begin to celebrate this great event. To make the event all the more complete, we want all the sons and all the daughters who may have been absent five, ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, or more years to come home to their own native town and have a grand, gala time in the old home during that summer week of 1915. Gentlemen, we are so situated and we have the facilities to make this a complete success if we only start in time. Let us make it our aim to excel, eclipse, and place in the shade, if such a thing is possible, that grand and spectacular celebration which was held some years ago in the city of Reading. Then, if we fall short in attaining such a high standard, our efforts will at least be laudable."

A special meeting of Council was held on March 12, 1909, to consider the suggestion. A number of citizens were present. President of Council, L. A. Stein, stated the object of the meeting to be the advisability of a permanent organization for the purpose of celebrating the centennial year, 1915. A financial committee was created for the purpose of raising money to defray the necessary expenses of a Centennial Celebration. This committee consisted of the Burgess, the members of the Town Council, and its secretary, the five active ministers of the Gospel of the churches of the Borough, the publishers and editors of "The Patriot," and enough other citizens to swell the committee to twenty-five. At a subsequent meeting the committee was increased to fifty members. These persons pledged themselves to pay each no less than seven dollars for the purpose named. A Roll of Honor was created, with an appropriate heading, to be signed by the contributors.

Dr. H. W. Saul, Burgess, was then unanimously elected president, A. S. Heffner secretary, Arthur Bonner treasurer, Rev. R. B. Lynch, V. H. Hauser, and A. S. Christ trustees. William B. Schaeffer, E. P. DeTurk, and Walter S. Dietrich were elected auditors. Later, because of increasing interest and consequent augmentation of necessary correspondence, Herman A. Fister, cashier of the Farmers Bank, was elected corresponding secretary, all to serve one year. All the officers were re-elected from year to year up to the time of the celebration.

On April 26, 1909, a letter from Dr. Albert J. Kutz, of Northampton, England, offering a donation of $100.00 to the centen-

nial fund was received. This offer was made good on May 4, 1915, by a draft from a London Bank for $100.29. At the meeting of the association on May 27 a rising vote of thanks was extended to Doctor Kutz.

Although Kutztown was incorporated March 1st, 1815, it was not deemed wise to celebrate the centennial in March last on account of the conditions of the weather at that season, and so the Kutztown Centennial Association on November 18, 1913, de-

A. S. Heffner
Secretary of the Association

termined that the celebration should be held from July 1 to 7, inclusive.

The Kutztown Centennial Association has been kept alive by quarterly meetings that were held from the time of its origin to September, 1914, when the meetings were monthly until March 18, 1915. Then semi-monthly and finally, through May and June, weekly and daily meetings have been held.

The success of the Centennial Celebration is not dependent on financial conditions only, but on the untiring efforts of the various committees, who have spent much time and labor in making out interesting programs for each day.

As this volume goes to press, final preparations, of an elaborate sort and on a scale satisfying the most enthusiastic advocates of the Centennial, are being made for the greatest celebration ever held in Kutztown. It is regretted that it is impossible here to give the progress of the Centennial Week Observance in detail day by day. In general these are as follows:

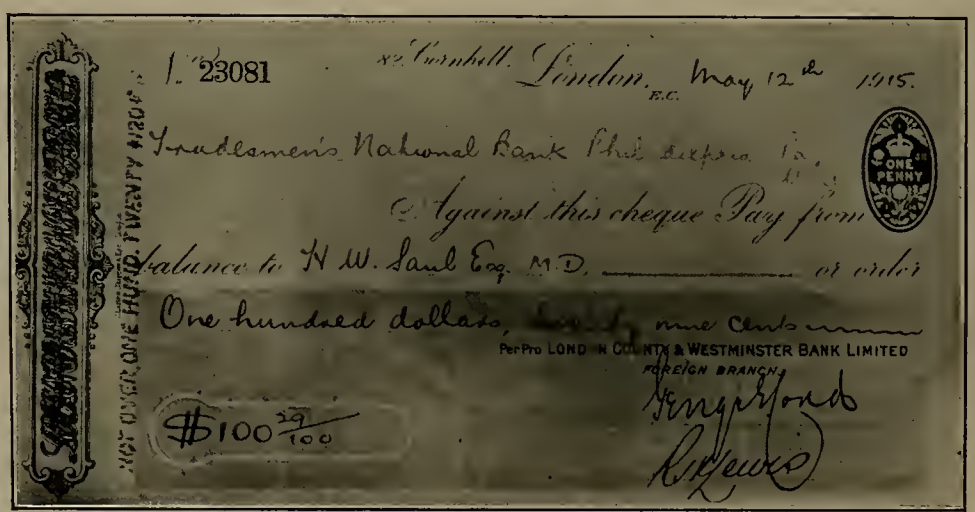
Thursday, July 1, Educational Day
Friday, July 2, Agricultural and Industrial Day
Saturday, July 3, Firemen's Day
Sunday, July 4, Church Day
Monday, July 5, Fraternity Day
Tuesday, July 6, Reading and Allentown Day
Wednesday, July 7 Historical Day

For the committees in charge of these exercises see pp. 168-171.

On Educational Day and on Historical Day pageants will be presented in the Kutztown Park.

For the arranging and directing of these pageants the community is deeply indebted to Miss Lillian Bull, a member of the faculty of the Keystone State Normal School.

The Celebration of Centennial Week will be begun by appropriate exercises held on Thursday forenoon, July 1, in the Chapel of the Keystone State Normal School, the present Burgess of Kutztown, Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger, presiding.

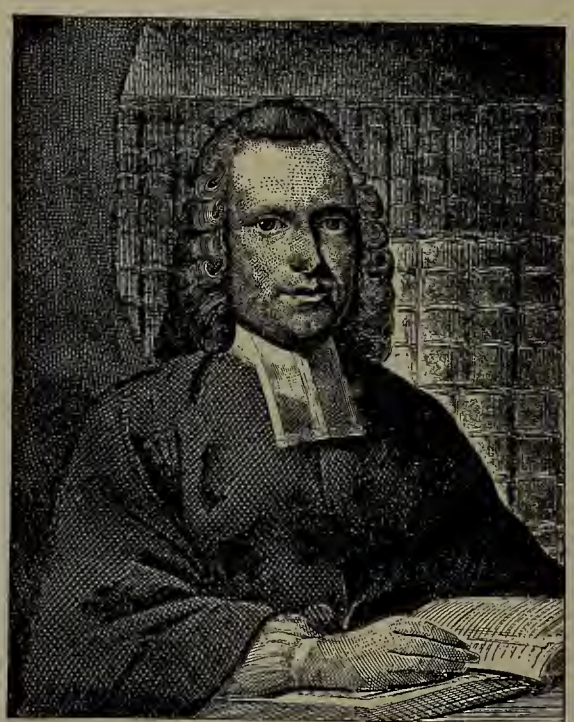


Facsimile of a Check which Speaks for Itself

DR. AND MRS. ALBERT J. KUTZ

Dr. Albert J. Kutz, was one of the earliest and largest individual subscribers to the fund for the proper celebration of the Centennial. Doctor Kutz is a Pennsylvanian by birth, Fogelsville, Lehigh county, being the place, and 1860 the year of his nativity. He is a son of the late Elias D. Kutz, and grandson of John Kutz, sometime deceased. His mother, Mrs. Elias D. Kutz, is a resident at present of New Holland, Lancaster county, Pa. On his mother's side he is grandson of the late David Kline. Mrs. Kutz is an English lady, daughter of Mrs. Browning and the late Owen Leggatt and granddaughter of General Edward Owen Leggatt. Doctor Kutz spent his boyhood in and around Kutztown. In 1882 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after graduation he went to Europe on what was intended as a six months' tour. New made friends across the sea induced him to change his plans. He remained and practiced his profession in London and Paris. He is a noted horesman and a devotee of hunting, traits of character acquired in boyhood days. This predisposition led him to remain in England where he hunted in many portions of the country, as also in Ireland. Then, for a time, he settled in Nottinghamshire. Latterly, as has been noted, he has resided in London. Doctor and Mrs. Kutz are now in America and, doubtless, will mingle with the throngs of Centennial week. It is their intention to remain in America, which the worthy physician still regards as home, despite his feeling of regret at breaking many old associations in the great London overseas.

H. R. NICKS
Founder of the Keystone State Normal School



MICHAEL SCHLATTER

DR. N. C. SCHAEFFER

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

was born Feb. 3, 1849, in Maxatawny township, Berks county, educated in Maxatawny Seminary (now Keystone State Normal School), Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster; Theological Seminary, Mercersburg, and in the Universities of Berlin, Tubingen and Leipsic. He taught in Mercersburg College and Franklin and Marshall College; was for sixteen years principal of the Keystone State Normal School; was elected president of the National Educational Association at Asbury Park, N. J., in 1905; served as president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, secretary of the National Council of Education, president of the Department of Superintendence of the National Association, president of the Pennsylvania German Society; Chancellor of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua at Mt. Gretna from 1901 to 1905; as a member of the Pennsylvania Commission on Industrial Education, as editor of the Pennsylvania School Journal since 1893, and is editor of a volume of Bible Readings for schools; author of "Thinking and Learning to Think" (Vol. 1, of Lippincott's Educational Series, edited by Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh), and of a history of Education in Pennsylvania, contained in the three volume History of the State, published by the Mason Publishing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; was commissioned Superintendent of Public Instruction, June 1, 1893, and re-commissioned in 1897, 1901, 1905, 1909 and 1913. Served as lecturer on Pedagogy in the Graduate Department of the University of Pennsylvania during the absence of Dr. Brumbaugh as Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico (1900-1901.)

BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1915

B. D. DRUCKBNMILLER

V. H. HAUSER

GEORGE W. RAMER

HORACE SCHMEHL

B. M. DEIBERT

FRED. A. MOYER

OSCAR O. SELL

G. W. BIEBER, SEC.

KUTZTOWN SCHOOL BOARD, 1915

GEO. GLASSER, PRES.

GEO. C. BORDNER, SEC.

GEO. A. SCHLENKER

DR. H. W. SAUL

H. A. FISTER

DR. N. Z. DUNKELBERGER

Chief Burgess of Kutztown, 1914-1918

Kutztown, Pa., son of John L. and Mary (Zimmerman) Dunkelberger, was born in Bethel township, Berks county, Pa., August 16, 1864. The great-grandfather of our subject was Abraham Dunkelberger, born in Center township. John Dunkelberger, the grandfather was born in Bern township. John L. Dunkelberger, the father of our subject, was born in Upper Bern township, and is now a resident of Reading. Dr. Dunkelberger, after completing the course prescribed in the common schools of Center township, took advanced studies under a private tutor. He passed a creditable teachers' examination and taught two years, when he entered the employ of Kline and Pantsch, general merchants of Centerport for six months, and then went back to teaching. He taught in the schools of this county six years. He read medicine in the office of Dr. A. A. Stamm, of Centerport, after which he took a course of one year in the University of Vermont, and still later a two year course in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated April 10, 1890. In addition to the ordinary course, he took a special course in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and diseases of women. Upon examination he received a prize of $50 for having the highest mark in the class, and a special diploma in surgery. In 1890 he passed the examination before the State Board of Examiners, and received an appointment to the staff of physicians in the Philadelphia Hospital, but declined and located at Kutztown. He has since demonstrated his skill as a physician and acquired a good and large practice. Dr. Dunkelberger was married to Anna Laura Dunkle, a daughter of Solomon G. and Sarah Dunkle, of Ontelaunee. They are the parents of May Bright, wife of Robert Sell, 24; LeRoy, 22; Anna Laila, 18; George A., 11, and Anna Laura, 7. They are members of the Lutheran Church. He has been connected with the Reading Eagle, as correspondent and agent, for 35 years. He has been a member of the School Board 22 years, serving as secretary of the board 18 years, and president one year; first Chief Burgess of greater Kutztown, 1914-1918; member of Berks County Medical Society, Lehigh Valley Medical Association and the State Association; member of K. G. E., No. 70, Kutztown; of Jr. O. U. A. M., Kutztown; of Royal Arcanum, Kutztown; of F. O. E., No. 839, Kutztown. Dr. Dunkelberger is also a member of the Kutztown Motor Car Company and director of the Farmers Bank.

DR. HENRY W. SAUL

President of the Kutztown Centennial Association

of Kutztown, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. David Saul, both deceased, was born in Kutztown, April 29, 1869. He attended the public schools of Kutztown until the spring of 1886, when he entered the Keystone State Normal School, and graduated therefrom in June 1889. Taught school for his master diploma, and in the spring terms of 1890 and 1891, at the Keystone State Normal School, studied the higher branches in the post-gradnate course, and prepared for college. He entered the Baltimore Medical College, and gradnated from that institution in 1894; took another year of hospital and post-graduate work and on April 1, 1895, he started the practice of medicine in his native town and has successfully practiced his profession here ever since. He is a member of the Berks County Medical Society, and the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and served as president of the former body during the year 1912. Politically, he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in municipal affairs; he served as borough auditor and town clerk and was Burgess of Kutztown for five years, from 1909 to 1914; at present he is a member of the Board of Education of the Kutztown public schools, and for the past eleven years was deputy coroner for Kutztown and vicinity. He is president of the Kutztown Centennial Association, ever since its organization, six years ago and during his administration as burgess this organization was effected. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and served as a deacon for the congregation the nast eight years. Socially, he belongs to Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M.; Excelsior Royal Arch Chapter, No. 237; Reading Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Adonai Castle, No. 70, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Charles A. Gerasch Council, No. 1004, Jr. O. U. A. M. On August 16, 1904, he was married to Katie E. Trexler, of Topton, and they are the parents of three children, one son and two daughters: Charles David, aged 7 years; Helen Margaret, aged 9, and Katharine Adele, 5.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF KUTZTOWN

MAXATAWNY

The history of Kutztown is very closely bound up with that of Maxatawny township within the limits of which the town was founded and from the territory of which the area included within the boundaries of the borough, now one hundred years old, was carved.

Maxatawny is an Indian name. The name as now spelled is said by philological antiquarians to be a corruption of *Machsithanne* or *Machksit-hanne*. Its meaning is said to be "Bear's-Path creek" or stream. Originally the term must have been applied by the aborigines to the Saucony creek, the stream flowing through our town, having its source in the mountain south of Topton and Bowers ("Topton Mountain") between Henningsville and Dryville. In the Indian language Saucony or *Sakunk*, as they pronounced it, meant a place of outlet, the place where a smaller stream enters into a larger one. The Saucony flows into the Ontelaunee or Maiden Creek, so that "Saucon" was really the point of junction of the two streams at Virginville. At that place was a noted Indian village called, for the reasons given, "Sakunk." After the white men came, possibly because these did not understand the distinctions made by the Indians, the name Saucony was applied to the stream formerly known as "Machksithanne" and the name Maxatawny came to be used as meaning the area of country drained by the waters of the stream.

As applied to the country instead of to the stream Maxatawny for a long time meant the area drained by the Saucony and its tributary rivulets, and embraced, in general, the territory between Macungie (the district formerly known by that name), Ontelaunee (the section lying farther west along the Maiden Creek), and the Oley Hills (Topton Mountain and those parts of the South Mountain forming the watershed between the Manatawny and the Saucony creeks.) The earliest writers, speaking of Maxatawny as a political division, regarded it as including the entire territory drained by the Ontelaunee and its tributaries. In early writings it is sometimes called the "New section."

When the white men came they found the valley, now called the East Penn Valley, of which Maxatawny is a part, from the foot of the South Mountain (Topton mountain and Oley Hills) to the base of the opposite, loftier range (Kittatinny[1] Mountain, North Mountain or Blue Ridge), and from the Schuylkill river to the Lehigh (Lecha, it was called in early times), covered with a dense growth of low trees, "scrub oak," intersected by Indian trails connecting the Indian villages. Nowhere were there any considerable areas of tall timber. Here and there an oak or a small clump of scattered oaks of large dimensions rose above the general "bush." A few of the great trees were spared as the lower growth was cleared away. One of these, its lower branches cut away, yet stands by the sidewalk in front of the Keystone State Normal School. A companion, less mutilated, stands on the campus near "West Cottage," formerly the home of John G. Wink but now occupied by Dr. James S. Grim, professor of biological sciences in the Normal School. But the most massive of these remnants and reminders of the early time is the great "Centennial Oak," standing in a field on the farm of Dr. U. S. G. Bieber, a short distance east of Kutztown. None of these trees, evidently, had close companions, since each is rounded in head, having now, or having had, in earlier years, low, spreading branches; they do not have tall, slender trunks, without low growing and wide-spreading branches, as is the case with the lofty trees growing compactly in a forest. Tradition and written records unite to confirm this inference. Elderly residents have told how that in youth they heard their elders tell that when the old Union Church (St. John's) was built of logs in 1791 there was no heavy timber in this locality. In consequence of such lack the logs of which its walls were constructed were of pine, hauled with great labor and at considerable expense, except where the hauling was done gratuitously, from the pine forests beyond the Blue Mountains. As a matter of some interest in this connection it may be recorded here that Philip Schaeffer, the grandfather of Dr. Nathan

[1] "Kittatinny" is a corruption of the Indian word "Kau-ta-tin-chunk," meaning "endless."

C. Schaeffer, long our townsman and now the eminent Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Pennsylvania, is said to have been one of the teamsters engaged in this arduous labor. Mr. John Deisher (deceased in 1912), father of Mr. Henry K. Deisher, related to his son how that when he, the father, was a little boy, about 1834, he heard an old lady, "Mother Rhoad," then over seventy years of age, tell that when she was a girl (thus carrying the relation back to at least Revolutionary times) she went with her parents on a visit to relatives in Allentown and that then all the land through which they journeyed was covered with scrub-oak, while large trees were to be seen only here and there, far removed from one another.

The Centennial Oak

In his "Travels in the Confederation" (published at Erlangen in 1788) descriptive of his journey through this valley in 1783, Dr. Johann David Schoepf, in narrating the incidents of his trip and recounting experiences and observations, tells a tale essentially the same. On pages 193-196 (English translation) one may read:

"The road from here [Allentown to Reading] leads over the ridges of connected hills which are counted a part of the afore-mentioned Dry Land. . . . America is indeed the land of the oak. All the forests are largely oak, but the trees are nowhere either large or strong. What we have seen yesterday and to-day would be counted young wood, but this is hardly probable, because we observed no old stumps. Besides, the thin trunks do not stand very close together; the dry soil of these hills does not give any superfluous nourishment. And this was confirmed by the accounts of the inhabitants who say they rarely find an oak more than six inches through. Hence they are obliged to fetch their fence-rails 4-6 miles, split chestnut rails being used for this purpose, the oak rotting faster, especially if the bark is left on."

The physical geography and geology of the township has been studied and described variously from the time of these earliest recorded observations of Doctor Schoepf. This territory was included in the geological map (published 1858) of the First Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, made by Prof. H. D. Rogers in the years 1836 to 1857. Dr. John P. Hiester published a "Geological Map of Berks County" in 1854. This was copied from the Rogers' survey. (A reproduction of this map appears opposite p. 26 of Morton L. Montgomery's "History of Berks County," published in 1886.)

In 1911 the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils, cooperating with the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, issued a "Soil Survey of Berks County, Pennsylvania," the result of field operations conducted by the Bureau of Soils in 1909.

This survey was accompanied by a map showing the elevations, water courses, soils, roads, and the location of towns and rural dwellings. According to this publication, Maxatawny and Kutztown lie "within that

physiographic division of the United States known as the Piedmont [foot of the mountains] plateau. . . . The soils . . . are all residual, having been derived directly, through weathering and decomposition from the original rocks." The part of "the Great Valley," varying in width from 12 to 18 miles "consists of two distinct divisions—one of limestone, the other of shale. The belt of limestone land extends across the township from southwest to northeast and averages three and one-half miles in breadth. In this limestone belt, within the limits of the township are two varieties of soil, known as "Hagerstown loam" and "Hagerstown stony loam." The former covers the larger part of the township; of the latter there is a small area in the southern corner of the township about Bowers and on the rising land beyond Lyons.

The limestone ledges cropping out here and there are sources of wealth to their owners. All through this belt are quarries, some very extensive and worked for many years. These supply crushed stone for the furnaces and the roads, wagon, steam, and trolley. At most of the quarries are limekilns in which the stone is burned to lime for building purposes and for putting on the farmers' fields. In this belt, too, are many deposits of brown hematite iron ore, worked formerly more extensively than they are at present, as "most of the ore that occurred in workable quantities has been taken out."

Across the northern part of the township runs the Hudson River shale, the exposed and undecomposed rocks of which exhibit, even within a distance of a few yards, varied colors: yellow, brown, blue, purple, drab, and Indian red, differences due, as has been suggested, to differences in hydration of the rock. Of the Hudson River shale there are two varieties: the Berks shale loam, occupying by far the larger part of the belt, and the Berks silt loam, found in the extreme western end of the township, a quite limited area, at the foot of the hills, a mile to a mile and a half directly west of Kutztown.

In the extreme southern end of the township, on the hills above Lyons, on each side of the road to Dryville, is a patch of Potsdam sandstone, which, by weathering has formed a soil to which has been given the name of DeKalb stony loam.

The surface of the township is gently rolling, particularly in the southern portion, considerably broken with steep and rounded hills in the northern part. The elevation above sea level varies from 390 feet at the point where the Saucony crosses the Greenwich township line to 840 feet on a hill north of Siegfried's Dale near the extreme northern corner of the township. The Saucony at the Main street bridge is 400 feet above the sea level. In the brick work of a pilaster in the front wall of the Girls' Dormitory of the Keystone State Normal School, was set in 1908 a disk of metal, three feet five inches from the surface of the ground, bearing a bench mark with the subjoined inscription surrounding a point within a small triangle:

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
ELEVATION
ABOVE △ SEA
514 FEET
DATUM 1908

This would make the surface of the Easton Road in front of the residence of the late Col. T. D. Fister, approximately 515 feet.

The township, it may be added, is drained by the Saucony Creek and its tributaries, the principal of which is Mill Creek, which having its sources in Lehigh County and in the eastern corner of Greenwich Township, enters Maxatawny Township at its northern corner and flows with a curve to the south and west through Mill Creek Valley, past Eagle Point, into Greenwich Township, where mingling its waters at Liscum, with those of a brook from the north, it turns south and joins the Saucony below the "second dam." In the extreme eastern corner of the township is a water shed from which gather the head waters of Kline's Run, a creek, to flow across the border into Lehigh County.

Within the last few years the State of Pennsylvania has been conducting investigations into the "chestnut blight," a disease destructive of chestnut trees. In course of the studies made in connection with these investigations the question arose as to the relation between soils and the susceptibility of the trees to the blight or the immunity from it variously manifested in different localities. This led to other studies, of soils and rocks, the results of which have considerably modified the conclusions arrived at by the earlier geologists. Dr. F. P. Gulliver, formerly connected with the Chestnut Blight Commission, has been carrying on these studies with accuracy and persistence. As these studies embody the very latest discoveries, it is with pleasure that the compilers of this history insert at this place the following interesting and valuable contribution from his pen:

GEOLOGY

Kutztown and vicinity is one of the Garden Spots of the World. There are few places where it is as easy to live so comfortably and well or where the mass of the population is so happy and so contented with the lot to which God has called them. Recently it has been shown that there is limestone of three Geologic ages in the Kutztown valley: The Cambro-Ordovicion limestone on the southeast side of the valley, seen at Topton, Fleetwood, etc.; the Lower Silurian limestone, found in the central portions of the valley; and the Upper Silurian limestone, underlying Kutztown.

The northern rim of the Kutztown valley is formed by the Hudson River shales which overlies the three limestones. These shales with some sandy layers do not weather as fast as the limestone and therefore rise to several hundred feet above the level of the valley floor. Everywhere beneath the shales will be found the limestones. In some places as at the Crystal Cave and Umbrella Hill the limestone has been arched up and is found well up the steep slopes of the shale hills. In all the bottoms of the streams the limestone is only a short distance below the surface if it does not show in the bed of the stream itself.

South of the belt of three limestones which forms Kutztown Valley one finds an old shoreline, whose sand beaches are now mainly converted into quartzite, called the Cambrian quartzite. In some places there still remain the old shoreline beach deposits which may be shoveled up and carted away for use as sand. Such deposits are now found at Fleetwood, Temple, and on Mt. Penn. In other places the beaches are changed into sandstone.

In the majority of places however the sand has been changed into quartzite by the action of water, heat, and pressure.

A special form of this quartzite is found at the old Indian quarry just above Bowers station. Here alkaline waters coming up from below have changed the quartzite into Jasper with many other varieties of quartz. (See account of H. K. Deisher, page 8.) It is an interesting fact that about a mile from the center of this old quarry the chestnut trees are healthy and seem to resist the action of the blight fungus. On the Cambrian quartzite in general all the chestnut trees are either dead or rapidly dying from the blight.

The Kramer Farm, in Greenwich Township

To the southeast of this Cambrian quartzite there is an area of very old rocks, partly formed from sediments laid down in water and in part formed from rocks due to volcanic action. The soils from these rocks differ widely and it is a great mistake to group them together as has been done in the soil survey of Berks county where differing soils are grouped together as Dekalb loam and stoney loam.

F. P. Gulliver

INDIAN HISTORY

THE ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS

They waste us; ay, like the April snow
In the warm noon we shrink away;
And fast they follow as we go
Torward the setting day;
Till they shall fill the land, as we
Are driven into the western sea.
—*Bryant*

Very little is known about the Indians of this immediate vicinity. The mute stone implements of family life, agriculture, chase, and war are, however, evidence that this section at some time was thickly inhabited by aboriginal Indians.

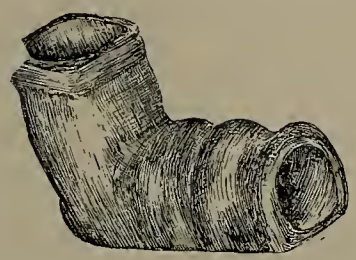
As the Indians moved beyond the Blue Mountains prior to the settlement of white people in this fair valley, though there may have been squatters here and there, yet they left no record. A condensed general history of the tribe once the inhabit-

ants of this place may, nevertheless, be of interest to the reader.

The Indians living here at the time of discovery and until their removal to the West were the Leni Lenape, meaning, "real men" or "true men," commonly called Delaware Indians. According to the "Handbook of American Indians," they were a confederacy of three clans and were foremost of the Algonquin tribes, occupying Eastern Pennsylvania, Southeastern New York, and all of New Jersey and Delaware.

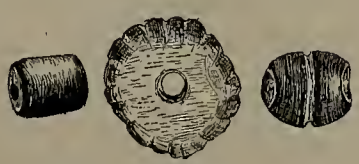
In remote times they were recognized as "Grand Father," by neighboring tribes, until 1720 when the Iroquois or Six Nations, through trickery assumed dominion over them; made "women" of them as they called it, forbidding them to make war or sell land.

According to Morgan they were composed of three principal tribes, called Unamis or turtle, Unalachtigo or turkey, and Munsee, or Minsi, the wolf. According to Brinton they were named by their totemic emblems and geographic division, Tookseat (round paw wolf), which had twelve sub-tribes; Poke Hoongo, (crawling turtle,) with ten sub-tribes; and Pullaook, (non-chewing turkey,) with twelve subtribes. Rutenber states that the Gachwech-



nagechgo or Lehigh Indians were probably of the Unami tribe and it may be inferred that they lived along the Delaware river from the "forks," (Lehigh and Delaware rivers, at Easton,) south beyond Philadelphia. The Wolf tribe is attributed to the head waters of the Delaware and south as far as the Lehigh river, but this author does not state how far west. It is fair, however, to assume that the Wolf tribe inhabited this vicinity and west beyond the Schuylkill river.

According to Morgan the names of the sub-tribes of the Wolf clan were as follows: Maangreet, big feet; Weesowhetko,



yellow tree; Pasakunamon, pulling corn; Weyarnihkato, cave enterer; Tooshwarkama, across the river; Olumane, vermillion; Punarvon, dog standing by fireside; Kwineekcha, long body; Moonhartarne, digging; Nonharmin, pulling up stream; Longhusharkartto, brush dog; and Mawsootoh, bringing along. The reader may guess which of these occupied our town site along the Saucony Creek.

Saucony means outlet, as the outlet of a stream and may have been named at Virginville, where the Saucony flows into the Ontelaunee.

Maxatawny, according to Heckewelder, signifies bear's path stream, and this name was probably applied to what is now called Mill Creek. From this our township obtained the name of Maxatawny.

Moselem, another stream near town, signifies trout stream and is well named as it continues one of the best trout fishing resorts to this day.

Loskiel and Heckewelder, the Moravian missionaries, writing at length about Indian manners and customs, may here be quoted briefly. "Their skin is reddish brown, the hair black and coarse. Their smell, sight, and hearing is very acute and their memory strong. In common life and conversation the Indians observe great decency. They usually deal with one another and strangers with kindness and civility, and without empty compliments. Swearing and drunkenness was unknown prior to the advent of the white man, and their vices were few. The aged are much respected; hospitality even to strangers is regarded as a sacred duty. However their conduct toward an enemy is cruel and when enraged, nothing short of murder and bloodshed is the result, and their fury knows no bounds." Much could be written about their dwelling, clothing, food, agriculture, hunting, war, trade, traveling, amusements, marriage, funerals, treaties, etc., but space does not permit.

Tamanend, commonly called Tamany, according to Heckewelder, was one of their ancient chiefs who never had an equal, and who may have lived as late as 1680.

Chief Lapawinsoe

Allumapes, also called Sassoonan, was chief from 1718 to 1728. Other chiefs of this tribe were Lingahonoa, Lapawinsoe, Tiscohan, Manangy, and Teedyuscung, the latter being made chief in 1756. Manangy is said to have been chief of the Schuylkill (roaring stream) Indians and may have sojourned here.

John D. Cremer writes that the Chihohockis, a sub-tribe of the Delawares, dwelt along the Schuylkill and west bank of the Delaware.

The famous Penn treaty was made in

1682, but after Penn's time the troubles of the Indians began. In 1737 the famous walking purchase took place at which time they were cheated out of much land. Lapawinsoe and Tiscohan were signers of this walking purchase treaty.

Probably no other tribe of Indians experienced so many vicissitudes, being driven from "post to pillar" and scattered with no permanent abode. Encroachment of white settlers compelled their removal to

Wyoming Valley in 1724, to Allengheny in 1742, to Ohio in 1751, to Indiana in 1770, to Missouri in 1789, later to Arkansas, to Texas in 1820, to Kansas in 1835, and, lastly, to the Indian Territory in 1867, when united with the Cherokee Indians. Those who remained with the main body, numbering 754 persons, appeared to be over their trouble and were assured of a permanent abode in their well earned "land of Canaan." They can look back contentedly upon the hardships of their exodus, as with their allotment of land and money held by the Government they are worth several thousand dollars per capita,—more than the average citizen of any civilized nation. However those who left the main body are scattered in Canada, Wisconsin and other states, and did not share in the allotment of land.

At some remote time they must have numbered many thousands, but during the last century this scattered tribe has at any one time comprised not more than 2400 to 3000 persons.

On September 7, 1732, Sassoonan and six other chiefs sold "all those lands lying and being on the said Schuylkill and the tributaries thereof, between the mountains called Lichai, (Lehigh or South Mountains,) to the south and the hills or mountains called, Keekochtatenni, (Kittatinny or Blue Mountains,) on the north between the branches of the Delaware river on the east and the water falling into the Susquehanna river on the west." This included our town site now celebrating its Centennial. The purchase price was as follows, namely:

20 brass kettles, 100 Stroudwater match coats of two yards each, 100 duffles, of two yards each; 100 blankets, 100 yards half tick, 60 linen shirts, 20 hats, 6 made coats, 12 pair shoes, 30 pair stockings, 300 pounds gun powder, 600 pounds lead, 20 fine guns, 12 gun locks, 50 tomahawks, 50 planting hoes, 120 knives, 60 pair scissors, 100 tobacco tongs, 24 looking glasses, 40 tobacco boxes, 1000 flints, 5 pounds paint, 24 dozen garters, 6 dozen ribbons, 12 dozen rings, 200 awl blades, 400 tobacco pipes, 20 gallons rum, and 50 pounds money.

These land purchases suggest that when the Indians came into possession of iron hoes, knives, awls, etc., they eagerly accepted these substitutes and discarded stone implements, which, no doubt, accounts for the many stone implements found on their camp sites.

When the French and Indian war broke out in 1755, many murders were committed by Indians on the white settlers along the Blue Mountains. During this trying period a letter was written by Valentine Probst in Albany township, to Jacob Levan in Maxatawny, dated February 15, 1756, asking aid to defend themselves against these maraud-

ers. Mr. Levan was, no doubt, a large land holder and operator of Levan's Mill, near Eagle Point, built prior to 1740, now operated by a descendant of the same name. It is a matter of record that, "A road was laid out from Levan's Mill in Maxatawny to the King's Highway in Oley by John Yoder's fence." This road we may imagine followed an old Indian trail, and the writer remembers a number of remnants of this road from a point beyond the rail-

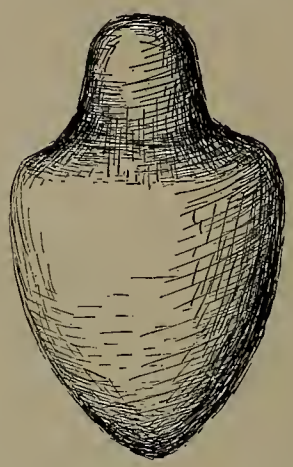
road cut to Bowers Station, existing forty years ago. It crossed a number of camp sites and beyond Bowers passed the famous Jasper quarries, (where the Aborigines procured the yellow, red and brown flint to make their best implements,) thence thru Forge Dale to Oley, which was also thickly settled by Indians.

Our townsman, A. N. Levan, relates an incident, the story of which was handed down in their family, that an Indian came stealthily to the mill and was shot by his ancestor and hurriedly buried under the porch steps of the old house which stood in what is now a little garden in front of the mill. Later two Indians came hunting for their partner but not finding him, retreated.

It has also been handed down from gen-

eration to generation in the Kemp family and imparted to the writer by his friend, Nathan S. Kemp, that two Indians lingered in this section after their friends had left. One of them contracted small pox and was either accidentally or wilfully drowned in Benjamin Levan's mill race. The one remaining whose name was Kneebuckle, left for parts unknown about 1760. During earlier years Indians often came to the Dewalt Kemp home and slept by the log fire on the hearth, always departing before the family arose in the morning. Two prominent camp sites are located on this farm, a mile beyond Kemp's tavern. The writer on his first visit to this place about 1884, borrowed a basket to carry home his find of implements.

Other camp sites in this vicinity as located by the writer, since 1876, (then starting as a collector at the age of six years,) may as well go on record. Starting at Fox Hill on the Sell farm a mile southeast of town, camp sites were almost continuous along Saucony Creek over the farms of Mrs. Amelia Strasser, the Hoch farm, now owned by



Chas. K. Deisher; Dr. Edward Hottenstein, J. J. Hottenstein, Sarah L. Nicks Estate, William Bieber, Mrs. Treichler, Pleasant View Stock Farm, Jerome Christman and Dr. John DeTurk, west of town on the old Biehl farm now owned by Chas. Deisher; Sam. H. Heffner, also the Peter Deisher and John, later William, Deisher farms; the two latter now owned by Isaac Fegley and Mrs. Maria E. Bieber. These farms have many good springs of water around which the Indians had located.

Following the stream formed by these springs and passing through a gorge in the hills we come to the Daniel, Jacob and Henry Kohler farms on which camps have been located which must have been occu-

pied for a long time. These farms are now owned by John M. Kohler and Wm. P. Kutz.

On Whit-Monday 1847, our well known townsman, George O'Neill, deceased, Gust Flickinger, Joseph Wink, Peter Fritz, and William Becker, opened Indian graves in

the woods on the Biehl farm, west of town. Glass beads and other objects were found, which were exhibited at the Heidenreich and Kutz (now Sharadin and Sharadin) store and at the printing office of *"Geist Der Zeit."* The following day an "army" as Mr. O'Neill termed it, went out to dig, but Mr. Biehl forbade it. What became of all the objects found is not known; however, a few beads are in the possession of Eugene Sharadin and a brass kettle and gun lock are in the collection of the late Dr. Cyrus Wanner.

On May 23, 1901, after the place had been under cultivation more than 50 years, the burial site was re-located by permission of my uncle, Charles Deisher, supervised by the writer and assisted by Frank Rahn, Chas. A. Mertz, Chas. K. Deisher, William Wessner, F. B. Druckenmiller, George P. Keehn, Charles A. Swoyer and John Stump, Jr.

Mr. O'Neill in describing the location had been misled by the change of a driveway or woodland road from the west side of the log house to the east side. But the writer's father, John D. Deisher, remembered that "in the fall of 1847 his father

THE DEISHER INDIAN POT

KUTZTOWN, PA.
INDIAN PROVISION CACHE
DISCOVERED 1909
BY HENRY K. EISHER
No 1

had directed him to put a stick in the bung hole of a barrel and go to Jacob Biehl to make water cider." Coming up what was then an old woodland road, he noticed to the left where the five boys had dug the previous spring of the year. We dug for three hours and being about ready to abandon the project, I concluded to make observations, by circling the place, set my eyes on a spot, walking up to it and making a scratch, calling Frank Rahn to start a ditch. Several shovel fulls of earth removed, revealed that I had scratched on the exact spot of a grave. A necklace of white and blue beads, several long stemmed white clay pipes, and a small iron cup were found just under the cultivated soil. Four more graves were found, some of which had been opened 54 years before. A necklace composed of colored glass beads and brass thimbles

Harry Weylie, Frank Powley, Geo. Smith, Lewis DeTurk, and others. Having purchased part of this tract and rented another portion, orders were given to plow deep and mark variations in soil. These efforts were rewarded by the location of nine fire places where huts had existed. Later while grading a street across this camp, three "Cache" or storage pits were located, one of them a beautiful bowl shaped hole in the clay 30 inches deep and 28 inches in diameter. This street has been named Lenni Street, in honor of the tribe. Later while digging a post hole directly inside the pavement on the corner of Normal Avenue and Lenni Street another storage pit was found by the writer and this yielded the priceless fragments of an Indian pot which has been restored at considerable labor and expense.

The pot is of the typical Delaware type

Log House Near Indian Burial Site—Deisher and His Explorers

in pairs were threaded on buckskin thongs. The bones indicated that they were of full grown persons and the fact that the graves were only three feet long, eighteen inches wide by about thirty inches deep, indicates that these were what are termed "bundle burial," that is, these persons had been buried on the top of the ground under cover until the bodies were decayed and later interred the bones, which was their custom in pre-historic times.

Last but not least are the Indian camp sites within our Borough limits, on the Sarah L. Nicks Estate, known as the David Levan farm, extending across the William Bieber abandoned brick yard and along the creek as far as Main street. This short stretch has probably yielded 2000 specimens to the writer's collection, being my own efforts since 1878 and those of Lewis Bloch,

with pointed base and flaring rim, the sides being covered with cord marks formed by a paddle which had been wrapped with cord. It is decorated on the upper part with short horizontal lines formed by a roulette wheel; this wheel was a simple circular piece of wood with notched edge which was attached to a handle and rocked back and forth to form the design. The lip of the vessel and the inner part of the rim are decorated with similar lines.

The vessel having been broken in prehistoric times was mended by drilling holes in either side of the break. There are three series of these holes, two of which contain three drillings and the other two. The ones having three drill-holes are at points where the break caused a right angle and the grouping of these holes forms a triangle.

LOCATING THE INDIAN BURIAL SITE—1901

When drillings of this type were resorted to, the vessel was mended and strengthened by thongs or cord which were passed through the holes and tied. It is possible that these breaks were then covered with gum or possibly clay. The height of the vessel is 11 inches and its greatest diameter 9½ inches. A picture of this pot is shown herewith, also a number of typical specimens of stone.

Contributors to this collection from other parts of the county were Samuel S. Gruber, William H. Kraus, Albert Reimert, Samuel Arnoldt, Mathias Fritz, John Wyandt, Albert Kline, Daniel Kohler, Alvin Kohler, Adam Kohler and John L. D. Kohler, and J. B. Faust. Dr. E. J. Sellers, the druggist, has many fine specimens from local campsites.

It may be noted here that an Indian, a descendant of the Lenni Lenape tribe, was a passenger on the first trolley car passing through Kutztown, as a guest of the writer.

"Where is my home—my forest home?
The proud land of my sires?
Where stands the wigwam of my pride?
Where gleam the council fires?
Where are my fathers' hallowed graves?
My friends so light and gay?
Gone, gone—forever from my view!
Great Spirit! Can it be?

HENRY K. DEISHER

THE SETTLEMENT OF MAXATAWNY

Maxatawny was settled early in the eighteenth century. The exact date of the entrance of the first settlers, pioneers, who came from Philadelphia, directly or, most of them, indirectly by way of Falkner Swamp and Oley, cannot be determined. The land lying in this valley was purchased from the Indians September 7, 1732. The deed of sale was executed by "Sassoonan, alias Allummapis, sachem of the Schuylkill Indians, in the province of Pennsylvania, Elalapis, Ohopamen, Pesqueetomen, Mayeemoe, Partridge, and Tepakoaset, alias Joe, on behalf of themselves and all the other Indians of the said nation, unto John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn. The territory in the grant is described as follows:

"All those tracts of land or lands lying on or near the river Schuylkill, in said province, or any of the branches, streams, fountains or springs thereof, eastward or westward and all lands lying in or near any swamps, marshes, fens or meadows, the waters or streams of which flow into or toward the said river Schuylkill situate, lying and being between those hills called Lechay Hills and those called Keekachtanemin Hills, which cross the said river Schuylkill about thirty miles above the said Lechay hills, and all land whatsoever lying within the said bounds; and between the branches of Delaware river, on the eastern side of the said land, and the branches or streams running into the river Susquehanna, on the western side of the said lands, together with all mines, minerals, quarries, waters, rivers, creeks, woods, timber, and trees, with all and every the appurtenances, etc."

The consideration mentioned in the deed consisted of the following articles:

"20 brass kettles, 100 stroudwater matchcoats of two yards each, 100 duffels do., 100 blankets, 100 yards of half tick, 60 linen shirts, 20 hats, 6 made coats, 12 pairs of shoes and buckles, 30 pair of stockings, 300 lbs. of gunpowder, 600 lbs. of lead, 20 fine guns, 12 gun locks, 50 tomahawks or hatchets, 50 planting hoes, 120 knives, 60 pair of scissors, 100 tobacco tongs, 24 looking-glasses, 40 tobacco boxes, 1000 flints, 50 pounds of paint, 24 dozen of gartering, 6 dozen of ribbons, 12 dozen of rings, 200 awl blades, 100 pounds of tobacco, 400 tobacco pipes, 20 gallons of rum and fifty pounds in money."

Lingahonoa, one of the Schuylkill Indians, executed the deed on the 12th of July, 1742, upon receiving his full share and proportion of the several goods mentioned, he "happening not to be present when his brethren signed and executed the same." His execution was attested by Benjamin Franklin, William Peters, Conrad Weiser and Lynford Lardner.

In his "Historical sketch of Kutztown and Maxatawny" (published in 1876) Professor John S. Ermentrout says: "This township was settled very soon after the year 1732." The accuracy of this statement is rendered somewhat doubtful by a previous delivery on the same page (p. 5), where we read:

"Prior to 1734, in Maxatawny, lived the following persons who owned land and paid quit-rents:—

Jacob Hottenstein	Bastian Terr."[1]
Peter Andreas	Nicholas Kutz
Jacob Levan	Abraham Zimmerman
Jacob Kemp	Jost. Hen. Sassaman
Wilhelm Gross	Andreas Fischer
Casper Wink	Heinrich Hartman
Christian Mahnenschmidt	Michael Mueller
Jacob Hill	Hans Kleimer
Isaac Leonard	Heinrich Schade
Peter Trealer	Jeremiah Trealer
Hans Hage	Bastian Terr."*

Montgomery adds: "The township was settled immediately after the land was released by the Indians."

This statement, like that of Ermentrout is, on the face of it improbable, and for these considerations:

1. The sale was made by the Indians in September 1732. From that date to "prior to 1734" would be only a little over one year, quite too brief a period for the territory to acquire so many taxables (22) as are given in the list.

2. It is of record that on November 18, 1729, Nicholas Kutz, named in the foregoing list of taxables, bought from Casper Wistar, "brass button manufacturer," of Philadelphia, for the sum of 52 pounds, 10 shillings, one hundred and fifty acres of land in Maxatawny, Philadelphia County. This tract was located near Eagle Point and is now in possession of Israel Kutz.

[1]This name is spelled Ferr in Ermentrout's pamphlet and is so reprinted in Montgomery's "History of Berks County" (1866), p. 1041. "Ferr" is asserted to be a misprint for "Terr," an early form of the family name now written Derr.

3. It is also of record that on the preceding day, November 17, 1729, Jacob Hottenstein, bought from Casper Wistar, one hundred and sixteen acres of land in Maxatawny.

RELEASE AND DEED

This Indenture made the Eighteenth Day of November In the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & twenty nine *Between* Casper Wistar of the City of Philadelphia Brassbutton maker and Catharine his Wife Of the One Part and Jacob Huddlestone of Maxhetawny in the County of Philadelphia Of the other part *Witnesseth* That the said Caspar Wistar and Catharine his Wife For the Consideration of Forty Pounds twelve Shilling lawful money of Pennsylvania to them paid by the said Jacob Huddlestone *have* granted bargained sold released and confirmed And by these Presents for them and their Heirs *do* grant bargain sell release and confirm Unto the said Jacob Huddlestone (In his actual Seizin now being by Virtue of a Bargain and Sale unto him made by the said Caspar Wistar & Catharine his Wife For the Term of one Year by Indenture bearing Date the Day next before the Day of the Date hereof made between the same Parties as these Presents and to his Heirs and Assigns) A Certain Piece or Tract of Land situate in Maxhetawny aforesaid Beginning at a Post at a Corner of Caspar Wistar's other Land Thence extending by that and vacant Land South ten Degrees East Two hundred Perches to a black Oak Sapling Thence by vacant Land South eighty Degrees West ninety three Perches to a Post Thence by Land of Peter Andrews North ten Degrees West Two Hundred Perches to a Post Thence by Lands of Nicholas Couts North eighty Degrees East ninety-three Perches to the Place of Beginning Containing One hundred and Sixteen Acres (It being Part of the fourth described of several Tracts, which by Patent of the first Day of September last past Under the Hands of the Proprietary Commissioners and Great Seal of the said Province were granted unto the said Caspar Wistar In Fee Entered of Record at Philadelphia Book A Vol. 6 Page 106) Together also with all and singular the Ways Woods Waters Water Courses Rights Liberties Privileges Improvements Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever unto the hereby granted Premises belonging And the Reversions and remainders thereby *To have & to hold* the said One Hundred and 16 Acres of Land Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted or mentioned to be granted with the Appurtenances Unto the said Jacob Huddlestone and his Heirs To the Use and Behoof of him the said Jacob Huddlestone his Heirs and Assigns forever Under the proportionable part of the Proprietary Quit rert in the said recited Patent mentioned as hereafter yearly accruing *And* the said Caspar Wistar doth Covenant for him and his Heirs the said Land and Premises hereby granted with the Appurtenances Unto the said Jacob Huddlestone his Heirs & Assigns against him the said Caspar Wistar and his Heirs and all Persons claiming under him or them shall and will Warrant and forever defend by these Presents *And* the said Caspar Wistar for himself his Heirs Executors and Administrators doth Covenant promise and grant to and with the said Jacob Huddlestone his Heirs & Assigns by these Presents That the said Caspar Wistar and his Heirs and all and every other Person or Persons lawfully claiming or to claim any Estate Right Title or interest of in or to the Premises or any Part or Parcel thereof by from or under him or them or any of them shall & will, at any Time within the Space of Fourteen Years next ensuing the Date hereof, at the reasonable Request and Charges in Law of the said Jacob Huddlestone his Heirs or Assigns make execute and acknowledge or cause so to be all and every such further or other Act and Acts Deed or Deeds Device or Devices in law for the further and better Assurance and Confirmation of the one hundred and sixteen Acres of Land Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted or mentioned to be granted with the Appurtenances unto the said Jacob Huddlestone his Heirs and Assigns as by him or them Or by his or their Councel learned in the Law shall be reasonably devised advised or required So as such Assurance contain no further or other Warrant or Covenant than these Presents. *In Witness whereof* the said Parties to these Presents have interchangeably set their Hands and Seals hereunto Dated the Day & Year first above written.

CASPAR WISTAR, [L. S.]
CATHARINE WISTAR [L. S.]

Sealed and Delivered
In the Presence of us

CONRAT REIF,
WILLIAM PARSONS.

Entered in the Office for Recording of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Book F Vol. 6 Page 335 &c. The fourteenth Day of August. Ao. Di. One thousand seven hundred and thirty four Witness my Hand and Seal to my Office aforesaid.

C. BROCKDEN, *Recorder.*

4. Most conclusive of all is the fact that on December 1, 1724, one Peter Wentz, patented one thousand acres of land; the price paid was one hundred and sixty pounds. The patent, which was recorded December 5, 1728, was issued by "Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, James Logan and Thomas Griffits, commissioners," acting for the authorities of the Province. In this patent the land is described as situate on the Saucony in "the Province of Pennsylvania and County of Newcastle-Sussex on the Delaware." This is especially interesting as showing that at that early date this section was supposed to be in Newcastle county, one of the lower counties of the Province, into the "wilderness," a short time afterwards separated from Pennsylvania, but then extending indefinitely into the "wilderness" in a north-westernly direction with limits exceedingly vague in all directions except in their southern portion. Soon after this date, however, patents and deeds locate this section in Philadelphia county, showing that this uncertainty of location had disappeared.

PATENT

Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, James Logan and Thomas Griffitts, Commissioners, to Peter Wents. Province of Pennsylvania and County of New-

castle, Sussex on the Delaware. Attorneys of Joshua, Sec. of city of London, Silkman, Thomas Oad, of the city of Bristol, England, and John Woods, of London, Merchant, surviving mortgagees and trustees of said province and county: To all unto whom these presents shall come.

Hon. William Penn, Esq., Proprietary authorizes the Surveyor General on the 1st day of December, 1724, to grant unto the said Peter Wents a patent of 1000 acres situated on the Saucony, a branch of the Schuylkill river,—the same described and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a post for a corner, thence N. 20 deg. W., along a line of well-marked trees, a distance of 362 perches to a post; thence N. 70 deg. E., along a line of well-marked trees, a distance of 375 perches to a post; thence S. 20 deg. E., along a line of well-marked trees, a distance of 150 perches to a post; thence N. 70 deg. E., along a line of well-marked trees, a distance of 160 perches to a post; thence S. 20 deg. E., along a line of well-marked trees, a distance of 212 perches to a post; thence S. 70 deg. W., along a line of well-marked trees, a distance of 536 perches to the place of beginning; containing 1000 acres, and an allowance of 6 acres on every 100 for roads and highways. Granted for the consideration of 160 pounds, and recorded December 5th, 1728.

In the recorded copy of the patent, to be seen at Harrisburg, the metes and bounds are stated elaborately but the exact location of the tract is a matter of some doubt as the location of the starting point is not fixed by any now recognized landmark. That it included the site of the present borough of Kutztown, at least in part, may be inferred from the wording of a deed in possession of Mr. Wilson B. Kutz, living representative of a long line of successive owners of a portion of the tract. From this deed it is learned that 514 acres of this tract in Maxatawny was purchased from Peter Wentz by James (alias) Jacobus Delaplank, a resident of Oley township, who, in his will, "bearing date the 29th of May Anno Domini 1758," devised the same to his son, Frederick Delaplank. The same was sold at sheriff's sale, May 11th, 1767, "by Jasper Scull, Esquire, High Sheriff" of Berks County, to Peter Rothermel. On December 19, 1772, the new owners (Peter Rothermel and Sybilla, his wife) transferred 120 acres of this tract to Jacob Sweyer. From this last about 90 acres passed June 17, 1789, into possession of Leonard Rishel, who, on July 29, 1820, sold from it a piece of 34 acres and 17 perches to Philip Myer, which in course of time came into the possession of the late William S. Kutz, resident at the western end of town, beyond the borough limits.

The following papers are reproduced in this connection as possibly helpful to better understanding of the somewhat complicated question of original ownership of the site of Kutztown:

EXEMPLIFICATIONS OF PROCEEDINGS REAL ESTATE OF JACOB KUTZ, DEC'D

Berks County, ss:

GEORGE, the THIRD by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting. Know Ye that among the Records and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County of Berks aforesaid, At an Orphans' Court held at Reading in and for the said County of Berks the tenth Day of August in the ninth Year of Our Reign and in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine Before Jonas Seely Esquire and his Associates, Justices of the said Court, &c., and at divers other Days and Times thereafter

It is thus contained

Upon the Petition of Jacob Kutz, Eldest Son and Heir at Law of Jacob Kutz late of the Township of Maxatawny in Berks County Yeoman deceased, setting forth:—

"That the petitioner's said Father died Intestate about eighteen Months since, leaving a Widow, to wit, Elisabeth, and issue Eight Children, to wit, the petitioner, John Adam, Peter, Elisabeth the Wife of Jacob Schweyer, Catharina the wife of George Ott, Susanna and Barbara, and that the said Intestate, at the Time of his Death was seised in his Demesne as of Fee of and in a certain Messuage or Tenement Plantation and Tract of Land situate in the said Township of Maxatawny, bounded by Lands of Jacob Teyscher, Michael Henninger, George Kutz and Peter Rothermel, Containing by Estimation One hundred and ninety Acres, be the same more or less, with the Appurtenances. And therefore praying the Court to award and Inquest to make partition of the Premises to and among the parties aforesaid if the same could be done without Prejudice to or spoiling the Whole thereof: But if such partition could not be made without prejudice to or spoiling the Whole of the Real Estate aforesaid—then praying the Court to order that the Inquest to be awarded should value and appraise the said Messuage or Tenement Plantation and Tract of One hundred and ninety Acres of Land, be the same more or less, with the Appurtenances in order that the petitioner might be enabled to hold and enjoy the same upon his paying or securing to be paid to the other Children and Representatives of the said Intestate their Several and respective Shares and Dividends of and in such Valuation according to the Laws of this Province of Pennsylvania in such Case made and provided." The Court did award an Inquest to make partition of the Real Estate in the said petition specified, late of the said Intestate to and among his Children and Representatives the aforesaid in such Manner and in such proportions as by the Laws of this province is directed and appointed if such partition could be made without prejudice to or spoiling the Whole thereof: But if such partition could not be made without prejudice to or spoiling the Whole, then to value and appraise the said Real Estate with the Appurtenances and make Report of their Doings therein to the Court agreeable to the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province of Pennsylvania in such Case made and provided. And a Writ for the purposes aforesaid issued to Our Sheriff of the county of Berks afsd. directed,

bearing Teste the same Tenth Day of August in the Ninth Year of Our Reign and returnable the Fourth Day of September then next ensuing, at which Fourth Day of September in the Year aforesaid Before the Justices of the Orphans Court then held at Reading in and for the County of Berks Our Sheriff of the said County, to wit, Jacob Shoemaker, Esq., made Return of the said Writ in the Following Words (thereon indorsed) to wit: 'To the justices aforenamed I do hereby Certify that by Virtue of the aforewritten Writ to me directed I have taken with me twelve honest and lawful Men of my Bailiwick and gone to the Messuage or Tenement and Tract of Land in the said Writ mentioned, Containing One hundred and thirty Acres, or thereabouts, and all and singular premises whereof Jacob Kutz the Intestate in the said Writ named dyed seised in Maxatawny Township, and on the Oath and Affirmation of the Inquest afsd. respectively finding the same could not be parted and divided to and among the parties in the said Writ named without Prejudice to or spoiling the Whole thereof, have valued and appraised the same as by the said Writ I am commanded, as appears by the Schedule hereunto annexed, So answers Jacob Shoemaker, Sheriff Schedule annexed). Inquisition indented, made and taken at the Township of Maxatawny in the County of Berks, the second Day of September in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine Before Jacob Shoemaker, Esq., High Sheriff of the County aforesaid by Virtue of His Majesty's Writ to him directed and to this Inquisition annexed, by the Oath of George Kelchner and Peter Scherer and the Solemn Affirmation of George Merckle, Daniel Levan, Frederick Hill, Jacob Teuscher, Friedrick Hausman, Joseph Siegfrid, John Bast, Jacob Levan, Michael Heninger and Attorney Fischer, twelve free, honest and lawful Men, of the said County, Who upon their Oath and Affirmation aforesaid respectively do say that they went to the Messuage or Tenement Plantation and Tract of Land in the said Writ mentioned, Containing One hundred and thirty Acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less, whereof Jacob Kutz the Intestate in the said Writ named dyed seised, and then and there found the same could not be parted and divided to and among the parties in the said Writ named without prejudice to or spoiling the Whole thereof, and therefore on their Oath and Affirmation aforesaid they the said Inquest have valued and appraised the said Messuage Tenement Plantation or Tract of Land with the Appurtenances of the Sum of twelve Hundred and Fifty Pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania Subject to all Moneys and Quitrents now due and hereafter to become due and payable for the same to the Chief Lord or Lords for the Fee thereof. In testimony thereof as well the said Sheriff as the Inquest aforesaid have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year above said. Jacob Shoemaker, Sheriff (Seal) Frederick Hauzman (Seal) Joseph Sigfridt (Seal) John Bast (Seal) Jacob Levan (Seal) Michel Henninger (Seal) Anton Fischer (Seal) Georg Kolchner (Seal) Peter Storer (Seal) Georg Morckel (Seal) Daniel Levan (Seal) Frederick Hill (Seal) Jacob Drescher (Seal)." And the said Return and Inquisition being read were confirmed And thereupon it was considered and adjudged by the Court that the said Jacob Kutz Eldest Son and Heir at Law of the said Jacob Kutz deceased should hold and enjoy the Messuage or Tenement Plantation and Tract of Land in the Return afsd. specified with the Appurtenances whereof his said Father dyed seised Intestate, valued as aforesaid, to him his Heirs and Assigns for Ever as fully and freely as the said Intestate had and held the same in his lifetime, He first paying or giving Security for the payment of the Shares and Dividends of the younger Children of the said Intestate according to Law, which Sureties were to be approved of by the Court And Afterwards, to wit, the twelfth Day of June in the tenth Year of Our Reign and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy at an Orphans Court then held at Reading in and for the County of Berks aforesaid Before the Justices of the said Court The Petition of the said Jacob Kutz Eldest Son and Heir at Law of the aforesaid Jacob Kutz deceased setting forth "That the Messuage or Tenement Plantation or Tract of land late of the said Intestate situate in the Township of Maxatawny aforesaid, Containing One hundred and thirty Acres or thereabouts. with Appurtenances, was, by Virtue of a Writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid bearing Teste the Tenth Day of August last past valued and appraised at the Sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Pounds lawful Money of Pennsylvania. That the personal Estate of the said Intestate falls nine hundred and thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence short of paying his Debts as appears by the Administration Accompt thereof this Day rendered into the Register General's Office, at Reading, which the petitioner is willing to undertake to settle and pay if the same may be allowed to him out of the Valuation Money aforesaid." And therefore praying the Court "To confirm the said Messuage or Tenement Plantation and Tract of Land to him his Heirs and Assigns for Ever subject to the aforesaid nine hundred and thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence, Debts due from the said Estate, on his Giving Nicholas Kutz and John Adam Kutz, both of Maxatawny Township aforesaid Yeomen, Security for the payment of three hundred and thirty six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence (The residue of the Valuation Money aforesaid after the Debts aforesaid due from the said Estate being first deducted) to the other Children and Representatives of the said Intestate according to Law," was read and granted And the Court do here approve of the said Nicholas Kutz and John Adam Kutz as Securities to enter into Bonds with the said Jacob Kutz for the payment of the Shares and Dividends of the other Children and Representatives of the said Intestate of and in the said three hundred and thirty six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence Residue of the Valuation Money aforesaid (The Debts aforesaid being deducted) on the Fourth Day of September next ensuing (reserving to Elizabeth the Widow of the said Intestate her Dower therein) Upon Sealing and Delivery of which Bonds it is considered and adjudged by the Court that the said Jacob Kutz. the Son, shall hold and enjoy the Lands and Premises aforesaid with the Appurtenances, in Maxatawny Township aforesaid, as Heir at Law of his said Father Jacob Kutz, deceased, to him his Heirs and Assigns for Ever according to Law Subject to the payment of the aforesaid nine hundred and thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence Debts due from the Estate of the said Intestate. And the Bonds aforesaid were entered into accordingly.

All and singular which Premises by the Tenor

of these presents We have commanded to be exemplified In Testimony whereof We have caused the Seal of the said County of Berks to be affixed to these presents Witness Jonas Seely, Esqire, at Reading, the said twelfth Dav of June, in the Tenth Year of Our Reign Annoque Domini 1770.

DEED
FREDERICK HITTLE AND WIFE
TO
DEWALD KUTZ
For 7 Acres 112 Perches
In Maxetany Berks County

This Indenture, Made the first day of April In the Year of Our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety five Between Frederick Hittle of Maxetany Township in the County of Berks and State of Pennsylvania Yeoman and Maria his Wife of the one part and Dewald Kutz of Kutztown in the Township and County aforesaid, Cordwainer of the other part Whitnesseth, that the said Frederick Hittle and Maria his Wife for and in Consideration of the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds Lawfull mony in gold and Silver of the State aforesaid, to them in hand well and Truly paid by the said Dewald Kutz at and before the Sealing and Delivery hereof, the Receipt whereof they the said Frederick Hittle and Maria his Wife doth hereby Acknowledge and thereby do Acquit and forever Discharge the said Dewald Kutz and his Heirs and Assigns By these Presents Have Granted Bargained Sold Released and Confirmed And by these Presents Do Grant Bargain Sell Release and Confirm unto the said Dewald Kutz and to his Heirs and Assigns, a Certain Tract Piece and Lot of Ground Situate Lying and being in the said Township of Maxetany, and Beginning at a Post, in a line of the of the late Propriataries, mannor, and now in the Possession of Jacob Teysher North Sixty degrees East nineteen Perches to a post fence along a line of Jacob Kutz Land, North thirty five degrees West Seventy Perches and three Tenth of a Perch to a Post at the High Road leading to Reading thence along said Road and South thirty five degrees West Twenty Perches to a Post, thence South thirty five degrees East Sixty Perches and one half of a Perch to the place of beginning, Containing Seven Acres and One hundred and Twelf perches, Neat measure, Being part of Five Hundred and fourteen acres of Land wich Jasper Scull Esquire late High Sheriff in and for the said County of Berks, In Pursuance of a Writ of Fieri Facias to him directed, and by Virtue of a Certain other Writ of Venditioni Exponas Sold the above discribed Tract of five hundred and fourteen acres of Land with the appurtenances, unto Peter Rothermel in Fee, as by the said Sheriffs Deed poll bearing date the Eleventh day of May, 1767, and by him Acknowledged in open Court of Common Pleas at Reading in and for the County of Berks aforesaid recourse being thereunto hath more fully Appears, and whereas the said Peter Rothermel and Sybilla his Wife by their Indenture of Release from under their Hands and Seals duly Executed bearing date the Nineteenth day of December 1772, for the Consideration therein mentioned Granted and Confirmed unto Jacob Sweyer and to his Heirs and Assigns for Ever, a Tenement and Piece of One Hundred and Twenty Acres and Eighty five perches with the appurtenances, and being part of the said five hundred and fourteen acres (as in and by said in part recited Indenture Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds at Reading, in and for the County of Berks aforesaid in Book B, Vol. 1, page 513, &c. Recourse thereunto had more fully and at Large Appears and whereas, the said Jacob Sweyer and Elizabeth his Wife by their Indenture of Release from under their hands and Seals duly Executed bearing date the fourth day of May, 1789, for the Consideration therein mentioned Granted and Confirmed, Thirty acres and Forty perches of Land Strict measure (being part of the above mentioned Tract of One hundred and Twenty acres of Land, and Premises) unto the above said Frederick Hittle (and Partie hereto) and to his Heirs and Assigns for Ever, Together allso with all and Singular the Buildings and Improvements, Orchards field fences, ways woods waters water courses Rights Liberties Preveleges Hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever therunto belonging or in any Wise appertaining and the Reversions and remainders Rents Issues and Profits thereof and also all the Estate Right Title Interest use trust benefit Possession property Claim and Demand whatsoever both at Law and in Equity or otherwise howsoever of him the said Frederick Hittle and Maria his Wife and their Heirs of into and out of the Premises hereby granted and Every part thereof To have and to hold the said above discribed Piece and Lot of Ground Containing Seven acres and one hundred and Twelf perches and being part of the above Thirty acres and forty perches, (Hereditaments and Premises hereby Granted and Every thereof, to mentioned to be granted with the appurtenances unto the said Dewald Kutz his Heirs and Assigns To the only proper use benefit and behoof of him the Said Dewald Kutz his Heirs and Assigns for Ever Always Excepting and reserving for me my heirs and Assigns as also Excepting and reserving for Leonerd Rishel his Heirs and Assigns, the free and undistributed Priveledge and Use of the Draw well Standing on the South Side of the aforementioned Great or High Road, and on the said Seven Acres and One hundred and Twelf Perches of land, and opposite of the Dwelling house of the said Frederick Hittle) And the said Frederick Hittle for himself and his Heirs doth Covenant Promis and Grant to and with the said Dewald Kutz his Heirs and Assigns, by these presents, that he the said Frederick and his Heirs the said discribed Masuage and lot of Seven Acres and one hundred and Twelf perches of land Neat measure, Hereditaments and Premises hereby Granted meant mentioned or Intended so to be with the Appurtenances (Except as before Excepted) unto the said Dewald Kutz his Heirs and Assigns, against him the said Frederick Hittle and his Heirs, and against all and Every other Person or Persons Whomsoever Lawfully Claiming or to Claim the same by from or under him them or any of them Shall and will Warrant and for Ever defend by these Presents, In Witness whereof of the said parties hath Interchangeable Set their hand and Seals hereunto, the Day and Year first above Written.

Received the day of the above date of the above written Indenture of the above Named Dewald Kutz the Sum of Two hundred Pounds Lawfull mony of the State aforesaid, it being

the consideration mony for the above sold and bargained Premises in full Received from me.

FREDERICK HITTLE (Seal)

her
MARIA x HITTLE (Seal)
Mark

Sealed and Delivered
In the Presents of Us
Jacob Kutz
Philip Geehr

Know all Man by these Presents that Dewald Kutz, of Kutz. in the County of Berks and State of Pennsylvania Cordwainer and Elizabeth his wife the Grandies in the within written Indenture mentioned for and in Consideration of the Sum of Two hundred & Ten Pounds Lawfull mony in Gold or Silver of the State aforesaid to them well and Truly in hand paid by George Kistler of Greenwich Township in the County and State aforesaid Millir, the Receip whereof they the said Dewald Kutz and Elizabeth, his wife doth hereby Acknowledge Have Granted Bargained Sold and Released and by these Presents do hereby Grant Bargain Sell Release & Confirm unto the said George Kistler his Heirs and Assigns all that within mentioned Tract piece and parcel of Land Containing Seven Acres and one hundred and Twelf perches of land Neat measure as bounded and discribed in this within Indenture Together with all and Singular the Premises Hereditaments and Appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Reversions and Remainders, Rents Issues and Profits thereof, and also all the Estate Right Title Interest Use Possession property Claim and Demand, whatsoever of them the said Dewald Kutz and Elizabeth his wife in Law or Equity or other wise Howsoever of, in, to or, out, of the same hereby Granted Tract of Land and Premises and Every part thereof To Have and To hold, the said within mentioned and Discribed Tract and Piece of Land Containing Seven Acres and one hundred and Twelf perches Strict measure of Land Hereditaments and Premises hereby Granted Bargained and Sold, or mentioned or Intended so to be with the appurtenances unto the said George Kistler his Heirs and Assigns, To the only proper use and behoof of him the said George Kistler his Heirs and Assigns for Ever. In Witness whereof the said parties to these Presents have Interchangeable Set their Hands and Seals the first day of January in the Year of Our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety Six.

Sealed and Delivered
In the Presents of Us
Samuel Geehr
Jacob Kutz

DEWALD KUTZ (Seal)
her
ELIZABETH xx KUTZ (Seal)
Mark

Received the day of the date of the above written Indorsement of the above named George Kistler the sum of Two hundred & Ten Pounds Lawfull mony in gold and silver of Pennsylvania It being the consideration mony for the above mentioned and bargained Premises in full received for me.

DEWALD KUTZ.

Witness present at signing.
Samuel Geehr
Jacob Kutz

Berks County, ss:

On the 31st day of December 1795, Came before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Berks the within named Frederick Hittle and Maria his Wife as grantees, and Acknowledged the within Mentioned Indenture to be their Act and Deed and desire the same to be recorded as such according to Law She the said Maria being of full age by me Separately and apart of her husband Examined the Contents of the within Indenture first fully made. Known unto her She Voluntary Consented thereto. In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal the Day and Year first above written.

PHILIP GEEHR (Seal)

Berks County, ss:

On the 29th day of January Anno Domini 1796 before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County of Berks came the above named Dewald Kutz and Elizabeth his Wife and Acknowledged the above mentioned Assignment or Indorsement to be their Act and Deed and desire the same to be Recorded as Such According to Law She the said Elizabeth being of full Age by me appart her husband Examined the Contents thereof made known to her She Voluntary Consented thereto. Witness my hand & Seal the day and year above said.

PHILIP GEEHR (Seal)

DEED

LEONARD RISHEL TO PHILIP MEYER FOR 34 ACRES 17 PERCHES IN MAXATANY, BERKS CO., JULY 29 1820.

This Indenture made the fifth day of June in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety four Between Leonard Rishel of the Township Maxetany in the County of Berks and State of Pennsylvania Yeoman, of the one part and Philip Meyer of Kutztown in Maxetany aforesaid Weaver of the other Part, Whereas James (alias) Jacobus Delaplank Late of the Township of Oley in the said County of Berks, Yeoman in his life time was Lawfully Seized in his Demesne as of Fee, of and in a Certain Tract of Land Lying on a Branch of Schulkill Called Saucony Situate and lying in the Township of Maxetany aforesaid, Adjoining Lands of Late Peter Wentz and other Containing Five Hundred and Fourteen Acres, and being so thereof Lawfully Seized Departed his life having first made his last Will and Testament in writing under his Hand and Seal bearing date the 29th Day of May Anno Domini 1758 wherein and whereby he did give and devise the same in fee, unto his son Frederick Delablank in the

Words following to wit, I give unto my son Frederick Delaplank the 514 acres of Land situate in Maxetany Township which I bought of Peter Wentz To him and his Heirs for Ever as in and by said receited last will and Testament duly Proved and Remaining in the Register Office at Reading in and for the County of Berks aforesaid Recourse being thereunto had more fully appears And whereas the said Frederick Delaplank being so thereof Lawfully Seized in his Demesne as of fee of and in said Tract of Land and Premises with the Appurtenances, wich was Seized and Taken in Execution by Jasper Scull Esquire High Sheriff of the said County of Berks in Pursuance of a Writ of Fieri Facias to him directed and by Virtue of a Writ of Vantitiony Exponas sold the said above mentioned Tract of 514 acres of Land with the Appurtenances to Peter Rothermel his Heirs and Assigns in fee, as in and by said Sheriff Deed poll from under his hands and Seal Duly Executed and bearing date the Eleventh Day of May Anno Domini 1767 and by him acknowledged in open Court of Common Pleas at Reading in and for the County of Berks Recourse being thereunto had more fully and at Large appears, And whereas the said Peter Rothermel and Sybilla his Wife by their Indenture from under their Hands and Seals duly Executed bearing date the Nineteenth Day of December, Anno Domini 1772, for the Consideration wherein Mentioned Granted and Confirmed a Certain Mesuage or Tenement Plantation and Tract of Land situate and lying in the Township of Maxetany aforesaid bounded by lands of Jacob Teysher, Peter Beel, late Benedict Nudlinger and Jacob Kutz Containing One Hundred and Twenty Acres (being part of the above Mentioned 514 Acres of Land) unto Jacob Sweyer his Heirs and Assigns in fee as in and by said receited Indenture Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds in Reading, in and for the County of Berks in Book B, Volume 1st, page 513 & 6, Recourse being thereunto had more fully appears, and whereas the said Jacob Sweyer and Elizabeth his Wife by their Indenture were Released from under their hands and Seals duly Executed bearing date the seventeenth Day of June Anno Domini 1789 for the Consideration therein Mentioned did Grand and Confirm unto the said Leonard Rishel above mentioned (Partie hereto) his Heirs and Assigns in fee a Certain Piece or Tract of Land situate in the Township of Maxetany aforesaid bounded by lands of Jacob Teysher and others containing about ninety acres (being part of the said above Mentioned Tract of One hundred and twenty Acres) as in and by said receited Indenture Remaining yet to be recorded Recourse being thereunto more fully and at Large appears, And now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Leonerd Rishel for and in the Consideration of the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds Lawfull mony of the State aforesaid to him in hand well and Truly paid by the said Philip Meyer, at and before the Ensealing and Delivery hereof the Receipt whereof is hereby Acknowledged and whereof have Acquited and for Ever discharge the said Philip Meyer his Executors, Administrators and Assigns by these Presents Have Granted Barrained Sold Released and Confirmed by these Presents do Grant Bargain Sell Release and Confirm unto the said Philip Meyer his Heirs and Assigns in fee, all that certain Messuage or Tenement Piece or Tract of Land situate and lying in the Township of Maxetany aforesaid, Bounded and limetted as follows, to wit, Beginning at a post a corner in a line of Jacob Kutzes land thence extending by a land of Jacob Teysher south Seventy degrees west Eighty Six perches and one half a perch, to a post south Twenty degrees east eleven perches and a half a perch to a post a corner of Peter Beels land, thence by the same south Forty degrees east Forty two perches to a post a corner of said Leonerd Rishels land thence by the same North Seventy degrees east Thirty one perches and a half a perch to a post a corner in a line of said Jacob Kutzes land thence by the same North twenty Nine degrees West seventy Seven Perches to the place of the begining Containing thirty four Acres and Seventeen perches (being part of the said last above mentioned Tract of about Ninety Acres) Together will all and Singular the Buildings and Improvements ways woods waters water courses Rights Lieberties Preveleges Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any Wise appertaining and the reversions and remainters Rents Issues Profits thereof and also all the Estate Rights Title Interest Use Trust Benefit Possession Property Claim and Demand whatsoever both at Law and Equity or otherwise howsoever of him the said Leonerd Rishel and his Heirs of in and out of the Premises hereby granted and every part thereof, to have and to hold, Said above described Masuage and Tenement Pice or Tract of Land Hereditaments and Premises hereby Granted or mentioned to be Granted with the Appurtenances unto the said Philip Meyer his Heirs and Assigns to the only Proper use benefit and behoof of him the said Philip Meyers his Heirs and Assigns for Ever, And the said Leonerd Rishel for himself his Heirs Executors and Administrators both Covenant Promise and Grant to and with the said Philip Meyers his Heirs and Assigns and every of them by these Presents that he the said Leonerd Rishel and his Heirs the above described Masuage or Tenement or Piece or Tract of thirty four Acres and Seventeen perches of Land Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted Meant Mentioned or Intended so to be with the Appurtenances unto the said Philip Meyer his Heirs and Assigns Against him said Leonerd Rishel and his Heirs and Against all and every other Person or Persons whomsoever Lawfully Claiming or to Claim the same by from or under him them or any of them Shall and will Warrant and for ever Defend, In Witness whereof the said parties to these Presents have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals dated the Day and Year first above written.

LEONERD RISHEL (Seal)

Sealed and Delivered
In the Presents of Us
Jonathan Kutz
John Kutz, Jr.

Received the day of the date of the above Written Indenture of the above named Philip Meyer the Just and full Sume of Four Hundred Pounds Lawfull mony in real Specie of the State of Pennsylvania it being the full Consideration for the above mentioned Premises Received for me

LEONERD RISHEL

Witnesses present at signing
Jonathan Kutz
John Kutz, Jr.

Berks County SS:

On the 14th day of June Anno Domini 1794 Personaly Came before me the Subcriber One of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of Berks the above Named Leonerd Rishel

and Acknowledged the above Written Indenture to be his Act and Deed and desired that the same might be recorded as Such According to Law. Witness my hand and Seal the day and year above said.

PHILIP GEEHR (Seal)

Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds &c. at Reading Berks County in Book A Vol. 31 page 354 &c. Witness my hand and Seal of said Office July 29th A. Dom. 1820.

(Seal) of Recording Office.

It may be added that another portion, 130 acres, of these original 1000 acres patented by Peter Wentz, was conveyed by him in 1755—the year of the laying out of the Easton Road to George Kutz (Coots), who in 1779 laid out the town, naming it after himself, Cootstown.

Were time available research among the records of this early time, preserved in the public offices in Philadelphia, (in which county Maxatawny then was) in the State Capitol, in the office of the Recorder at Reading, and among the deeds in the possession of other present holders of the lands, would reveal much of interest concerning the earliest settlers of this section, the dates of their arrival, and the location of their holdings. Some such information concerning a few of the more prominent of the first comers and their descendants is embodied in the following accounts of families still resident in this section.

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM AND RESERVOIR OF THE KUTZTOWN WATER COMPANY
(SITE OF HOME OF THE PIONEER, JACOB KUTZ)

PROMINENT FAMILIES OF MAXATAWNY

THE SIEGFRIED FAMILY

Johannes Siegfried was one of the first, if not the first white settler in the vicinity of Kutztown. He and his good wife Elisabeth had taken up residence in Oley, where their daughter Catharine was born November 14, 1719. Some time prior to 1732 Johannes Siegfried and his family crossed the Oley Hills and settled on a large tract of land at what is now known as Siegfried's Dale. Here was born their daughter Mary Elisabeth, who is said to have been the first white child born in the Maxatawny region. She was married to Johannes Rothermel and removed to Windsor Township. Prof. A. C. Rothermel, the principal of the Keystone State Normal School, is a direct descendant of Johannes Rothermel and Mary Elisabeth Siegfried. Some time before his death, which occurred in the spring of 1776, Johannes Siegfried divided the plantation between his two sons Joseph and John. Besides these two sons he had six daughters: Catharine, wife of Frederick Romig; Susan, wife of Daniel Levan; Mary Elisabeth, wife of John Rothermel; Magdalena, wife of Anthony Fischer; Anna, wife of Jacob Fischer, and Margareth, wife of Jacob Moss. Their home was the stopping place for Moravian Missionaries, who itinerated through Pennsylvania and adjoining colonies during the middle decades of the Eighteenth Century. The family were of the Mennonite faith.

Catherine Siegfried, who was born in Oley in 1719 was married to her brother-in-law, Frederick Romig. They settled in Lynn Township and later removed to Macungie and there united with the Moravians. This union was blessed with twelve children. At the time of her death, October 7, 1793, Mrs. Romig was survived by one hundred and five grand-children and ten great-grand-children. The wife of the writer is a lineal descendant of hers.

Joseph, son of Johannes Siegfried, was married to Anna Maria Romig, a daughter of John Adam Romig. He spent all his days on the homestead, which he received from his father. His home, like that of his father, was a stopping place for the Moravian missionaries and officials on their journeys through Maxatawny to Tulpehocken, Lebanon, Litiz, Lancaster, York, etc. Shortly before his death, which occurred September 3, 1795, he was received into the fellowship of the Moravian Brethren. The following obituary appears on the Moravian Congregation record at Emaus:

"Joseph Siegfried of Maxatawny was born February 2, 1727. His parents were Johannes and Elizabeth Siegfried, and were of Mennonite persuasion. On July 3rd, 1745, he entered into Holy wedlock with Anna Maria Romig, which state God blessed with 13 children, (eight sons and five daughters, of whom six sons and two daughters survive), and with forty-eight grandchildren, of whom seven are dead, and with three great-grand-children living.

"His sainted parents already loved the Saviour and the Brethren (Moravians) who in former years lodged in their home. And he too was a good friend to the Brethren; and loved our doctrine of Salvation in Jesus Christ. He truly saw that, as a sinner, his greatest need was to be cleansed of his sins by the Blood of Christ in Holy Baptism. He often felt a summons in his heart, and desired to be a sharer in this Grace, but never brought it to a firm resolution. He postponed it from time to time. During his last illness, having had a stroke in the previous year, from which he never fully recovered, this hung more heavily upon his heart; and he was at his earnest request and desire, cleansed of his sins by the washing of the holy baptism, by his bosom friend, Brother John Ettwein, who visited him and by Brother George Jungman of Bethlehem, in the presence of about thirty people from the neighborhood. At which time he shed many tears, and all who were present, were inwardly moved by the holy feeling of the presence of God.

"At the beginning of this month he was seized with convulsions and on the 3rd of September, 1795, shortly before 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he expired. He reached the age of 74 years, 6 months and a little over. On the 5th of September 1795, at the noon hour, he was buried on the family burial ground in the presence of a large concourse of people. At which time George Miller preached the sermon on God's acre from the text, Psalm 25:10: "All the paths of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep His covenant and His testimonies."

Anna Maria Siegfried, nee Romig, the wife of Joseph Siegfried was born in Ittlingen near Heibron in the Palatinate June 12, 1724, and came with her parents to Pennsylvania, September 30, 1732. Her parents were John Adam Romig and Agnes Marguerite Bernhardt. They were married in the year 1712 and resided at Ittlingen. John Adam Romig was the son of George Wendel Romich and his wife Marguerite Herner, and was born at Ruedenstein, in the Palatinate, February 3, 1689. To Joseph and Anna Maria Siegfried were born ten children, among whom were Catharine, Magdalena, Colonel John, Joseph, Henry, Isaac, Abraham, Daniel. Joseph and Abraham removed to near Bath, Northampton county.

To John Siegfried, Jr., the brother of Joseph, Sr., and his good wife Catharine were born six children: John, Jacob, Peter, Elisabeth, Margaret and Susanna. He died in 1776 and was buried on the family burial ground.

Col. John Siegfried, the friend of Washington, was born in Siegfried's Dale, Maxatawny Township, November 27, 1745. He was married to Mary Levan, a daughter of Daniel Levan, on a license dated August 25, 1769. In the spring of 1770 they removed to the east bank of the Lehigh River in Allen Township, Northampton County. Here he conducted a tavern and a ferry. On the tavern sign was inscribed this legend. "Enter-

tainment for Man and Beast." This favorable location brought him into contact with many people and paved the way for his later popularity and fame. On July 4, 1776, he attended the meeting of the delegates of the Associated Battalions of the Pennsylvania Militia, held at Lancaster, as a major from the Third Battalion of Northampton County. He was later appointed Colonel of the Third Battalion. When Washington in 1776 was fleeing across New Jersey, after the disasterous campaign in and around New York, he sent the following letter to Col. Siegfried:

"Headquarters, Bucks Co., Pa., Dec. 22, 1776.

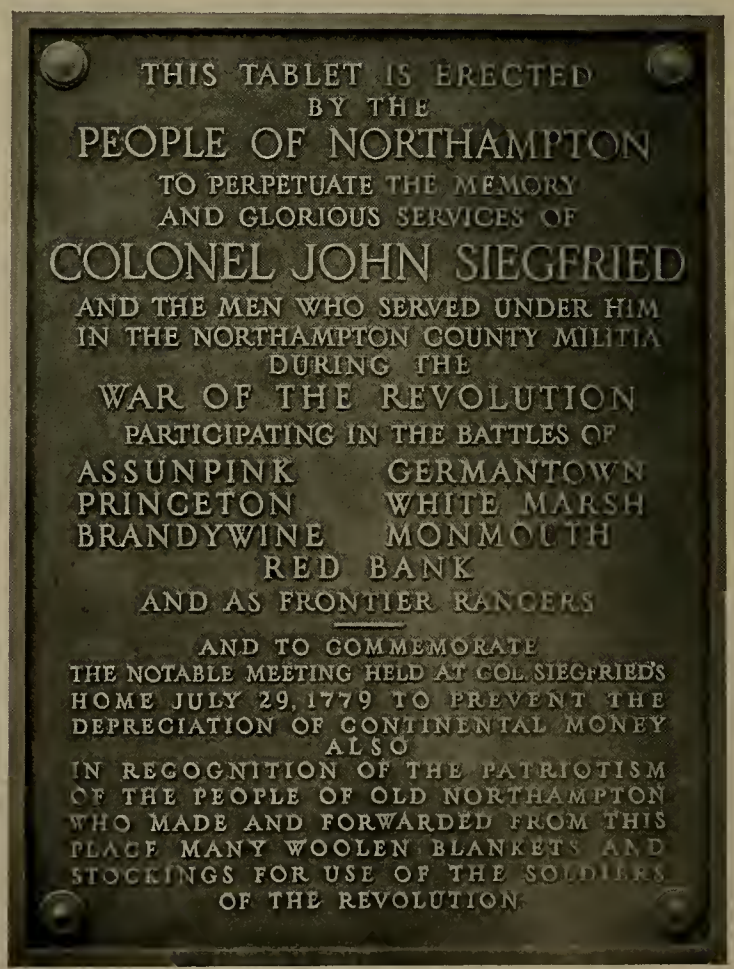
To Colonel John Siegfried:

Sir: The Council of Safety of this State, by their resolves of the 17th inst. empowered me to call out the militia of Northampton County to the assistance of the Continental army under my command, that, by our joint endeavors, we may put a stop to the progress of the enemy, who are making preparations to advance to Philadelphia, as soon as they cross the Delaware, either by boats, or on the ice. As I am unacquainted with names of the colonels of your militia, I have taken the liberty to inclose you six letters, in which you will please to insert the names of the proper officers, and send them immediately to them, by persons in whom you can confide for their delivery. If there are not as many colonels as letters you may destroy the balance not wanted. I most earnestly entreat those, who are so far lost to a love of their country; as to refuse to lend a hand to its support at this critical time. They may depend upon being treated as their baseness and want of public spirit will most justly deserve.

I am sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

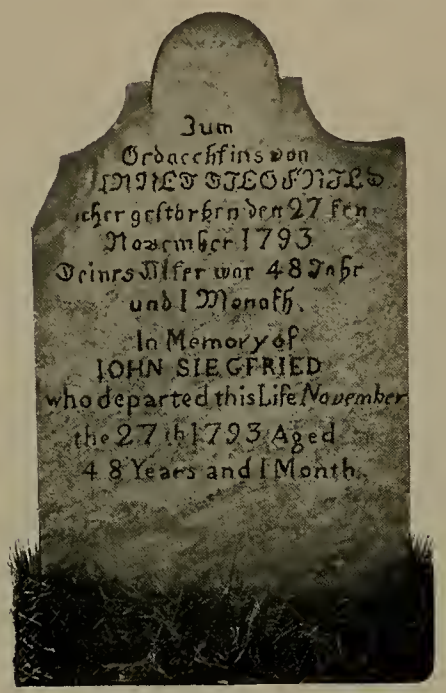
Within two days after the issuing of the above call, a part of the Third Battalion was already in Philadelphia and were assigned to the command of General Putnam. They took part in the Battle of Trenton which resulted in the capture of one thousand Hessians. In the Battle of Assunpink, often referred to as the second Battle of Trenton, January 2, 1777, Rev. John Rosbrough, the chaplain of Col. Siegfried's Battalion, was killed. It was after being repulsed that the British General Howe said: "I will bag the fox in the morning." The sequel is one of the best known incidents in American history. It was a part of Siegfried's Battalion under Capt. John Hays, that kept up the fires and threw up earthen works, while Washington and the rest of the army slipped away and defeated the British



OLD SEIGFRIED HOMESTEAD - SIEGFRIED'S DALE

SIEGFRIED'S DALE—FAMILY BURIAL GROUND

forces at Princeton. Col. Siegfried subsequenty played an important role in the struggle for inde-



Tombstone of Colonel Siegfried

pendence. On May 30, 1914, the people of Northampton erected a monument to his memory in the Mennonite Cemetery, where his ashes repose, which monument bears a bronze tablet recording some of his services in the cause of freedom.

In the spring of 1781 General Washington sent an officer to Easton to confer with Col. Siegfried, then sheriff of the county of Northampton, in reference to sending a quota of men to take part in the campaign against Yorktown. This extravagant continental officer spent 667 dollars in Easton on this trip, according to the following bill:

Easton, March 17th, 1781.

To a nip of Toddy	10 dollars
To Cash	8 dollars
To Cash	12 dollars
To 1 Grog	8 dollars
To Washington	49 dollars
To 1 Bowle of Punch	30 dollars
To 1 Grog	8 dollars
To 1 Bowle of Punch	30 dollars
To 21 Quarts of Oats	62 dollars
To Hay	90 dollars
To 12 Meal Victuals	260 dollars
To Lodging	40 dollars
	667 dollars

Received the contents of the above

Jacob Off *Innkeeper.*

Col. Siegfried shortly before his death, which occurred November 27, 1793, together with Michael Beaver and Abraham Levan, gave ground for school purposes. He was survived by his wife Mary and seven children, Daniel, Mary, married to John James; Susan, married to Christian Hagenbuch; Catharine, Elisabeth, Jacob and Isaac.

THE HOTTENSTEIN FAMILY

Jacob Hottenstein, the scion of a Frankish family, came to Pennsylvania prior to 1727 and settled in Oley. On the 17th of November, 1729, he purchased from Casper Wistar, the brass button maker of Philadelphia, one hundred and sixteen acres of land in "Maxhetawny" in the county of Philadelphia, for the sum of forty pounds and twelve shillings. This land, also the original deed, is still in possession of the family. The land then adjoined the lands of Nicholas Kutz and Peter Andrews. At the time Jacob Hottenstein and his good wife crossed the Oley Hills and settled in the beautiful Maxatawny Valley, they followed an Indian trail across the hills. Mr. Hottenstein added to the original tract until the whole plantation included 443 acres. (See "Release and Deed," p. 14.)

Jacob Hottenstein was married to Dorothea Reber. This union was blessed with seven children: Jacob, William, David, Henry, Dorothy, Maria and ———. Tradition has it that the venerable missionary, the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, frequently on his long journeys stopped with Jacob Hottenstein, and that he also on these visits instructed the children in the catechism.

Jacob Hottenstein, his wife, and many of his descendants, were buried on the family burial ground, which may be seen from the road to the south from the barn on a slight elevation. His resting place is marked by a brown sandstone, which bears the following inscription, almost obliterated by the elements:

> "Jacob Hottenstein wurde geboren auf den 18. Februar 1697. Gestorben den 23. Mertz 1753. Stammvater den ganzen Hottenstein Familie. Alt worden 56 Jahre, 1 Monate und 5 Tage."

David Hottenstein, son of Jacob, Sr., obtained the old homestead. He was the father of five children: Jacob, David, Daniel, Dorothea and Catharine. His son, David, Jr., who succeeded him on the old homestead, studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Hirsch and at the medical institute at Philadelphia. His practice extended far and wide and covered a period of more than half a century. He was married to Elizabeth Kline, a daughter of Richard Kline, of Montgomery county. He died in the year 1848, aged 82 years, 4 months and 25 days. His issue consisted of six sons and two daughters, viz: David, Jacob, Daniel, William, Isaac, Henry, Catharine and Sarah.

HIS GRANDCHILDREN

His son, David, died young; also Henry.

Jacob, his second son, had six sons, viz: David, Jacob, Isaac, James, Levi and Henry.

Daniel's issue consisted of one son, Lewis K.

William had eight children, viz: David H., Charles A., Robert, Henry, Edward, Caroline, Sallie A., and Matilda.

Isaac's issue consisted of four sons and two daughters, viz: Percival, Cyrus, Frederic, Isaac, Matilda and Margaret.

Sarah was married to Jonas Trexler, of Longswamp, Berks county, and is the mother of eleven children, viz: Eden, Willoughby, Jonas, Abiel, Peter, David, Angeline, Sarah, Catharine, Eliza and Amelia.

Dorothea died young.

HIS GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN—GRANDCHILDREN OF JACOB

David's issue: Catharine, married to A. B. Manderbach, of Kutztown. Now dead.

Jacob—No issue.

Isaac's issue—Mary, married to Dr. Yorgey, of Pottstown; Frank, James and Charles.

Robert and Henry died young.

Dr. Edward's grandchildren are: Mrs. Raymond Evans, Akron, Ohio; William Hottenstein, Akron, Ohio; Howard V. Hottenstein, Akron, Ohio; Myrl F. Hottenstein, Kutztown; Edward S., Philadelphia, Pa.; David F., Philadelphia, Pa.; Anna Marguerite, Philadelphia, Pa.; Kathryn B., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Ira Fenstermacher, Lebanon, Pa.; Mrs. Milton Phillips, Chapman, Pa.; Dr. Francis DeLong, Annondale, Butler County, Pa.; Beulah DeLong, Bowers, Pa.; Mrs. William Baver, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Ed. Fidler, Womelsdorf, Paul DeLong, Bowers; Raymond DeLong, Bowers.

Caroline, married to Daniel Reber, has the following children: Edward and J. William.

Sallie A., married to John V. R. High, of Indiana. Issue: Isaac, Charles, John, Eddie, Caroline, Sarah, Rosa (married to Z. T. Miller), Tillie and Bessie.

Matilda, unmarried.

It was at the Hottenstein dwelling that the neighboring settlers gathered at evening for safety and mutual protection during the period

FIRST HOTTENSTEIN HOMESTEAD

Erected near Kutztown in 1783 and at present occupied by Dr. A. C. L. Hottenstein

James's issue:

Levi's issue: Jacob, Charles, William.

Henry's issue: Hettie E., Sallie, Ida, Jacob, Fanny.

DANIEL'S GRANDCHILDREN

Lewis K.'s issue: Daniel Q., whose children are: Anna C., wife of Dr. Chas. A. Hottenstein, of Kutztown; Lewis V., of Chicago, Ill., and Elda L., wife of O. Raymond Grimley, of Kutztown.

GRANDCHILDREN OF WILLIAM

David H.'s issue: William, Dr. Austin, Prof. John, Ezra, Mary (married to William Grim, of Bowers, now dead) and Ellen J.

Mary's issue: John Grim, Lyons; Mrs. Kate Reed, Lyons; Dr. David S. Grim, Reading; Prof. George A. Grim, Nazareth; Annie Grim, deceased.

Charles A.'s issue: Robert, Edward (living in Indiana).

Edward's issue: Elmer K., Edward L., William I., Charles A., David P., Ida (married to James DeLong, of Bowers), Alice H. and Deborah C., wife of Rev. J. Frank Hersh, of Westminster, Md.

of the Indian uprising. Tradition has it that the occupant of what has been for many years the Schaeffer homestead, tarried for awhile, caring for the horses and cattle after the rest of the family had made their way to the Hottenstein house for the night, and finding the night coming on and fearing to venture alone through the forest, he decided to remain in the log cabin for the night. From the cabin door he saw the flames of several burning barns. He loaded his trusty gun and watched and waited. Soon he saw several Indians approaching through the forest, one of whom carried a torch. When they came near to the cabin he fired and saw one of the Indians drop, the others fleeing. He stayed all night in the cabin, fearing to venture out. The refugees at Hottenstein's had heard the shot and had surmised that he had been either killed or taken captive. Early the next morning he ventured out of the cabin to look for his victim, but found only a pool of blood. Evidently the comrades of the unfortunate red skin stealthily returned during the night and carried the body away.

THE LEVAN FAMILY

The founder of this large and honored American family was Daniel Levan and his wife, Mary Beau, of Amsterdam, Holland. The ancestral home of this staunch Huguenot (French Reformed) family was Picardy in France, whence he fled to Amsterdam, where they were members of the Huguenot Church. In 1715 four of their sons, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph, set out for the land of William Penn, of whom the last named died at sea. Abraham settled in Oley, Isaac in Exeter, and Jacob in Maxatawny township, at what is now called Eaglepoint. The exact date of the latter's settling in Maxatawny is not definitely known, but it was before 1734, at which time he is recorded as having paid quit rent. Prior to 1740 he erected a grist mill and before it a saw mill. These two mills were the first of their kind in the Maxatawny valley.

The Levan home was the stopping place for the Moravian missionaries on their journeys to the various German settlements in Pennsylvania and adjoining colonies and to the Indians, the most noted of whom were Count Zinzendorf, Bishop Augustus Gottlieb Spangenburg, Bishop John Christopher Frederich Cammerhoff and Reverend Leonard Schnell.

In a letter dated November 17, 1747, by Cammerhoff to Count Zinzendorf he says: "[Came in the] evening to Jacob Levan's in Maxatawny [Rev. Michael] Schlatter commanded by the Reformed Classis of Amsterdam has crept in here. He tried to preach then to raise £60 per annum for a Reformed clergyman solely."

Rev. Leonard Schnell, who in 1743 made a missionary journey on foot to Georgia, frequently lodged with Jacob Levan. In one of his diaries

LEVAN'S MILL, EAGLEPOINT—EXTERIOR VIEW

Prior to the erection of the grist mill the settlers took their grain to Looseley's mill. In the front part of the mill the family lived until the massive mansion, in the style common in northern France, the ancestral home of the family, was built. On the inside lintel of the door leading into the great hall was carved 1740, the date of its erection. The building was razed in 1844. The cellar, containing a spring of water, was arched, the masonry of the arch being so firm that it was only with difficulty that it could be demolished. What a pity that this splendid example of colonial architecture was destroyed. The hospitality of its owners was famed far and wide, and under its roof were entertained many noted men of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. It was from the balcony of the mill that Count Zinzendorf, of the Moravian Church in America, preached to the settlers in the fall of 1742 and also that Rev. Michael Schlatter, the organizer of the Reformed Church and the first Superintendent of Public Instruction, preached to a large multitude of people, June 28, 1747.

he incidentally mentions that Bishop Spangenberg was entertained by the Levan family.

"January 15 [1747] journeyed [from West Oley] across Weydenthal to Maxatawny, where I made an appointment to preach at Jacob Miller's. He said that he had wished for this for quite some time. I stayed over night with Jacob Levan, who told me much good concerning [Bishop Augustus Gottlieb] Spangenberg, who had lodged with him. I could not talk much to, but I could weep and pray for the six single persons in the house."

"January 19 [1747] I preached with blessing in Jost Hinckle's house [in Allemangel] on the blessings of the Gospel. Then I, together with several others, went to Carl Volk's and at his request baptized a child. I still set out for Maxatawny and stayed over night with Jacob Levan. We had a talk concerning religion and faith."

When in 1756, the period of the French and Indian War, the Indians began to make incursions in the county and massacred many of the

settlers in Heidelberg and Albany townships in Berks county, and Lynn and Heidelberg townships in Lehigh county, Jacob Levan was instrumental in organizing a volunteer company to protect the settlers in Albany and Lynn townships, so the settlers "could plant their crops and repair their fences." It was called the Maxetani and Allenmaengle Freien Wacht Companie —the Maxatawny and Allenmaengle Independent Guard. It consisted of 24 men, who served 39 days, from April 3 to May 11. The names, of these soldiers were:

Johannes Hergereder, Captain

Casper Schmick, Serg't	George Jorgon
Jacob Tholand	David Missenug
Georg Bruner	Solomon Bacher
Fridrich Zirn	Martin Unangst
Johannes Klein	Carl Weinmueller
Peter Muench	Peter Kiem
Adam Schnehely	Georg Knir
Conrad Bauer	Michael Kraul
Micolaus Dehof	Nicolaus Arnhold
Henrich Schweitzer	George Sauselin
Conrad Frey	Johannis N. ————
Henrich Fullweiler	Stephen Gross

The captain was paid five shillings per day; the sergeant two shillings six pence; and the privates sixteen pence. Six pence per day was allowed for rations, and a gill of rum, costing eight pence per quart, was served daily to each man. The total outlay was £104 11 4.

The following is an itemized account:

Dem Captain vor 39 tags, zu 5 Schilling	£ 9	15	0
Vor 20 mann 39 Tage jedem 52 Schilling Lohorung	52	0	0
Dem Sergeant jedem Tag 2 S. 6	4	17	6
Vor 2 mann nur 36 Tag zu 16 Pens des tages	4	16	0
Vor 1 mann nur 20 Tag	1	6	8
Vor Kost geld jedem 6 Pens des Tages	23	15	0
Vor jedem ein Tschill Rum des Tages 8 p. die quart	3	19	2
20 Pfund Pulver zu 2 Schilling das Pfund	2	0	0
84 Pfund Bley zu 6 Pens das Pfund	2	2	0
Summa der unkasten	£104	11	14

To meet this expense collections were made in the spring of 1756 amounting to £69 19 10, as officially published.

Ausdem Township:

Maxetawny	£40	11	0
Towamensing	10	10	11
Solford	10	0	0
Francony	0	7	6
Hetfield	4	11	0
Worcester	8	3	4
Upper Solford	7	13	3
Albany in Berks Co.	8	0	0
Nord Wales	6	8	10
Upper Hanover	0	14	0
Die Summa der Einnahm	£96	19	10

Jacob Levan, who engaged the men, advanced the deficiency of £7 11 6. He, with David Schultze, was one of the trustees to receive and disburse the moneys. They rendered the above account, made a statement of the character of the work performed by the Guard, and asked for further contributions, on the 17th of November, 1756, all of which was published in Sauer's Germantown paper of December 25, 1756. They said:

"Also fehlen noch £7 11 6, welche summa Jacob Levan, weil er die Companie gedingen, bissher von seinem eigenem Geld hat zu setzen muessen, und auch verlieren muss, so nicht noch einige Freunde etwas beytragen.

"Diese Wacht Companie ist die obgemelte Zeit sorgfaeltig in den Grentzen postirrt gewesen, um die Gegend von Albany Taunschip, in Bercks County, und haben biss weilen gestreifft biss in Linn Taunschip, Northampton County; sonst aber sind sie sonderlich nachtzeit in Theil verteilt gewesen, so dass nur 3 Mann in einem Hauss postiret waren, damit sie einen desto grosern Bezirck bewachen, und so viel mehr Leuten dienen konten, weil dazumal die Einwohner mit einern solchen vorlich nahmen, und es damit wagten, dass sie auf ihren Plaetzen aushilten und also die Sommer-Frucht aussaehen konten; also auch ihre Fensen repariren, woran die Companie auch selbst behilflich gewesen.

JACOB LEVAN,
DAVID SCHULTZE,
Als Trusties.

Maxetany, den 17 November, Anna 1756"

The following extract from the diary of David Schultz, farmer, surveyor and conveyor, of New Goshenhoppen, Montgomery county, show that Jacob Levan and Sebastian Zimmerman presented a petition to the authorities at Philadelphia, and that apparently he was authorized by the colonial government to organize the company and to solicit funds for its maintenance:

"Feb. 24, 1756.

"This evening came here Jacob Levan and Bastian Zimmerman and framed a petition. Went to Philadelphia.

"March 2—Jacob Levan was at Christopher Shultz and I. Then circular letters sent about.

"March 28—Jacob Levan was at Mels S.

"April 5—Again a guard of 15 men marched up to the scene of the Indian uprisings.

"April 10—Went to Jacob Levan, Esq.

"November 16—Went to Jacob Levan in Maxetawny."

In 1758 Jacob Levan was commissionary for the following frontier posts: Peter Doll's Block-House, Fort Lehigh, Fort Allen, A Block House, and Fort Evert.

Jacob Levan was appointed one of the justices of Berks County and continued to serve until the time of his death in 1763.

In the fall of 1742 Count Zinzendorf preached at Jacob Levan's from the balcony of the old mill.

Bishop Cammerhoff in a letter to Spengenberg dated Bethlehem, Sept. 27, 1747, states:

"From Allemaengel [Lynn township, Lehigh County,] we went down to Maxatawny and lodged with Jacob Levan, in whose house the Count [Zinzendorf] once preached."

ADDITIONAL EXTRACTS FROM SCHNELL'S DIARY:

Friday, January 23 [1747].—To-day I together with Brother Gottshalk very reluctantly set out from Bethlehem. We stayed over night with Jacob Wens in Maxtawny. They showed themselves very friendly toward us.

Saturday, January 24 [1747].—To-day Jacob Wensh beseeched us to visit him frequently in the future. I like these two people. Things

were more agreeable here than when I was at Miller's place the last time.

December 23rd [1749].—We [Schnell and Brandmiller] journeyed [on our return from Virginia] with difficulty on account of the ice, but we safely crossed the Schuylkill [river] the Ontelaunee and came to Jacob Miller in Maxatawny, who sold his plantation.

DANIEL LEVAN

In 1729 Daniel Levan followed his brethren to the new world and settled in Maxatawny not far from his brother Jacob and married Susan Seigfried, a daughter of Johannes Siegfried. He was an elder in the Maxatawny Reformed Congregation in 1740 and gave land for a church and school house. He died in 1777, leaving a wife, Susan, nee Siegfried, and children: Peter, Barbara (Reeser), Catharine, Mary (Siegfried), Susan (Kemp), Magdalena, Margaret and Daniel Jr. The latter was admitted to the Berks County Bar in 1768 and obtained considerable prominence as an attorney. He held numerous positions of honor and trust during the Revolutionary period. He was one of the judges of the Court of Justice established under the Constitution of 1776. He served as treasurer of the county from 1779 to 1789, and as such had charge of the monies raised in the county for the militia; as sheriff of the county from 1777 to 1779; as prothonotary from 1779 to 1789 and again in 1791; and as Clerk of Quarter Sessions from 1780 to 1791.

The home of Daniel Levan, Sr., is located on Schultz's map and has been identified as what is now Kemp's Inn. During the Colonial and Revolutionary period it was known as Levan's, and under its roof were entertained many notables of that period.

SEBASTIAN LEVAN

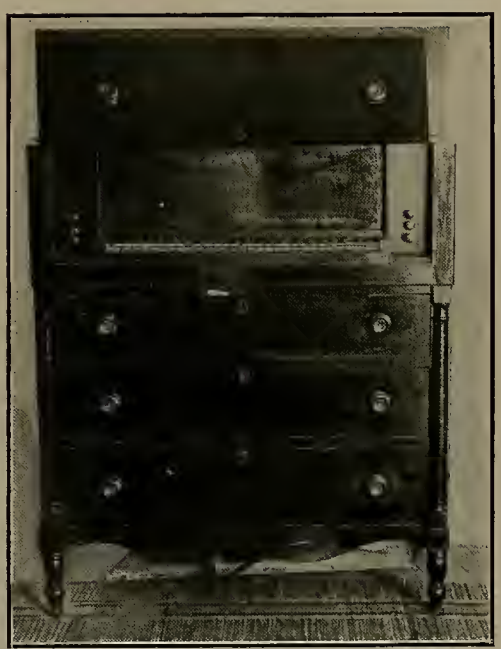
Sebastian Levan (1734-1794), the oldest son of Jacob Levan, succeeded his father both on the old homestead and in public affairs. He was married to Susanna Schneider, of Oley, and they together were widely known for their hospitality and kindness. On December 5, 1774, at a meeting held at Reading he was elected a member of the committee of observation and on January 2, of the year following was elected to the Provincial Committee for the colony which met at Philadelphia January 23, 1775. He was colonel of the militia of the northeast section of the county and a member of the Committee of Safety, which, together with Baltzer Geehr, he represented at the convention of the associated militia, which met at Lancaster July 4, 1776. It was to him as a friend and an assemblyman that Rev. Christopher Schultz, a Schwenkfeldian minister, appealed in behalf of the members of his sect in a letter dated Coshehoppe (Goshenhoppen), August 12, 1777, extract of which appeared in the Pennsylvania German Magazine for November, 1910:

"I desire to talk with you as a member of a house that gives laws to the inhabitants of a once free land Pennsylvania and also forces those laws upon the said inhabitants with the power of arms, fines, imprisonment and exclusion from all the rights of citizenship without taking counsel of their consciences. The recent Test act and the treatment of innocent, conscientious people show us this. * * * You know quite well that Pennsylvania was originally the property of such people who have conscientious scruples about killing other people and are very careful not to allow themselves to be drawn into anything, into which they should not be quite sure that they could continue in the truth and hold out to the end and you know also quite well that many of these people are still about and form a great part of the most influential, best established and least offensive inhabitants. * * * Does it not

LEVAN'S MILL, EAGLEPOINT INTERIOR VIEW

become evident that you regard these as the most worthless offal, that you seek to tread them under foot and drive them from the country? If this is not so why is my friend (George Kriebel) in the Easton jail and compelled to listen to the words, 'If you will not take the oath as we tell you, you can not leave this jail until your family is delivered to the enemy and your property abandoned?' Why do you rob us of all our rights of conscience and citizenship that nothing is to be ours, that we are to have no right to deal and move on God's earth, that we are not even to live, merely because we consider the peace of our minds and souls, because we are not willing to bind ourselves by oath to things that we must regard in the highest sense doubtful, when we do not even know whether we can hold out. This is the highest offense in the whole matter that you expect things of us and impose at the risk of all that one holds dear in life, things that no tyrant, or Mohammedan or Turk, much

Old Organ (Closed
In possession of Jacob Levan, Eaglepoint



Old Organ (Open)
In possession of Jacob Levan, Eaglepoint

less Christian government ever demanded, that one under present most passionate war is to renounce allegiance to a former lord before the matter is even decided. * * *

"We are freeholders no more; as witnesses we are no longer to be regarded; from our land we are not to depart until we are driven to Howe or into the wild sea; any one may beat, scourge, mock, abuse us as Satan may prompt him, but we are to find no help or protection under the present government except that we are to be placed in secure imprisonment to perish. And all because we will not promise under oath or its equivalent what we do not know whether we are able to carry out and what we therefore cannot do without offence to conscience. * * * Even were I to lose my all, I would not be a partaker in such unjust measures for ten such rich estates as yours. I shall go to Philadelphia tomorrow to see whether restraint may be secured from that quarter, for thus we can not live.

* * * *

"My dear friend, take this to mind for a quarter of an hour. You see one lying in his hidden chamber before his God confessing to the great Ruler the sins of himself and his people in burning tears, imploring mercy and forbearance through the only Atoner and Mediator and pleading for the renewal and bettering of the hearts of all the people, who out of a sense of the love with which God loves all men and gives them life and breath, will not take the life of his fellow man. On the other hand you see one of our ordinary military gents, be he officer or private in his ordinary posture, as he is wont to show himself or as he executes his military duties. * * * I should like to know your conscientious judgment, which of these two is the better protector of his land? I believe that the former does as much by way of true protection as a whole battalion of the latter. I feel that I may tell you that protectors of the country like the former are yet to be found in our poor Pennsylvania, who indeed may make little ado with their exercises, but whom God has placed on his rolls, whose tears he counts and saves. O, my Sebastian (Levan), guard yourself that you offend not these fathers and protectors of this country, as I fear you have done with some of your recent acts."

From 1782 to 1784 he represented the county in the Executive Council of the State. Col. Levan died in 1794, leaving a widow and three children, John, Jacob and Margaret.

JACOB LEVAN, JR.

Jacob Levan, Jr., resided on a plantation of more than three hundred acres lying along the

Saucony Creek, southeast of Kutztown. The homestead is designated on Schultz's draft of the Easton Road. This tract was purchased from Jacob Wentz, of Worcester Township, Philadelphia County, in 1753. Upon the death of Jacob Levan, Sr., the son Jacob became the owner and upon his death it was divided according to the conditions of the will between the two sons John and Jacob. The deed for the divided plantations bears the date of December 29th, 1797. In this deed mention is made of the land set aside for church and school purposes, these being the only contemporary references to the old Maxatawny church thus far discovered they are quoted in full. After mentioning the number of acres to be divided this phrase is added. "Five acres and one hundred and six perches alloted for a meeting house excepted."

In describing the boundary the following statements appear: "To a corner of land whereon a house is erected destined for a place of public worship and to a stone, a corner of the land alloted for a school house of the above mentioned place of worship."

Jacob Levan, Jr., in his will provides for his wife Catharine and three sons, John, Jacob and Daniel, and a daughter Maria.

DANIEL R. LEVAN

Col. Daniel Rose Levan was born May 6, 1815, on the Levan's old homestead, the farm on Park avenue, now owned by James Treichler, whose wife is a Levan. He was the youngest of eight children, born to Jacob Levan, Esq., born Sept. 7, 1769, and his wife Mary, nee Rose, born Sept. 13, 1774. Col. Levan was married to Mary Levan, a daughter of John Levan and his wife Mary, nee Gore. He was educated in the old Academy at Milton, Lycoming county. After his father's death, December 3, 1849, he lived on the farm for many years, where the following seven children were born: the oldest, Allen A., Reading; Margaret Breneiser, Reading; Mary Alice Dotts, Philadelphia, and Thomas S., Kutztown. William E., Isabella and Sarah Jane, died when young. From the farm, Col. Levan moved into one of the double houses built by his father, which are still in good condition, on the corner of Main and Greenwich streets, the building soon to be occupied by the post office, and the one occupied by the shoe store. Col. Levan was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the militia of this commonwealth by William F. Johnston, governor of Pennsylvania, in the year 1849. He was a member of the Reformed Church. In politics, he was a staunch Republican, at one time a "Whig." He was considered quite an authority in political affairs. He was a bright and prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. Before the branch railroad was built to Kutztown, Col. Levan drove a passenger coach and carried the mail from Lyons Station to Kutztown. After the road was finished he conducted a similar route for many years from Kutztown to Schnecksville, better known as the "Schnecksviller's Mail." Thos. S. Levan has in his possession many old and valuable relics at one time belonging to his grandfather Levan and great-grandfather Rose.

THE WINK FAMILY

Caspar Wink, a Roman Catholic, is said to have been born in Manheim on the Rhine in the Palatinate. He was one of the first settlers in Maxatawny and lived at what is now known as the Wanner homestead. He was married to Gertrude Kemp, a daughter of Jacob Kemp. They had six children: Catharine, born August 7, 1728; Theobold, born February 10, 1733, married to Margretha Reed, of Goshenhoppen; Anna Elisabeth, born February 12, 1735, she was married to John Michael Christman; Christianna, born March 21, 1737; Anna, Barbara, born September 29, 1739, was married to Wilhelm Haintez, who came from Germany to America in 1751 and settled at Trexlertown; John Peter, who was killed in the Revolutionary war, was born December 27, 1745.

Dewalt (Theobold) Wink was the father of the following children: Philip, John, Peter, Jacob (a Revolutionary soldier), Dewalt, Mrs. Isaac Roberts, Mrs. Jacob Levan, Mrs. John Heidenreich, the mother of Judge Wm. S. Heidenreich, Mrs. John Hausman and Mrs. Daniel Kemp.

Dewalt Wink, son of Davalt, the hat manufacturer, was born in 1776 and was married to a daughter of George Pfister, also a Revolutionary soldier. This union was blessed with eleven sons and two daughters, among whom was the venerable historian, John G. Wink, of Normal Hill, Kutztown, who died December 23, 1901, at the ripe old age of 86 years, 9 months and 2 days. To his retentive memory and invaluable diary, from which extracts appear in this work, the present generation is indebted for many of the early traditions of the town and for valuable data. Father Wink was one of the first Sunday school superintendents of the Kutztown Sunday schools, at one time teacher of the high school, for many years a merchant, and is remembered by many for his public spiritedness and kindness of heart. His son, John D. Wink, and daughter, Carrie, wife of J. M. Esser, carefully treasure their father's valuable diaries, interesting scrap books and important documents. Among the latter are two certifications of oaths of allegiance to the new government after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and a combined shot and powder horn, carried by Jacob Wink in the Revolutionary army.

Northampton, ss: *No. 266*

I DO hereby CERTIFY, That *Casper Winck of Berks County, States of Pennsylvania*, Hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the OATH of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an ACT of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of June, A. D. 1777. Witness my hand and seal, the *26* day of *May*, A. D. *1778*.

(Seal) *Peter Trexler, Esqu.*

I DO hereby CERTIFY, That *Dewold Winck* in Maxtawny Township, Hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an ACT of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of June, A. D. 1777. Witness my hand and seal, the 3 day of *November*, A. D. *1777*.

(Seal) *Samuel Ely.*

The following account of the death of Casper Wink is from the Mss. History of Casper Wink, by John G. Wink:—

"On the day preceding the death of our great ancestor, Casper Wink, he visited the grave of his deceased partner in life. On his return to the house he told the family that the time of his final departure had come, and 'that he would die before another morning sun should cast its beams on the horizon.' And he gave them directions in regards to his funeral. His coffin was to be painted black with a cross (†) on top of the lid; and that the Catholic Pries [from Bally] should officiate, he being a Catholic and wished to be buried by the side of his beloved wife [Gertrude Kemp]. And ere the dawn of the morning his Soul had departed to the Spirit land.

"He lived to the great age of 96 years and had never been sick in all his long life. His request was strictly complied with. Their ashes repose side by side on the side of the hill on the farm, a short distance above the present barn. A few rude stones marked their graves. Some thirty years ago [1851] I visited the place of their repose a few (5) years ago [1876], but could not ascertain their graves any more, the head stones having probably sunk into the ground.

"There were many Indians in the neighborhood at that time who were always upon good terms with my ancestors and who always received kind treatment in return."

OTHER PROMINENT FAMILIES

SCHAEFFER FAMILY

The descendants of George Schaeffer, who qualified at Philadelphia August 3, 1750, have been vitally identified with the history and development of Kutztown. George Schaeffer was a personal friend of Rev. Philip Jacob Michael, who baptized and stood sponsor for his son, Philip. He was an elder in DeLong's Reformed congregation at Bowers, and with his pastor, the Rev. Michael, enlisted in the American cause, the former as chaplain and the latter as second lieutenant. He was married to Catharine Riel (Ruehl) a daughter of Johannes Ruehl. They had issue: Elisabeth, married to John Bieber; Margaret, married to Dewalt Bieber; Maria, married to Michael Christman; Peter, who removed to Montgomery county, and Philip, who obtained the old homestead, about two and a half miles south-west of Kutztown.

Philip Schaeffer, as a young man, assisted in hauling logs from Port Clinton to Kutztown for the building of the church in 1790. He invented and manufactured the first horse power and threshing machine in Berks county. To him and his wife, Elisabeth, a daughter of Peter and Susanna (Seitz) Fetterolf, and a granddaughter of Peter and Anna Maria (Rothermel) Fetterolf, were born twelve children: George, Peter, Isaac, Jonathan, Daniel, William, Philip, David, Sarah, married to Jacob DeLong; Elisabeth, married to Solomon Yoder; Anna, married to Isaac Merkel, and Esther, married to Francis DeLong.

David Schaeffer, son of Philip, was married in 1848 to Esther Anna, a daughter of Solomon and Elisabeth (Bieber) Christ and the following year removed to the farm in Maxatawny now in possession of his son, James. He was one of the promoters of the Normal School and served on the board of trustees until the time of his death. In addition to James already mentioned he was the father of four sons: Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, D. D., LL.D., since 1893 Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania; Rev. William C. Schaeffer, D. D., professor of New Testament Science in the Eastern Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church; D. Nicholas, a prominent member of the Berks County Bar, and Charles D. Schaeffer, head surgeon of the Allentown hospital.

SHARADIN FAMILY

Jacob Sharadin (name variously written Sheradin, Gerradine, Cheretin, Jiradin) was of Huguenot (French Reformed) extraction. He came to Pennsylvania September 15, 1748, and settled a few miles south of Kutztown. Many of his descendants have had an active part in the development of Kutztown.

His son, Jacob, according to the inscription on his tombstone at Bowers, was born at Rauweilen, in Europe, in 1735, and died in 1820. He was married June 15, 1758, to Margretta Haag, a daughter of Andrew and Anna Amigunda Haag; she was born February 5, 1735, and died November 1, 1835. They had issue: Maria C., married to Daniel Hoch; Jacob, Peter, Abraham, Daniel, Susanna, married to Nicholas Kutz, and Justina, married to Casper Schmick.

Jacob, grandson of the immigrant, was born January 28, 1761, and died January 9, 1822. He has been prosperous and resided on the old homestead. His children were: Elizabeth, married to George Kemp; Sarah, married to Absalom Beidler; David, married to Mary Magdalena Wanner, a daughter of Col. John Wanner; Katherine, married to Jonathan Grim; Reuben, married to Katherine Biehl; Nathan, married to Rebecca Esser; Jacob, Polly, married to David Fister.

BIEBER FAMILY.

Dewalt Bieber, his two brothers, John and George, and a son, Dewalt, left the fatherland and came to Pennsylvania in 1742. They settled on a tract of land near Valley Forge. John, the brother, is said to have lost his life in the American army during the campaign of 1777-78. His son, John, removed to Maxatawny about 1770; his descendants are many, among them the late merchant, Walter Bieber, and Captain Bieber. Dewalt (October 26, 1729—January 26, 1808), son of Dewalt, was married January 24, 1750, to Sybilla Steinbunner, which union was blessed with ten sons and two daughters. He was known as the "Barra Bieber," because he fought with and killed a bear which had attacked him on his farm one evening. He was famed for his strength and is said to have been able to lift a barrel of cider and drink from the bung hole.

One of Kutztown's Oldest Homes on Whiteoak Street

Silsdorf Home, Walnut Street, Erected in 18th Century

This building preceded C. I. G. Christman's Home and Store

An Old Landmark, Formerly on Greenwich Street

During the Revolutionary War, a baggage train halted on his plantation. The soldiers, according to a well preserved tradition, slept under the large oak tree still standing. It is also told that the women baked bread for the soldiers and that Mr. Bieber furnished them with cider.

Jonathan Bieber, a grandson of Lewalt, was for a period of twelve years postmaster of Kutztown. He was an ardent Republican and frequently represented his district in conventions. His son, Jonathan, who owned the old homestead, was known as the Milk Bieber, because he conducted the first and, for a long time, the only milk route in Kutztown. He was married to Brigetta Schwoyer. To them were born the following children: Clara, Rev. Milton, Dr. Ulysses S. G., Robert S., Anna and Jonathan.

BALTZER GEEHR

Baltzer Geehr, son of Conrad Geehr, was born in Germantown, Pa., January 22, 1740. As a young man he removed to Oley township, Berks county, where he is recorded in 1767 as being employed as a gunsmith and where he married Catharine Hunter, a daughter of Anthony Hunter, and a sister of Col. Daniel Hunter, of Revolutionary fame. In 1772 he removed to a plantation of five hundred acres in Bern township, which he had acquired the previous year. He was one of the leaders of the northern part of Berks county during the Revolutionary War, serving on the following committees: Committee for the Guidance of Public Sentiment, 1774; Committee of Observation, 1775; Delegate to the Provincial Convention, 1775; Delegate to Colonels of the Associated Battalions, 1775; Committee of Safety, 1776. In 1775 and 1776 he was Lieut.-Col. of the Fourth Battalion of the Associated Militia; in September of the later year his battalion participated in the campaign about New York. He officiated as one of the judges of the county from 1775 to 1784, was a member of the State Assembly for the years 1782, 1786, and from 1792 to 1799. In 1776 he was elected a member of Council of Censors.

In 1796 he removed from Bern township to a plantation east of Kutztown, known as the Wm. F. Stimmel farm. Here he died in 1801 and was buried on the family burial plot near the center of the farm. The headstones on his and his wife's graves are still standing. On the stone his name is spelled correctly—Balthaser.

FISTER FAMILY

The late Col. Thomas D. Fister was one of Kutztown's most widely known sons; was born October 25, 1838. His parents were David and Mary Scharadin Fister. He was educated in the local public schools, Elmwood Institute, Norristown, and in 1855 matriculated in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He was graduated in 1859 and appointed by President James Buchanan a Lieutenant in the United States marine revenue service.

In the early seventies he removed from Alabama to what is known as the Fister Home on Normal Hill. Here in true southern fashion and hospitality he lived the life of a country gentleman. Under his roof were entertained among many other notables, Horace Greeley, Gen. John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator Ramsey, Judge David C. Humphreys of the United States Court of the District of Columbia, Gov. Robert E. Pattison, Gov. John F. Hartranft, and Gov. John G. Harmon, of Ohio. He was prominently identified with the Democratic party and during Cleveland's administration served as supervising architect of the United States Treasury. He was identified with a number of local industries, was president of the board of the stockholders of the Keystone Normal School and served on its board of trustees for many years.

GRAVES OF MR. AND MRS. BALTHASER GEEHR
On the William F. Stimmel Farm

To him and his wife, Julia F. Swan, a southern lady of culture and refinement, were born three daughters: Mary, the wife of Rev. James Beattes, St. Paul, Minn.; Maggie, the wife of Rev. Charles P. Weiskotten, Milwaukee, Wis., and Linda, the wife of Rev. H. J. F. Seneker, of Pottstown, Pa. Col. Fister died at St. Paul, Minn., on April 22, 1915, and his remains were buried on the cemetery along side of his beloved

wife, who preceded him in death about eight years.

The great-grandfather of Col. Thomas D. Fister was Dorst Fister, a native of Germany. His son, George Adam, was married to Anna Margrietha Fisher. Their son, David, was born June 19, 1802, and died October 8, 1871. He took an active part in the Buchanan campaign, served as Prothonotary of Berks county, and was at the time of his death Chief Burgess of Kutztown.

KEMP FAMILY

Dewalt (Theobolt) Kemp is said to have come to America cir. 1720, and to have been a native of Strassburg on the Rhine. He was not only one of the first settlers in Maxatawny, but in point of years probably the oldest settler. He was born about 1685 and died in 1760. His daughter, Gertrude, was married to Casper Wink. Their first child, Catharine, was born in Maxatawny August 7, 1728.

The home now owned by Nathan Kemp passed at the time of the death of the immigrant to his son, George, whose wife's maiden name was Levan. Among their children were two sons, George and Daniel. George Kemp had a female slave named Hannah. This is the only incident of slavery in the early history of Maxatawny. Upon her death she was buried in the private cemetery of the Kemps. To George Kemp, son of George, and his wife (nee Griesemer) were born five children: John, William, Annie, married to Daniel Siegfried; Sallie, marred to Daniel Kemp, and George.

Daniel Kemp, son of George and grandson of Dewalt, was married to Rachel Wink. They had issue: Sallie, Dewalt, Jacob, Daniel, Isaac, George and William.

DEYSHER FAMILY

One of the first settler to the west of what is now Kutztown was Jacob Teysher. He was born in the fatherland in 1731 and came to America with his parents, Johannes Teysher and his wife Barbara (nee Siegfried). There were five more children in the family. Tradition has it that Johannes Teysher was a French Huguenot, and that he left France at the earnest solicitation of his friends, upon having "shot off the head of an image at a Roman Catholic shrine in preference to showing reverence to it."

ABSTRACT OF DEED

Deed Book Vol. 21, Page 104, as recorded at Reading, Pa.

"Whereas in pursuance of a warrant bearing date 1733 Dec. 13—was surveyed 1740, May 11, for the use of the former Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, a certain tract called the "Moselem Flatts situated in Maxatawny and Richmond Townships containing 2,990 acres and the usual allowance for roads.—And whereas it appears that the particular lot distinguished in the *general draft* of the survey and division aforesaid by the number of *8* has been settled on and improved by Jacob Teysher late of Maxatawny township, yeoman, deceased, the father of him the said John Teysher and the said Jacob Teysher in his lifetime contracted and agreed to purchase the aforesaid tract of land and paid the sum of 2,003 £ 6 shillings and 10 pence unto Edmund Physich and unto the said John R. Coots for the use of his said constituents the sum of 249 £ 18 shillings and 9 pence inpart of the purchase money and interest agreed for the said lot and the said Jacob Teysher being paid and entitled to the aforesaid lot by his last Will and Testament bearing date 1803 Dec. 20 devised the same unto the said John Teysher in fee—and where as the afore *said tract was lately resurveyed* by Reading Howell of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., and divided into 38 district Plantations numbering from 1 to 38—"All that aforesaid tract—Beginning at a stake in the middle of a road thence extending by lot No. *33*, No. *30* and No. *26* South 59 degrees and 20 minutes West 209 6-10 perches to a stone thence by Abraham Biehl's lot No. 7 North 25 degrees West 145 3-10 perches to a stake thence by the Manor line North 64 degrees and 8 minutes East 212 4-10 perches to a stone thence by the middle of the said road South 23½ degrees East 128 2-10 perches to the place of beginning.—Containing 179 acres and 67 perches strict measure."

The will of Jacob Deysher was probated January 6, 1804. He had issue: Magdalena, Daniel, Esther, Deborah, Jacob, married to Catharine Rothermel and settled near Fleetwood; John, who obtained the old homestead and was married to a daughter of Colonel John Lesher, of Revolutionary fame; Maria and Peter.

John Deysher purchased from George Kutz in 1795 lots numbered 60 and 63, and from John Stoudt and his wife, Margaret, innkeeper of Amity township, lots numbered 47 and 49. Ever since the laying out of the town the Deyshers and their descendants have been vitally identified with the development of Kutztown.

SEBASTIAN ZIMMERMAN

Sebastian Zimmerman, whose plantation is designated on Schultz's map of the Easton Road, was probably a son of Abraham Zimmerman, whose name appears in the tax list of 1734. He was a close friend of Jacob Levan, whom he succeeded as a colonial justice, and whom, according to Schultz's diary, he accompanied to Philadelphia at the time of the Indian uprisings to petition for relief. Ex-Prothonotary Eldridge Zimmerman, a descendant, owns the old homestead. It was here that the Moravian missionary, Leonard Schnell, preached to an apparent unresponsive audience and made the following entry in his diary:

"March 6 [1746] I preached in Maxatawny at [Se] Bastian Zimmerman's on the text Romans 4:5. I preached with great difficulty: it appeared to me as if there was no hungary sinner there. I set out for Elsass (Alsace) but because I could not reach it I stayed overnight with a man whose name is Beutelman."

DIETRICH FAMILY

The name "Dietrich" is almost "Legion" in this section of Berks county and in this brief sketch we must confine ourselves to those of the family who have become identified with Kutztown. The Dietrichs hail from the German Palatinate. Of those identified with Kutztown we mention:

Lewis K., born in 1847 and residing in town for many years. He is a bricklayer by trade and a contractor. He is an excellent workman and thoroughly understands his trade.

Jonathan C., a son of the late Daniel Dietrich, who was born at Dietrich's Mill, Greenwich township, in 1852. For a number of years he was engaged in the creamery and ice business, became chief bookkeeper of the Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Company, Deputy Controller, clerk in

one of the departments of our county offices, and is at the present time assistant postmaster of Kutztown.

Lawson G., although not living in town but is identified with a number of our industries, to which he devotes a good portion of his time. He was born in May, 1864. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. James H. Dietrich. He received his training at the Keystone State Normal School, is engaged on a large scale in farming, follows the occupation of surveyor, has taught a number of years, and was elected two years ago to the office of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, which office he fills very acceptably. He is a man of sound judgment and many excellent qualities He resides on his farm in Richmond township.

Charles H. He was born in Greenwich from Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Dietrich July, 1838. He was engaged in the store business, driver, traveling salesman for hat establishment, solicitor for the Kutztown papers, and a general all around useful man. His children, Chester W., living in Davenport, Iowa, is a graduate of civil and mining engineering; Walter S., is head clerk of the buying and selling department of the Kutztown foundry, and Dr. Paul Henry, physician at Ashland, Wisconsin, in Dott's Laboratory.

Harvey O., son of Jonathan P. Dietrich, and a graduate of our Normal School, was born and raised near Grimsville Church. He graduated from the Keystone Normal School and Bucknell University. He held the position of principal of the Fleetwood schools and is now supervising principal of the Curwensville Schools. He is married to the only daughter of our worthy townsman, Benj. M. Deibert.

KUTZ FAMILY

Kutztown derived its name from the Kutzes. It therefore goes without saying that the Kutzes must have been here prior to the founding of the place. So they were. Jacob Kutz, a native of Switzerland, emigrated to America on the ship "Pink Plaisance" in the year 1732, at the age of 58. He settled in Maxatawny township, on the tract now known as the Stock Farm and of which the Kutztown Fair Association owns a part. He had a son, Jacob, 2d, who married Christina Bossert (Buzzard on her tombstone in the old burial ground of the Union Church). They had sons and daughters. Among them we find Jacob, 3d, who was married to Susanna Geehr. He was born in 1770 and died in 1835. Of their children a few need mention as the immediate ancestors of our present townspeople. They are Benjamin, born, 1806 and died 1874; David, Samuel, Joseph and several daughters. The first named, Benjamin, was the father of the late Wm. S. Kutz, who died at the old homestead on Normal Hill in July, 1914. His son, Wilson B., and several children of another son, Harry, who died some years ago, are the only surviving relatives. Wilson B., is a member of the Historical Committee of the Centennial Association and is noted for his remarkable memory of facts, scenes and incidents of the early history of the borough. His memory retains all the incidents that were at any time brought to his notice. He is a most useful member of the committee on this account.

Mrs. Jonathan Biehl, a daughter of Benjamin, still lives in her pleasant home on Normal Hill, just opposite the residence of her nephew, Wilson B, She has no descendants.

Daniel B., a son of Benjamin, was born in July, 1828, died several years ago, some eighty odd years old. He was an exceedingly sprightly old man and in his 81st year still served as Judge of Elections. His widow, whose maiden name was Louisa Kutz, still lives on Main street, at their old home. The only descendants of this family are the grandchildren, Salem Bock, holding a very responsible position in the Kutztown Foundry, Mrs. Walter C. Snyder and Mrs. Milton G. Oswald.

David Kutz, a brother to Benjamin, was for a number of years Associate Judge of Berks county. He resided on the farm from where the borough gets its water supply. One of his sons, Sell, who died a year ago, was a prominent citizen of the borough for many years. His only son Harry, is a leading attorney in Nazareth, Northampton county. Charles Kutz, a son of Jacob Kutz, has lived for many years on a farm along Greenwich street.

GRIM FAMILY

One of the respected families of Kutztown is the Grim family. With the dawn of the 19th century Daniel Bertolet Grim, known later as Col. Daniel Grim, came into the world. He was born July 17, 1800. He became a tanner by trade. At the age of 24 years he bought over 200 acres in Greenwich township, which soon became known as Grimsville after a hotel, store, tanner and distillery had been established. In August, 1833, his son, Daniel P., was born there, who, after the retirement of his father, assumed the labor of managing the various industries of his father. After a strenuous life of about 40 years Daniel P. came to Kutztown to pass the evening of his life in semi-retirement. He soon became one of the honored men of town and took interest in some of our industries. He was one of the founders of the Kutztown National Bank and served as director from its organization till the close of his life about a year ago. He reached the ripe old age of 80 years. His son, Daniel P., Jr., has been for a number of years a clerk in the bank. Two daughters, Annie C. and Emma, still reside at the old homestead on upper Main street, while a third, A. Elizabeth, is the wife of Ira P. Rothermel, attorney, and resides in Reading.

PRETTY RESIDENTIAL SECTION IN NEW KUTZTOWN
(Formerly Park Avenue)

HANDSOME HOMES ON UPPER MAIN STREET
(The stone house to the right is the remodeled First House Erected In "Freetown")

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP

Returning to the statement that Maxatawny was settled soon after 1732, the date of sale by the Indians of their lands, and to the evident improbability of that statement, as shown by the facts recited and papers quoted, it becomes necessary to explain how it was that the Indians sold their lands after the settlers had occupied them.

The earliest settlers bought their lands from the proprietary government without any question as to whether the government had secured a clear title from the Indians. Securing their deeds or patents they occupied the land. The Indians, though friendly to the settlers, complained that the land thus bought by the settlers from the proprietaries had never been purchased by the latter from the Indians. D. B. Brunner ("The Indians of Berks County," p. 15) says:

"The settlers spread over the country with great rapidity and occupied the land. The Indians, seeing this, believed that the white people settled on land for which they [the Indians] had not been paid. The Kings who had gone to Molatton, thence to Philadelphia, to treat about the Cacoosing affray [the murder of three Indians early in May, 1828, by two white men] took occasion to visit the Provincial Council, June 5, 1728, and informed the Governor that the English subjects were going beyond the limits of Penn's territory. The secretary produced a number of deeds, and convinced [?] them that none of their land was taken, whereupon they signed a release of 'all the land situated between the two rivers, Delaware and Susquehanna, from Duck Creek (in Delaware), to the mountains on this side of the Lechay [Lehigh].'[1]

" 'Sassoonan (Allumapees) said that the land beyond these bounds had never been paid for, that they reached no further than a few miles beyond Oley, but that their lands on the Tulpehocken were seated by the Christians.'

" 'Mr. Logan, (the secretary), answered that he understood at the time that deed was drawn and ever since that the Lechay hills or mountains stretched away from a little below Lechay or forks of the Delaware to those hills on the Susquehanna that lie about ten miles above Paxton. Mr. Farmer said those hills passed from Lechay a few miles above Oley, and reached no further, and that Tulpehocken lands lie beyond them.'[2]

"It was decided then that the Tulpehocken lands belonged to the Indians. The commissioners said that they authorized no one to settle there and seemed surprised [?] to learn that such was the fact. Sassoonan said that he could not believe it himself that the Christians had settled on them, until he went there and saw their houses and fields."

What is said here of Tulpehocken might, in all likelihood, have been said of the Maxatawny section. The proprietary government had no hesitation in issuing patents for lands lying no one knew exactly where, sold land to settlers beyond the limits of what had been fairly acquired of the Indians and only when the latter complained, expressed feigned surprise at the boundaries having been crossed and then purchased from the Indians territory in which were included lands which these same wily and somewhat unscrupulous successors to William Penn had already sold to the first settlers.

In addition to the leading families, already treated, many others pressed into the settlement year after year. Of some of these descendants yet remain in the township or the town. Names of others have entirely disappeared, the families having died out or their descendants moved away.

On September 6, 1742, a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia county, praying for the erection of a new township out of the said county. The survey of the tract of land for the said township was made by Esquire George Boone (likely George Boone, Jr., uncle to Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer) a draft of which was attached to the petition. William Parsons, surveyor general of the Province, certified that the survey did not interfere with any other township, the order for erection was made on the same day. The petition is apparently lost, but the following is a copy of the record preserved in Philadelphia.

"Upon the Petition of several of the Inhabitants of the County of Philadelphia, situate at a place called Maxatawny, setting forth that they had been settled in that part of this County for several years and paid Taxes and County Levies, and that the said Place is now become very populous, praying this Court would be pleased to

[1]Colonial Records, iii, 339

[2]Colonial Records, iii, 340

view and examine a Draught of a Tract of Land to the said Petition annexed, and would erect the same into a Township by the following Bounds, viz: Beginning in Bucks County Line and from thence running South West one thousand seven hundred and sixty perches; thence North West one thousand three hundred and sixty perches; thence North East one thousand seven hundred and sixty perches to Bucks County Line; thence along the same South East one thousand three hundred and sixty perches to the place of Beginning, containing fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty Acres of Land.

"The Court having taken the said petition into consideration and the Surveyor-General of this province having certified to the Court that the several Courses and bounds of said Township petitioned for do not interfere with any other Township, The said Tract of Land bounded as aforesaid, containing fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty Acres of Land, is now erected by this Court into a Township by the name of Maxatawny."

From the following list of taxables for the year 1759 some idea may be gained of the growth of the population of the township. At that time 64 heads of families, 30 "inmates" (probably "aliens, strangers, persons not properly belonging to the place where they dwell") and 14 single men. The amount of tax levied was £77. The collector was Andrew Hauck, (spelled "Hagh" in list, now generally "Haag.") The sums placed opposite the names are evidently the assessed valuation.

TAXABLES

	£
John Bast	16
Anthony Bennsinger	4
George Bader	12
Conrad Bader	11
Teterich Bever	10
John Bever	11
Michael Bower	3
Peter Brown	5
Henry Christ	13
Michael Christian	14
Frederick Delaplank	25
Peter DeLong	11
John DeLong	6
Anthony Fisher	10
William Grose	10
Nicholas Harmony	16
John Hartman	16
John Hill	15
Henry Hagh	11
Andreas Hagh	20
David Huttenstein	23
Conrad Henninger	13
John Hargerader	16
Julius Kerber	6
Deobald Kempt	20
Nicholas Kutz	10
Thomas Kutz	10
Caspar Killiam	2
Derst Kersner	4
Charles Korn	3
Widow Kemp	10
George Kutz	18
Jacob Kutz	17
Jacob Kraul	15
Philip Kraul	9
Sebastian Levan	23
Daniel Levan	25
Jacob Levan, Esq.	31
Henry Luckenbill	9
Conrad Manesmith	16
Nicholas Moffly	10
Michael Ott	1
Christopher Road	7
George Sassamanhouse	10
Andreas Sassamanhouse	7
Henry Sassamanhouse	12
Joseph Siegfried	20
Baltzer Swenck	2
John Siegfried	21
Peter Sherer	22
Jacob Sheradeen	14
Paul Sheradenn	5
George Sell	12
Caspar Smith	5
Nicholas Shoneaker	2
Henry Wetstone	13
Dewald Wink	19
Richard Wistar	25
Christian Wanner	5
Abram Zimmerman	16
Pastian Zimmerman	23

INMATES

Anthony Altman	2
George Breinig	2
Jacob Bauer	2
Christian Baum	2
Daniel Dosser	2
George Esser	3
Andreas Hagh, Jr.	1
Jacob Moyer	1
Daniel Ort	3
Leonard Saul	2
Christopher Slenker	2
Martin Sea	2
John Smals	2
Peter Stutz	2
Philip Hain	2
Michael Henninger	2
John Huth	3
Leonard Kern	2
Jacob Kamerer	2
Henry Lutz	2
John Miller	2
David Musgenig	1
Jacob Sharadin	2
Christopher Urban	1
George Weser	2
John Weser	1
Jacob Wildraut	2
Joseph Wild	1
George Wild	2
Peter Will	2

SINGLE MEN

William Aldeman	Jacob Kootz
George Bader	Conrad Metzger
Jacob DeLong	Peter Minch
George Etzler	Philip Roth
Joseph Gross	George Steinbrook
Frederick Hauseman	Jacob Steinmal
Michael Heit	Michael Steinborn

Early Roads

As the population increased the want of roads, something better than the trails of the Indians, was felt.

In 1736, at the June sessions of the Provincial Court at Philadelphia "a petition was presented for a road from Jacob Levan's Mill in Maxatawny, to the 'King's Highway,' by John Yoder's fence in Oley." The court, granting the petition, appointed as viewers John High, John Yoder, Jr., Samuel Golden, Benjamin Langaworthy, Abraham Ashman, and Thomas Ellis, all of Oley, by whom the road was laid out. "It is now called the 'Kutztown Road,' and extends from Pleasantville, via of Lobachsville, and Stony Point to Kutztown." On the plan of the "Easton Road" (1755) this road is marked "New Maxatawny Road." An amusing story in connection with this road, handed down by locally to accommodate certain young folks, matrimonially inclined, resident in the Oley and Maxatawny settlements, who found the lack of a fair road between the two places an impediment to their love making. The Yoders and Levans being prominent in Provincial affairs at this time possessed sufficient political influence to accomplish a project which, while ostensibly necessary as a public improvement, was a convenience to the younger members of the family. A considerable portion of this road is yet in use. Portions of it, however, have long since been abandoned. A stretch which is abandoned ran to the east of Kutztown near the line which now separates the farm of Dr Edward Hottenstein and that of the Nick's estate, now the property of Cyrus J. Rhode and John K. Deisher. Near it stood the Maxatawny Reformed church and the earliest school. Part of the road may yet be traced, sunken considerably below the level of the adjacent fields, between the railroad and the driving road to Topton. Near the latter road is a thicket covering the site of the early graveyard in which a number of "the rude forefathers" of the vicinage sleep in unmarked graves.

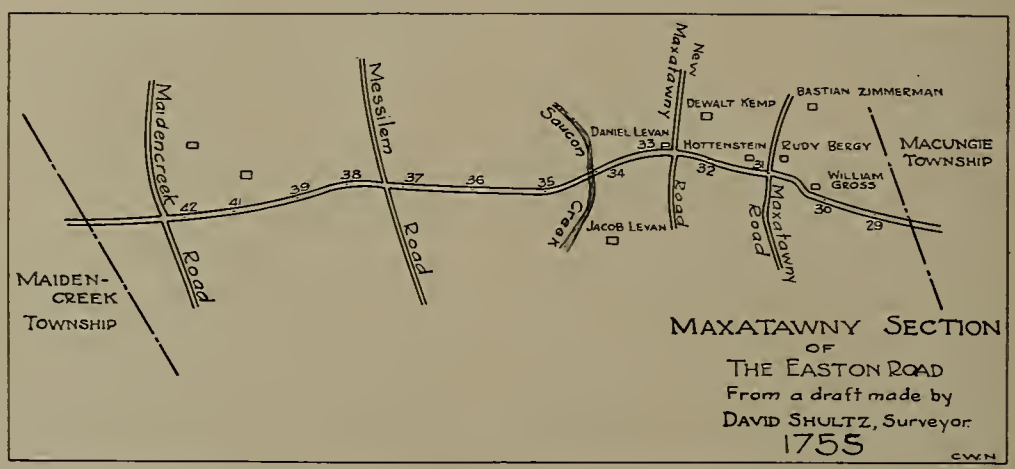
"THE GREAT ROAD"—OR EASTON ROAD

The first lines of travel were, evidently, between the newer and the older settlements, between Maxatawny and Oley, as appears by the foregoing, and between those two settlements and Philadelphia, the seat of the government and the center of commerce. As the number of settlers increased in the great valley—the East Penn Valley and the Lebanon Valley, as those two parts are now called—the need of better facilities lengthwise of the valley became more insistent. Prior to the middle of the 18th century a road, probably following an east and west Indian trail extended from the Lehigh to the Schuylkill and thence to the Susquehanna. Over this road, doubtless a primitive one according to modern notions, yet a great improvement over the Indian trail, single travelers and companies of men and women passed. Among the lonely travelers of whom tradition or history speaks were Count Zinzendorf and other Moravian missionaries and ministers of other faiths, as Michael Schlatter, of the Reformed church, the first superintendent of schools, in a sense the official ancestor of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction of our State. Of the travels of these ecclesiastics and their visits to the early settlers in Maxatawny, detailed accounts may be read elsewhere in this volume. (See histories of the churches.)

In 1753, according to a Moravian diary, a company of Moravians, intent on founding a colony at Salem, North Carolina, passed this way over the road mentioned above. The little caravan, which started from Bethlehem on the morning of the 8th of October, passed through Maxatawny in the afternoon, probably, since the diary tells of their stopping at "Moselem mill" on the night of the 8th. They had at least one wagon, as is learned from the narrative. There were fifteen in the party, twelve colonists seeking the new home in the South, and three companions who, whatever their original intentions were, soon afterwards returned from North Carolina. These three were "Brother Gottlob Koenigsderfer [a Moravian minister], Nathaniel Seidel [who later gained rank and fame as a bishop among the Moravians], and Joseph Haberland." An interesting incident is told of their tarrying at "Moselem mill." Hearing of their arrival a neighboring settler, Huey by name, came to the mill and addressing one of the leaders inquired of him whether he knew anything of the healing art. An inmate of his household, he said, was seriously ill, and if there could be blood-letting there might be hope of his recovery. One of the Moravian leaders went with Huey and performed the desired operation, with what final result we

are not told. Next morning the caravan went on its way, crossing the "Tulpehocken," (possibly the Schuylkill at or near the Great Bend). From this narrative the conclusion is derived that (1) a road ran through the valley in much the same general direction as the present highway; (2) that its course did not altogether coincide with that of the present road but, several miles west of Kutztown, turned to the right to Moselem creek which, probably, it followed to the Ontelaunee, and thence to the Schuylkill; (3) that it did not lead directly to Reading, although, possibly, it did connect with that town by means of the "Maidencreek Road;" and (4) that it was a road over which wagons could pass.

This early road, however, did not long answer the growing necessities of the settlers. Consequently, in 1753, a petition



signed by thirty inhabitants of Berks and Northampton counties and headed by Conrad Weiser was presented to the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania, asking for an order for the laying out of a road from Easton to Reading.

The request was granted and the court appointed Francis Parvin, Jacob Levan, Benjamin Lightfoot, James Boone, Sebastian Zimmerman, and Joseph Penrose as viewers for Berks county, and William Parsons, Peter Trexler, John Trexler, Timothy Horsefield, John Everat, and Ludwig Klutz as like executors of the judicial order for Northampton county, which, at that time, included what is now Lehigh county.

The road was surveyed and built. A map of it, drawn by David Shultze in October, 1755, may be seen at the rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at 1300 Locust street, Philadelphia. From this map is taken the accompanying "Maxatawny Section," showing the route taken through Maxatawny and Richmond townships and indicating crossroads, the location of the homes of a number of settlers, and the distances in miles from Easton. It will be noted that no house is marked as existing in 1755 in the territory now included in Kutztown. (See "The First House.")

This road, known as the "Easton Road" (because its eastern terminus was at Easton), or as "The Great or High Road" (so given in early deeds), was calculated to be fifty miles in length from Easton to Reading, "but to count from the center of both the said towns fifty miles and one-half." It entered Reading by what is now Eighth street.

This "Easton Road," on its completion, constituted an important link in the chain of roads that connected "with the ancient Minnisink Road, whose outlet was Kingston on Hudson's River, and beyond, by a second chain of thoroughfares with the busy towns east, as far as Massachusetts Bay."

In this year, 1755, June 16, according to a statement in Montgomery's "History of Berks County," (p. 855) there was conveyed to Jacob Kutz, by Jacob Wentz[1] and his wife, Elizabeth, 130 acres in Maxatawny township, along the Saucony, the tract now

[1]Jacob Kutz was a brother of Nicholas Kutz, who settled near Eaglepoint. The brothers were natives of Switzerland. The name was spelled Coots, at least by Englishmen. Nicholas Coots came to America in 1729, or earlier. Jacob seems to have arrived later, coming (according to the "History of Berks County," p. 1194) "on the ship 'Pink Plaisance,' which qualified at Philadelphia in the fall of 1732." Where Jacob lived from 1732 to 1755 is not known. It seems to have been his nephew, George Kutz, son of Nicholas, who laid out Kutztown in 1779—spelled Cootstown until 1835. (See article on the postoffice.)

known as Pleasant View Stock Farm, a part of a large tract of 550 acres which Jacob Wentz had inherited from his father Peter Wentz, the original patentee of 1000 acres.

The crossing of the Saucony, being midway between Allentown and Reading, was a propitious site for a town, and the settlement that grew up in this neighborhood soon become of importance on this great artery of travel . . . the through line from New York to Baltimore and the Carolinas." Not much before the Revolution, perhaps, but certainly shortly before the beginning of that war, and during its continuance this road was one of the noted highways of the State. Over it passed in that early time bodies of soldiers bound to or returning from the wars. Civilians of note traveled this once famous highway. Nevertheless, and strangely too, its importance has not been recognized in the histories of Berks county. Strangest perhaps is the fact that no mention of this really historic road is made in the exhaustive "History of Travel in America" by Seymour Dunbar, published within the last few months.

Along this highway, in order to accommodate the increasing throngs of travelers, hostelries were erected. One of the first, if not the very first, was the tavern now known as Kemp's Hotel, just over the hill from the present eastern terminus of the borough of Kutztown. It was in all probability not erected as a tavern, but was originally a farm-house opened to accommodate the needs of travelers and was subsequently enlarged and made a road house. It is said to be the oldest hostelry in the eastern part of our county, a contention which is probably correct for several reasons: (1) It is nearly half way between Allentown and Reading, a half day journey from Bethlehem; (2) It is at the intersection of the Easton Road and the "New Maxatawney Road" from Oley to Levan's mill (Eagle Point. See map). The main part of the hotel, which is still standing, is said to have been erected in 1787. If this part was erected in 1787 it must have been preceded, in whole or in part by a still earlier structure, for "Levan's" is mentioned as an inn on the Easton Road much earlier than that year. Montgomery says (old "History of Berks Co.," p. 1043): "It was opened probably as early as 1740, by Daniel Levan, and since 1788 has belonged to the Kemp family. George Kemp [he was son-in-law to Daniel Levan] kept the tavern fifty-two years and was succeeded by his son, John Kemp. The legend on the present sign board gives the date as 1765. For many years the 'Half-Way House' in Richmond township and this one were the only public-houses on the state road between Reading and Allentown. . . . It is a long stone building, and though large was often taxed to its uttermost to accommodate the many travelers who visited or passed through that section before the era of railroads. Not only were all the sleeping rooms occupied, but the bar-room was frequently filled with sleeping teamsters and peddlers."

KEMP'S HOTEL

As matters of interest in themselves and also as stimuli to further research the following references to this road, which deserves more of fame than it has received—and to this ancient road house—are here inserted, references which antiquarian re-

search has unearthed since the former history of our township and town was written.

One of the earliest notices of "Levan's" is found in the diary of a Mrs. Elizabeth Drinker, an English lady traveling through this valley in 1771. Under date of August 29th she wrote: "We reached David Levan's about dusk this evening." Then follows an account of some unpelasant experiences of which the curious may read in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Continuing, she wrote: "With the assistance of our two servants we supped pretty well." August 30. " . . . Her [the landlady's] husband is a rich farmer."

The next notice that has come to light is in a record of a summer jaunt in 1773 taken by a company of six or seven journeying in "chairs"[1] from Philadelphia to Bethlehem and thence through our valley to Reading and Lancaster, and finally home to Philadelphia. The company consisted of "Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell(Miss.[2] Kitty and Miss. Nancy Lawrence and Mr. E. Lawrence" besides "W" who is supposed to be the writer of the "Journal." The company must have been rather fastidious or else could not make proper allowance for necessary discomforts at pioneer and frontier road houses. "W" complains of the accommodations at almost every inn at which they stopped. Here are some extracts from his diary:

"Saturday 21. [August, 1773]. Left Bethlehem about 7 o'clock morning. Arrived at Allentown (6 miles) about 9, stop'd at the Sign of the King of Prussia, the House stunk so badly that we could not remain in it. . . . Allentown is a pretty situation but it seems to be a poor place. ½ past ten left Allentown, and at ½ past two arrived at Levan's (10 miles) where we had such a Dinner as Travellers must often put up with. . . .[1] The House did not seem remarkably clean, but may do to stop at for an Hour or so. At ½ 3 P. M. left Levan's, . . . and about Seven o'Clock arrived at Shobers (10 miles) where . . . the House from appearance promised something good, but alass! we are often deceived by appearances, for it is the dirtiest House without exception in the Province, every room swarming with Buggs." Then he relates how while one of his companions slept "as tho' he had been on a bed of down" he lay awake all night despite the fact that he had taken a candle and encircled himself with a line of grease in the vain hope the circle would protect him from the "devourations" of the "Buggs."

Other travelers' rests sprung up along the thronged highway. One was at "Moselem's Corner"; another at Kirbyville; yet another at the "Half-Way House," a name reminiscent of the ancient time as is also that of the town of Temple, five miles east of Reading, named from the antique swinging sign, long since taken from its rusty hinges and put no one knows where, on which was painted what the accompanying legend declared to be "Solomon's Temple." Other hostelries were opened along the road in the opposite direction.

In the stirring days of the American Revolution and of the unrest preceding the war the Easton Road acquired national importance (if the term national can be used of a time when as yet there was no nation). Over it troops marched to and fro. On June 14, 1775, the Continental Congress passed resolutions requiring twelve companies of expert riflemen to be raised for the purpose of joining the army of Washington at Boston. Of these companies eight were to be recruited in Pennsylvania. The men of Berks county were the first to respond. As from Reading in 1861 "The First Defenders" marched to the national capitol for the preservation of their country, so from Reading in 1775 the "First Defenders" of the nation-to-be marched to Cambridge. A company, some eighty strong, under the command of Captain George Nagel, left Reading early in July and on July 18 (1775) reported for duty to General Washington at Cambridge, Massachusetts, among the first troops to answer the call of Congress. They marched over the Easton Road. The following were the

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[1]Of chairs there were two sorts: (1) Sedan chairs, some carried on poles by servants, some so constructed as to be borne on a horse's back; these were, of course, without wheels; (2) wheeled chairs, drawn by one horse. "The chair was a two-wheeled vehicle with a seat for two, and sometimes with an additional small seat, almost over the shafts, for the driver." (Dunbar). The chair had no top, differing in this particular from the chaise which had a top covered with leather. The shafts generally extended quite a distance behind the seat affording a support for baggage. None of the earliest chairs or chaises were equipped with springs. The jolting from the uneven roads was partly mitigated by having the body of the vehicle swing on braces of springy wood or suspended by stout straps of leather. The vehicles were painted in gaudy colors. The chairs used by this party were of the second sort.

[2]In those days a period was written after the abbreviation "Miss."

[1]For omission consult reproduction of the entire "Journal" in the "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," July 1886.

ROLL OF CAPTAIN GEORGE NAGEL'S COMPANY

Captains

George Nagel, commissioned June 25, 1775; promoted Major of the Fifth Battalion, Col. Robert Magan, January 5, 1776. Morgan Conner, commissioned January 5, 1776; March 9th called from camp by Congress, and sent into the southern department; afterwards lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Hartey's regiment.

First Lieutenants

Morgan Conner, commission dated July 17, 1775; promoted captain.

David Harris, appointed January 5, 1776.

Second Lieutenants

Peter Scull, commissioned July 17, 1775; promoted captain of Third Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel John Shee's, January 5, 1776.

Benjamin Chambers, Sr., from private, Captain Chambers' Company, January 5, 1776; subsequently First Lieutenant First Pennsylvania.

Third Lieutenants

Peter Grubb, com. July 17, 1775; apointed to Miles' rifle regiment

Peter Weiser, appointed January 5, 1776

Surgeon

Dr. Jonathan Potts

Sergeants

Jacob Bower, appointed quartermaster
Hananiah Lincoln, see Twelfth Pennsylvania
John McKinty
Alexander Brannon
Philip Gibbons

Corporals

James Williams
Hugh Hughes
Henry Snevely
Casper Heiner

Drummer

John Molay

Privates

Thomas Bain
Christopher Baldy
Yost Berger
Conrad Bourke
Peter Bowman
Peter Brough
James Brown
John Bermeter, living in Berks County in 1810
Michael Ceney
Casper Cool or Kool, died in Berks county in 1807
John Cox
Robert Creed
William Crowley
Henry Deckert
Christian Derr, reenlisted in old Eleventh, Col. Humpton
High Dennison
John Dombaugh
Jacob Duck
Jacob Elgerts
Jacob Ebright
Andrew Engel
Peter Felix
George Fisher
Christian Fought
Michael Foust
Lewis Franklinberry
George Gearhart
Charles Gordon
Daniel Gorman
Abraham Griffith
John Grow
Timothy Harris
John Huber
William Jones
George Kemmerling
John Kerner, wounded at Lechmere Pond, Nov. 9, 1775; re-enlisted in Sixth Penna. in 1777
Charles Kleckner, promoted ensign of German Regiment
Nicholas Leasure
John Leaman
Casper Leib
Harmon Leitheiser, ensign Sixth Pennsylvania
John Lewis
Samuel McFarland
Christopher Martin
Michael Miller
Peter Mingle
Alexander Mogey, (McGee)
Adam Moyer
Christian Moyer, or Christopher Myer
Michael Moyer
Ernst Nibber (Lawrence)
Frederick Nipple
Daniel Graff
John Grant
Elias Reiger, discharged July 1, 1776; resided in Union county in 1820
Thomas Reilly
John Rewalt
William Robinson
Christian Rone
Nicholas Shanefelt
Andrew Shirk
Joseph Smith
Henry Snevely, Sr.
Henry Orwig
Samuel Parks
Adam Pickle
George Spotts
John Stone
John Streker
Frederick Tueo
Abraham Umstedd
Philip Wagoner of Tulpehocken
Nicholas Waltman
Christian Wander
John Weiser
Isaac Willey

The appearance of the men was described as follows in a letter by Judge Henry, of Lancaster, who, when a boy, was one of the riflemen:

"They are remarkably stout and hard men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle-shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review, while on a quick advance, a company of them fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed in our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view even at more than double the distance of common musket-shot.

"Each man bore a rifle-barreled gun, a tomahawk or a small ax and a long knife, usually called a 'scalping knife' which served for all purposes in the woods. His underdress by no means in military style, was covered by a deep ash-colored hunting shirt, leggins and moccasins—if the latter could be procured. It was the silly fashion of those times for riflemen to ape the manners of savages."

On the evening of July 22, 1775, there marched into town (there must have been at least a few houses here at that time) over this road a body of riflemen, two companies, commanded by Captain William Hendricks and Captain John Chambers, which had started from Carlisle nine days previous and had stopped at Reading for five days. They, too, were bound for Cambridge. Arriving there early in August, they went into camp, for a little over a month, with eleven other companiesof musqueteers, Pennsylvania soldiers, under the command of Colonel William Thompson, of Carlisle. From Cambridge, on September 11, these soldiers, under the command of Colonel Benedict Arnold, began the long, toilsome, and finally disastrous march through the forests and over the portages of the mountains of what is now the State of Maine to the ill-fated attack on Quebec on the last day of the year. Of these companies the officers at least were quartered for the night at "Swan's Tavern, 18 miles" from "Riding," This was likely the tavern at Kutztown with, probably, a sign on which was painted a swan, from which it

was known as "The Swan Inn." It is the brick building on East Main street near Noble street, long the property of Dr. Charles H. Wanner, and now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Zach. C. Hoch and Mrs. Laura Wanner Gross. The house is ample, as the accompanying picture shows. Tradition, not improbable, declares that the bricks of which it is built were brought from England. The cellar walls are massive and the beams supporting the first floor are of more than ordinary size. In the rear cellar is a great arch which some have taken to be the storage vault for the liquid refreshments by which in those days travelers were regaled.

THE SWAN INN—EXTERIOR

The next day, as it appears from the record, other troops passed over the road, a company of mounted rifles, Virginians, under Captain Morgan (subsequently a brigadier-general and the hero of the Cowpens) who, going on to Bethlehem, "made a two days' halt in [that] town, (July 24 and 25).[1]

Early in 1776, probably about the beginning of February, a number of British soldiers and their officers, with their wives and children, prisoners taken by General Montgomery on the capture of St. John and Chambly, were marched westward over this road to Reading, where they were quartered. Although these prisoners were sent to Reading by the orders of Congress without previous notice, the people of that town "immediately appointed Mr. Henry Haller, a member of the committee, to provide houses, firewood and provisions for the party who must otherwise have suffered much at [that] severe season."[1] Mark Bird, chairman of the committee of correspondence, as soon as this provision for the captives was made reported to Congress requesting directions in the matter. On April 17, 1776, Congress ordered the officers to be removed to Lebanon. It seems that the privates remained but these behaved so badly that the Council of Safety ordered the prisoners to be guarded so long as they remained in the town.

All through the spring and summer of 1776 there was "incessant marching" over this road of recruits from the lower counties on their way to "The Flying Camp" at Amboy.

On the day after Christmas, 1776, seven persons, arrested in Northampton as Tories, "suspects inimical to the Revolution," were taken as prisoners over this road for incarceration in the jail at Reading. Their arrival caused no little indignation at Reading, who complained that the people of Northampton were imposing upon the Readingites. "Reading must be endangered and at best burthened. Our prison is small, that of Lancaster is large, and that town is three times as large as this." So wrote James Read, Esq., to the Council of Safety on the next day after the arrival at Reading of these Tory prisoners.

But with the beginning of 1777 the "Great Road" became of even greater importance to the young nation. "Scarcely a week in the first eight months of 1777 but was marked by the movement of troops" over the road, going eastward to the theater of war. Early in September two hundred prisoners of war ("one hundred of these were partisans of Donald McDonald from the Cross Creek settlement near Fayetteville, N. C.") were marched over the Easton Road from Reading to Bethlehem.

Later in the month there was lively movement in the opposite direction. The battle of Brandywine, September 11, had proved disastrous to the American forces. Howe, the British commander, moved on Philadelphia, causing consternation. Hastily the army starts and the sick and wounded of the Continentals were moved northward from French Creek and Philadelphia to Bethlehem and its vicinity. The Liberty

[1]See "The Old Sun Inn," in "Pennsylvania-German Society's Proceedings," Vol. VI, (1896) p. 56.

[1]Montgomery's Berks County in the Revolution," p. 151.

Bell and Christ Church bells were taken down and hurried to hiding in the basement of Zion's Reformed Church, Allentown, thus passing over a five or six mile stretch of this famous road. On September 23, "upwards of nine hundred army wagons were in camp in the fields in the rear or north of the Sun Inn at Bethlehem."

On September 19, (1777), as is learned from the diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer, of Philadelphia, who was connected with the Quartermaster's Department, the money, books, and papers belonging to the public were sent to Abraham Hunt's in New Jersey, while one load of his private goods was sent to Peter Trexler's (Breinigsville) in Northampton county. On Monday, September 22, as narrated in the Bethlehem Moravian Diary, the archives and other papers of

Arch in Cellar in Swan Inn

Congress arrived at Bethlehem, being brought from Trenton, by way of Easton. These treasures were in the guardianship of fifty troopers and fifty infantry.

On Tuesday, September 23, the heavy baggage of the Continental Army, "in a continuous train of 700 wagons, direct from camp, arrived under escort of 200 men, commanded by Colonel William Polk, of North Carolina," at Bethlehem, and went into camp. The wagon that hauled the Liberty Bell was one of this train.

At the approach of Howe's army the Continental Congress, in session at Philadelphia, on September 18, adjourned to meet in Lancaster, and hastily leaving the city fled to Lancaster by way of Bethlehem, Allentown, Kutztown, and Reading. The hegira through our town, or what there was of it at that time, must have been on September 24 to 26, since the new capital was established at Lancaster on the 27th, to be removed and set up at York three days later. In the "Diary of John Adams" (See Vol. II, of his works) we find this record:

"September 25, [Thursday].—Rode from Bethlehem through Allentown to a German tavern, about eighteen miles from Reading."

Thus we are assured that on the 25th and 26th of September, 1777, this great parsonage of Revolutionary times, accompanied by his colleagues of the Continental Congress, passed over the Easton Road and on the night of the 25th slept in Levan's Inn (now Kemps), in the Swan Inn, or in one of the other inns that, possibly, by that time had been established along the line of the road within the present limits of the borough.

This flight of the Continental Congress over this road may be the origin of a rather persistent tradition, evidently a myth, to the effect that Washington passed through the town, slept in one or another of the old houses, and that he camped under the boughs of the great "Centennial Oak," which stands on the Bieber farm a short distance south of Kemp's Hotel.

Exhaustive investigation has proved that Washington was never in or quite near to Kutztown. Perhaps a part of the fleeing baggage train fled so far west. In one article in "The Pennsylvania-German" (Vol. III, p. 83), entitled "Over the Old Easton Road," one may read:

"About a quarter of a mile south of Kemp's Hotel is the Bieber farm, where Dr. [N. C.] Schaeffer's grandmother on his mother's side was born. She took pleasure in describing the encampment of a division of the baggage train

of Washington's army on this farm, either before or after the battle of Germantown, in 1777, as she heard it related by her parents when she was a girl. There is a fine spring of water on the farm, which, together with the fact that it was more or less secluded, was no doubt the motive for retreating to this spot. She stated that the meadow in front of the house, and the field extending to the farm on the west, were filled with tents, wagons, and horses. When the soldiers arrived the women were engaged in baking and to extend to them the hand of welcome, they continued to bake loaves of bread, cakes, and pies, until their supply of flour was exhausted, and voluntarily distributed the same, as they were taken fresh from the oven, among them. Dewalt Bieber, the owner of the land, who lived close by, sold cider to the soldiers by gourd measure; but, after imbibing freely, they demanded possession of the cask, which proved too much for this sturdy Pennsylvania-German, whereupon he seized the most convenient weapon, a swine's yoke, and beat them off. This caused the officers to station guards around the house. The following morning Mr. Bieber's mare was found in the meadow stabbed to death, her colt standing by her side—no douht an act of revenge.

"A short distance from the house stands a mammoth white oak tree, known as 'the Centennial White Oak of Pennsylvania' (See picture on page 2), under which, it is said, the officers had their headquarters. [The tree has borne the name 'Centennial Oak' for nearly forty years, the name originating, very likely, from a remark by Prof. John S. Ermentrout in his 'Historical Sketch of Kutztown and Maxatawny,' 1876, p. 23:—'The mammoth white oak of Berks * * * may justly be called the Centennial White Oak of Pennsylvania. On the 15th of September, 1777, one hundred years will have passed by, since the baggage train of Gen. Washington's army, on its retreat from the battlefield of Germantown, sought and found protection under and around this Revolutionary tree.' In spite of the historical inaccuracy of several of Professor Ermentrout's statements concerning the alleged visit of Washington, his fancy as to a name for the tree appealed to the popular imagination and 'Centennial Oak' it has been called from that day to this.]

"The tree is several hundred years old and it is believed to be sturdy enough to defy the storms of another hundred years. The trunk, near the ground, measures twenty-nine feet, four inches, in circumference, and between the tenth and twentieth foot from the ground the tree sends out twenty limbs, most of which measure five to six feet in circumference, the largest measuring seven feet, three inches. The height of the tree is sixty-two feet, and the boughs spread ninety-eight feet."

On October 8, 1777, Jacob Hiltzheimer, of Philadelphia, (referred to above), in his flight with the "money, books and papers belonging to the public * * * and one load of [his] private goods," arrived in the afternoon at "Squire Peter Trexler's" (Breinigsville.) The next day, October 9th, the two wagons containing these public and private effects, despite a rain that was falling, were sent on to Reading. Hiltzheimer and family spent the rainy day at Trexler's and the following morning, Friday, passed over this road to Reading.

On November 2 of the same year John Hancock went through town, on his way to Boston from York where he had been serving as President of the Continental Congress. He was escorted by fifteen dragoons.

On the evening of November 12, 1777, there was a group of half a dozen or so of men at Levan's Tavern (Kemp's) whose conversation one might wish had been more fully reported. One was the Honorable William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and as representative from Rhode Island, at this time, a member of the Continental Congress sitting at York. He had left Dighton, Mass., on October 20th, and with a traveling companion, Judge Francis Dana, (son-in-law of Mr. Ellery and son of Richard Dana, of Cambridge, Mass.) was on his way to York where the pair arrived November 15. The other men were Judge Dana's body servant; Colonel John Brown, of Massachusetts, who, on September 18, 1777, "surprised the outposts of Ticonderoga, freed one hundred American prisoners of war, captured four companies of regulars, a quantity of stores and cannon, and destroyed a large number of boats";and four other "New England Men." The reader may be interested in the following extract from Mr. Ellery's Diary.

"12th. Bated at Snell's, nine miles, and ate a tolerable veal Cutlet. Snell is a good Whig. From thence to Levan's about 15 miles from Snell's where we lodged. Here we met Col Brown and four other New England men. Brown gave us an account of his expedition to Ti [conderoga] and of the Mode of Surrendry of the vaunting Burgoyne. The fore part of this day was filled with snow squalls which proved peculiarly irksome to Mr. Dana's servant, whose surtout was stolen the evening before at Johnson's by some soldiers, the afternoon was comfortable but the evening was windy and exceedingly cold. The room in which we sat and lodged admitted the cold air at a thousand chinks, and our narrow bed had on it only a thin rug and one sheet. We went to bed almost completely dressed but even that would not do. It was so cold that I could not sleep. What would I not have given to have been by my fireside. * * * Our fellow lodgers suffered as much as we did. * * * What added to the infamousness of this tavern was the extreme squalidity of the rooms, beds and every utensil. * * * Notwithstanding we had nothing * * * but a hock of pork, boiled a second time, and some bread and butter—We found our own tea and coffee, and hay and oats for the horses—this daughter of Lycurgus [the landlady] charged for Mr Dana, myself and servant, thirty-eight shillings lawful money!"[1]

The next morning, November 9th, the party left Levan's on their way to Reading.

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[1] "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Oct. 1887.

A short distance east of a tavern on the road, about nine miles west of Levan's they met "Mr. Samuel and Mr. John Adams," bound for their home. The two noted New Englanders turned back to the tavern [Half Way House (?)] where the company sat and chatted and "ate bread and butter together." From this statement it is evident that the Adamses passed through Kutztown eastward on the afternoon of this day.

Other noted travelers who, pretty certainly passed over this road during the first six months of 1778 were: General Greene, General Gates and family, Ethan Allen, Baron Steuben, Count Pulaski, General Conway, General McIntosh, General Lewis, and Governeur Morris. These dignitaries were traveling to or from York, where the Continental Congress was in session until the beginning of July.

On the 5th of January, 1779, Baron Riedesel, commander of over 2000 Brunswickers surrendered by Burgoyne to Gates at Saratoga, (on the 17th of October, 1777) together with other officers, both German and British, prisoners of war, passed through Bethlehem, and certainly Kutztown also, *"en route* to Virginia to which state Congress had ordered them on parole."

If Washington did not pass over the Easton Road, Lady Washington surely did. This distinguished lady arrived at Bethlehem from Easton early in the forenoon of June 15th, 1779. Besides her proper escort she was accompanied by Generals Sullivan and Maxwell and other officers. General Sullivan at this time was fitting out an expedition against the Indians on the Susquehanna. The military escort of honor returned to camp at Easton before noon. Lady Washington, stopping at the Sun Inn, being shown the objects of interest in the town during the afternoon and attending worship in the evening in the Moravian Church, remained at Bethlehem over night and "early in the morning of the 16th set out for Virginia."[1] She must have passed through Kutztown about noon of the latter date.

In the discussion of the physical features of the East Penn Valley (See p. 2) reference was made to the "Travels in the Confederation" made in 1783-84 by the German scientist, Dr. Johann David Schoepf. This careful observer and diarist journeyed over the Easton Road, one day in the latter part of August, 1783. The following is Doctor Schoepf's reference to our town:

"After sunset we came to Kutz-town (19 miles from Allen-town and 31 from Nazareth. A well-to-do German, in order to cut something of a figure with his name in his ears, gave the land for this place, which is only some three years old, and the houses but few and not large. (P. 195, English translation.)

The ears of the learned German doctor were, evidently, offended at the speech of the people of the valley and, consequently, he was moved to write, on the preceding page, when he tells of the county between "Maguntchy," and Kutztown, somewhat disparaging of the utterance of the people whom he praises, however, for some things. "The farm management seems pretty orderly. One gets a glimpse of many good stone houses, many of them very neat; and everything about the premises shows order and attention. The people are mainly Germans who speak bad English and distressing German," A pleasant touch of description of the landscape is given when he adds: "The buckwheat, greatly seeded here after wheat for the second harvest, stood in full bloom and with the pennyroyal, so common on all the roads, made a strong and pleasant evening odor."

It would be interesting to know at which of the taverns of the town or vicinity Lady Washington stopped for mid-day meal or Doctor Schoepf tarried for the night, but at the present information as to this is lacking.

In those early days and in the following years many other celebrities, candidates for office in state and nation, occupants of high station, notables of every rank, besides millions of commoner folk, used for purposes of business or pleasure, this highway joining the South and East and connecting near the south of the State with roads and traders' paths across the mountains to the West.

Modes of Travel

Modes of travel in the earlier time were as primitive as the frontier inns to which some reference has been made. Wayfarers journeyed on horseback, by chairs and chaises, by "sopus wagons" (so-called because first made at Esopus, N. Y., in which place the DeTurck family originally settled and whence, prior to 1712, they emigrated to Oley township, Berks county, and finally to Maxatawny Valley) by "Jersey wagons," curricles, phaetons, private stages or carriages, and later by public stage coach. In an old book kept by a clerk of the Sun Inn at Bethlehem were found, among other interesting entries, the following, of arrivals at that hostelry:

[1] "Pennsylvania-German Society Proceedings," Vol. VI, p. 65.

"1801, June 20—A gentleman and a lady in a chair.

"July 15—Two gentlemen in a currich, three horses and one servant.

"August 12—A gentleman in a Windsor chair.

"September 1—A company in a Jersey wagon.

"September 12—A gentleman and a lady in a phaeton.

"1802, June 4—A gentleman and lady on horseback, 4 horses and one servant.

"September 18—The President of Cambridge University.

"October 3—A gentleman in a 'Sopus wagon.'

"October 20—General Davis, Governor of North Carolina, one child, and negro servant in chairs.

"1803, June 7—Commodore Berry of the ship United States, and negro servant.

"July 29—A gentleman and family of six children, two black girls, and two drivers from Baltimore."

How interesting it would be had there been made more such records not only of the arrivals at the Sun Inn at Bethlehem but also of those who tarried for "bating" or for a night's lodging at the road houses all along this then famous way.

In the early days, moreover, this road was thronged by wagons engaged in commerce. Trains of Conestoga wagons or "Pitt-Fuehren," sometimes eight to ten teams in the train, rolled eastward and westward over the road, loaded heavily with the products which one section of the rapidly developing country desired to exchange with the other. The Conestoga wagon, named probably after the stream which flows through Lancaster county, in which county the vehicle likely had its origin, or, possibly, after the heavy draft horses which drew the wagons, a breed developed in the Valley of the Conestoga, was " a huge affair, very heavily built, with a [panelled] bed higher at each end than in the middle, and topped by a dull-white cloth cover which had a similar curve of still more pronounced degree. The wagon was constructed in concave shape in order that its contents might not spill out when it was going up or down hill. Still another distinguishing characteristic of the conveyance was its color. The under body was always painted blue and the upper woodwork was invariably bright red. . . . The Conestoga wagons] were the frigates of the land." The harness of the four to six horses by which these wagons were drawn was of the best materials and this and other trappings of the horses, were often gaudily and expensively adorned. Not infrequently there rose from the heavy collars of the animals (collars of leather stuffed with straw or curled hair) metal arches set with about half a dozen sweet toned bells which gave a pleasant jingling as the drivers urged their trains along. At the front of the wagon bed was a chest, having a penthouse lid, for tools. At the rear was suspended a long trough from which, loosened from its chains and set up on trustles, the hungry horses might eat their corn and oats, when the train halted for a rest. Under the wagon hung water buckets while from the rear end of the projecting "coupling pole depended by a leathern thong the wooden tar bucket which contained the lubricant for the massive wheels and axles."

Readers interested in these predecessors of the freight train of today may find in the "United States Agricultural Report," for 1863, an account written by one who was an authority on these vehicles of the long ago. "Pitt-Fuehren" was the local German name for the heavy broad-tire wagons which carried freight to and from Pittsburg (whence the name). In most cases, probably, these were Conestoga wagons or vehicles of similar construction.

Stage Coaches

At first travelers for business or for pleasure journeyed, apparently, in privately owned or rented vehicles, such as have been mentioned on a previous page, going when they willed and stopping where and when they pleased. After a time, as the volume of travel increased, public conveyances, stages, rude constructions in their earliest forms as one may infer from contemporary accounts and from tradition, were introduced, having definite routings and carrying passengers for stipulated fare, besides the mails and light merchandise. The first public conveyance at Reading was a two-horse coach, which ran weekly between that city and Philadelphia, fifty-one miles, carrying passengers and letters. The fare was two dollars; letters were carried for two pence (four cents) each. Two days were consumed in making the trip. The line was established by Martin Hausman in 1789. After several years the business passed into the hands of William Coleman, who improved the service greatly, extending it by way of Womelsdorf and Lebanon to Harrisburg, westwardly, and by way of Hamburg, Orwigsburg, Sharp Mountain Gap, and

[1]Seymour Dunbar's "A History of Travel in America," p. 203-4.

over the Broad Mountain, to Sunbury, northwardly. In 1818 stages between Sunbury and Philadelphia ran twice a week each way. Between Harrisburg and Philadelphia a tri-weekly service was given. William Coleman died in 1820. The business passed, first to his widow, then to his sons John and Nicholas who, in 1823, ran weekly stages between Reading and Easton. Whether this was the first appearance of the public stage coach on the Easton Road we do not know. Ermentrout says: "At first, three times a week the rumbling wheels of the stage enlivened the quiet air of the town." From the same authority the following facts are gleaned: Prior to 1837 David Fister, Jacob Graff, and Charles Seagreaves were proprietors of the Reading to Easton Line. On February 1st, that year, these gentlemen announced that from that time forward, Sundays excepted, a daily coach would be run each way between the two towns—Reading and Easton. There was, either then or later, a line running between Kutztown and Norristown by way of Boyertown. Samuel Hartranft was its proprietor and his son John, who later became governor of Pennsylvania, sometimes drove the coach.

Before 1826 the stage coach was locally known as a "steamboat" and was an uncovered wagon capable of holding twenty passengers. Competition between the Coleman or "Old Line" and several new claimants of public patronage on the route from Reading to Philadelphia, led to the introduction of an improved conveyance, the "Troy Coach." "It held eleven passengers, with room for five or more on top."

At last the railroad came, not indeed, to Kutztown, but passing several miles to the south. The building of the East Pennsylvania Railroad from Reading to Allentown, completed May 11, 1859, was the death of the old stage line. Coaches ceased running between Allentown and Reading in that year.

For a little over ten years travelers to and from Kutztown made their way across country between this town and Lyons, nearest station on the new railway as best they might. On January 10, 1870, the Kutztown Branch was completed and then for years until electric car and automobile came, the branch to Topton was the readiest mode of communication with the outside world. Thus, for a time the old road, with which, as we have seen and shall see further, so much of the history and life of Maxatawny and Kutztown has been associated was almost deserted. Now again, however, the automobile having been invented, the old road has more than regained its old-time popularity as a great highway of the people between the southland and the Eastern States. Hundreds of gas-driven vehicles, many of them bearing license tags and pennants indicating that they come from far, pass over the road each day. Again, as in the years gone by, statesmen, candidates for high office, notables of every rank pass over the roads in their private cars, which rival the cars of the railway in convenience and speed. Day by day this traffic is increasing and with it is increasing the business of the town. The Easton Road as we may see was the occasion of the building of the town. Town and highway are closely connected in history and in fortune and, now that the old road, after being maintained for many years by the local authorities, has passed under the direct control of the state (1911) it is to be hoped that its importance may be realized, that it may be improved and be maintained in the excellence which it deserves, and that with it, in the centuries to come, the town at the crossing of the Saucony may attain a magnitude and an importance of which its present citizens do not even dream.

OLD LOG CABIN FORMERLY ON KUTZ FARM FACING LONG LANE

RAILROADS—THE KUTZTOWN BRANCH

The first movement to connect Kutztown with the outer world by railroad was taken at "quite an early period, before the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was completed." (Ermentrout, p. 10.) A public meeting was held in Kutztown to consider the project of building a railway "from Hamburg, via Kutztown, to Pottsgrove, to connect with the Reading and Norristown road. It is said that the killing of a teamster, near Pennsburg, Montgomery County, by an engineer of the proposed company, put an end to the project." (Ermentrout, p. 10).

railroad should not be extended by way of Kutztown, a branch should be constructed to that place. In 1856 (Mar. 9) an Act of Assembly was passed incorporating the "Reading and Lehigh Railroad Company," authorizing the construction of a railroad from the junction of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Lebanon Valley Railroad at Reading to the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Allentown. By Act of Assembly April 21, 1857 the name of the company was changed to the "East Pennsylvania Railroad Company." Construction be-

The P. & R. Railway Station at Kutztown

Ermentrout, in his "Centennial Memorial" (1876 p. 10,) tells us further that:

On February 25, 1837, at the hotel of David Fister, [there] was held a large meeting to urge on the plan for building a road from Hamburg, via Kutztown, to Allentown. There were passed resolutions, calling upon the Legislature to pass an Act already in its hands "to empower the Governor to incorporate the Hamburg and Allentown Railroad Company." Nothing came of this effort.

In 1854 Allentown Railroad Company was incorporated to construct a railroad from Allentown to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at any point between Reading and Port Clinton; and if this

gan June 1857. In a little less than two years, the road was completed. The last spike was driven on May 11, 1859, and on that day trains began to run between Reading and Allentown Junction. Leased in 1869, to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, it has since been operated by that corporation. That line of railroad did not pass through Kutztown, and so, for a little over ten and a half years Kutztonians, to get to the railroad, had to travel to Lyons Station, two and one-half miles south of their town.

The Allentown Railroad Company, spoken of above, began, in 1857, work on the proposed line, then known as the Allentown and Auburn Railroad. To this company there had been subscribed in and around

Kutztown more than twenty thousand dollars. Lewis K. Hottenstein was owner of five thousand dollars of this amount. Construction went on merrily for a time. Then a financial panic put a stop to the project, but not until long reaches of road-bed had been graded. Portions of this partly completed road may be seen in the meadows below Brooklyn, the northern suburb of Kutztown, and at various places along the Saucony Creek to Virginville and beyond. Considerable stone work was done on culverts and on bridge piers a short distance below the "second dam" are still to be seen the foundations of a projected "askew bridge." This is interesting as a relic of a type of arched stone bridge favored at the time, a completed specimen of which may be seen in the stone arch spanning Sixth street, near the "outer station," Reading. It may be interesting to note in this connection that the latter bridge, crossing the street diagonally, is asserted to be the only "askew bridge" ever erected that did not tumble down. Such fame at least the Sixth street stone bridge has throughout the country, the writer having heard this assertion made of it in a town in the middle west, almost on the banks of the Mississippi. But the bridge on the Allentown and Auburn Railroad never fell down because it was never put up. About this time the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company which, in 1869, leased the East Pennsylvania Railroad, obtained control of the stock of the Allentown and Auburn Company.

In 1868 a public meeting of the citizens of Kutztown and vicinity was held and at this meeting a petition was drawn up requesting the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to complete the road from Topton to Kutztown. The petition met with a favorable response. Work on the branch was begun June 9, 1869. It is of record that Fayette Schoedler turned the first shovel of earth. Construction was pushed rapidly forwards and the four and one-half miles of road was completed in a little less than six months, so that on January 10, (1870), the first train ran over the twin steels between the two towns. George A. Hoover was at the throttle of the engine, Jack Bern shoveled the coal, George Snodgrass was conductor, Theodore G. Faber looked after the baggage and Randolph Godwin and Allen W. Fritch tended the brakes.[1] The Kutztown station was erected during the years 1869-1870. Since its opening the Kutztown Branch has been operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway under a lease.

The first ticket sold after the road was opened was to Lewis Hottenstein.

For many years this line of road was, for its length, the most profitable part of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway system. It still handles a vast quantity of freight and is, perhaps, surpassed only by the short lines serving the recently developed cement districts. For many years the passenger traffic was heavy and there were four daily passenger trains each way. Since the opening of the electric traction lines to Allentown and Reading passenger travel over the steam road has diminished and only two (passenger) trains run in each direction daily. The freight traffic is, however, in no wise diminished but, instead, is holding its own and even slightly growing as the industries of the town and the population of the community together with their needs increase.

The station was remodeled in December, 1913.

The present force of employes at the station are: C. C. Deibert, station agent; Thomas Nester, clerk; Walter Fronheiser, operator; James Leapoal, department hand.

The train is manned by J. P. S. Fenstermacher, conductor; Wallace Reinert, brakeman; Benj. Deibert, baggagemaster; Chas. Heckman, engineer; Harry Richards, fireman.

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[1] A big crowd gathered to take the ride to Topton or to see the train pull out. The locomotive was almost covered with flowers and wreaths. As it was winter most of these adornments were of paper, fashioned, many of them by Mrs. J. F. Wentzel and her sister, Mrs. Ed. Kern.

HOTELS

Taverns, inns, hotels, road-houses, travellers rests, on the one hand, and highways on the other, are closely related. Where travelers by horses or coach passed need cupidity, which led the pioneer Levan, whose house stood thus near half-way between the two large towns, to open his door to take the stranger in. Such hospitality

The Full Moon Hotel

was for "Entertainment for Man and Beast." Such need was instant all along the Easton Road. Consequently when the weary and belated traveler came a century was profitable and soon the pioneer discovered that keeping tavern was more gainful than tilling root infested acres. So he enlarged his building and converted it into

Emaus—Bunker Hill—General Jackson Hotel

and a half ago to the intersection of the "New Maxatawny Road" and the Easton Road, it was but simple German hospitality, coupled perhaps with a bit of German a tavern—Levan's Tavern, Kemp's Hotel—of which the reader has read before. Then men west of the crossing of the Saucony saw how the pioneer was thriving, espec-

ially after the Great Road was built and travel over it grew heavy. So, probably, first of all the Swan Inn, also kept by a Levan, was built. Of this, too, mention has been made. But these two taverns were not the only ones in this vicinity nor was the Swan Inn long the only road house within the present limits of the borough. How many hotels there were at any one time or at different times, no one knows for sure. There were, of a certainty, not a few, more in the olden times than now, and now there is no dearth, unless for purposes of rest in the approaching Centennial week, when, as is confidently predicted, most of the country will come to see and hear.

Which were first, when each was opened, how long it dispensed hospitality, liquid and otherwise, it is impossible now to say. From various sources the subjoined relations have been collected. The compiler trusts that he has not been unduly credulous and dependent on uncertified tradition and that the statements here set down may not vary seriously from historic truth.

Of the Swan Inn it may be added that its first keeper was Levan and that after various vicissitudes it finally passed, June 17, 1856, into the possession of Dr. Charles H. Wanner, who, paying $2600 for the property, which was then greatly out of repair, remodeled it and making it a comfortable home, left it to his widow, from whom it was inherited by the present occupants, who, recently, again greatly improved the historic home.

Another hotel of the earliest days of the town was one kept by Henry Schweier. Where his inn was located, when it was erected, when it passed out of existence are not matters of known record. A newspaper clipping informs us that among the first transfers of lots after the laying out of the town were transfers made, in 1785, by the founder to Adam Dietrich and Henry Schweier. The latter, the inn-keeper, purchased "six in-lots and eleven out-lots" and on one or more of them erected his hotel.

From Montgomery (old "History of Berks County," p. 860) we learn that about a hundred years ago a man named Lesher conducted a hotel "on the site now occupied by the John Kohler mansion [now George B. Kohler]. It was a yellow frame building and was quite popular in its day."

The Pennsylvania House, on the western corner of Main and White Oak streets, now kept by George P. Angstadt and famous far and wide for the political suppers furnished by its landlord, is one of the oldest hotels in town. It is, however, the second one on the site, and its predecessor, name unknown, was one of the first hotels in the borough. At one time the old hotel was kept by George W. Fister, who, later, took charge of the Washington House. According to the late John G. Wink, the old hotel was kept by David Levan and Daniel Levan. A Mrs. Wingert was the last proprietor before the demolition of the old house.[1] The new stone house, evidently a wonder in its day, was erected in 1841. For many years it was run by Charles Kutz, who is said to have been a popular landlord. He died in 1876 and was succeeded by Ed. Steckel, father of Dr. E. K. Steckel. Following Steckel came James Frey (deceased 1915), Jonathan Bortz, Frank Fritz, William D. Gross, Henry Bauer, and the present occupant, George P. Angstadt. The hotel is still the property of Kutzes (Frank S. and Charles).

During the Revolutionary War, when travel was unusually heavy as our study of the Easton Road revealed, there were opened numerous road-houses along its course. Of these, doubtless, most went out of business when traffic slackened after the war. How many of these were in Kutztown, no one knows for sure. Quite a number of old houses on West Main street look as though once they may have served as taverns.

The old wooden house on the south side of West Main street, once the home of the late Isaac Hottenstein and now the home of his son Charles, is said to have been a hotel in that early time. Relations concerning it are, however, not consistent. The late John G. Wink was authority for the statement that it was called "The Emaus," and that it was open as a hotel for only a short time. Others say that it was called "The Jackson House." In Ermentrout's "Historical Sketch" (p. 8) the interested may read:

> "Where Isaac Hottenstein now resides, lived in 1823-24, Michael Hendel, whose swinging sign with Andrew Jackson emblazoned on it, told the weary traveler, as he trudged or rode up the street, that within he could find in winter refreshments to warm his freezing body, and in summer to abate the burning heat."

And, if the word of some elderly residents is to be taken, this old house bore yet another name, that of "The Bunker Hill." These apparent inconsistencies of tradition are possibly to be straightened out by the supposition that the name of the hostelry underwent successive changes under successive proprietors. First a host, possibly under Moravian influence, dis-

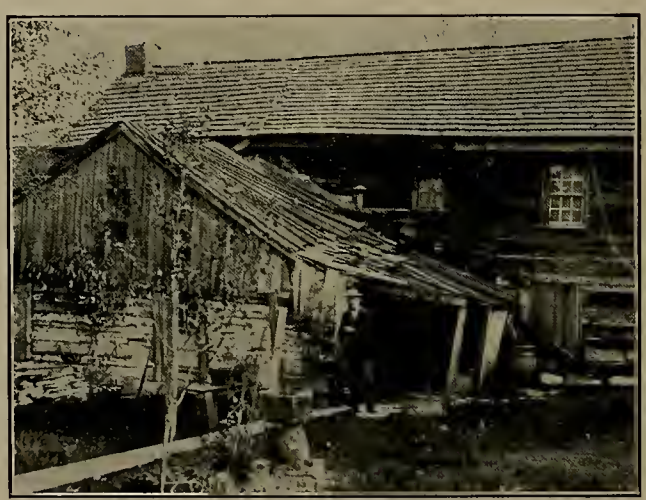
[1] Mrs. Wickert afterwards married John Levan.

pensed hospitality in it under the Scriptural name. Then, in the exciting days of the Revolution, an ardent patriot, flaming with zeal for his country and hoping to attract patronage from travelers of like opinion as to British tyranny, substitued "Bunker Hill" for "Emaus" on the sign. And,

One other very old hostelry still stands, "The Full Moon," long changed to other uses and years ago removed from its original site. It is the wooden building, the property of the John Lesher estate, standing now on the lot immediately east of the fine, three story brick residence of Mr.

OLD STEPHEN ESSER HOUSE (FRONT VIEW) - DEMOLISHED

Mr. Steven Esser, long a resident in this old house, which was demolished a number of years ago to make way in part for the hardware store of E. P. DeTurk, insists that the old house was erected in the year 1700.



OLD STEPHEN ESSER HOUSE (REAR VIEW)—DEMOLISHED

surely, it is evidence of the thrifty shrewdness of a subsequent proprietor that, in this citadel of steadfast Democracy and at the heyday of the fame of "Old Hickory," he took down the patriotic signboard and elevated in its stead a new one painted with the portrait and bearing the name of "Andrew Jackson."

C. W. Miller, at the head of West Main street. Once it stood where the Miller home now stands and was removed to its present site in 1855 by William Hine, who erected the Miller house on the spot where the hotel stood. Forty-three years ago the building was occupied by Edward Dikeman as a tobacco store. According to

Ermentrout the tavern was noted for its "Apple Jack and Old Rye." Its landlord, for a time at least, was one David Moyer, who, it is recorded, "astonished the natives by the erection of a clover mill which was operated by ox power." He was a wood turner by trade, making ax handles, pick handles, and the like. His lathe was run by a tread mill, of which the motive power was a tame bear. Possibly the "ox-power" just mentioned was really this "bear-power."

The other hotels in town are of more recent origin. First is to be mentioned "The Washington House." It was built in 1811 by George W. Fister who purchased lots 17, 18, and a part of 19, on the town plot, from Jacob and Maria Humbert.

Mr. Fister was formerly, as has been told above, proprietor of the old Pennsylvania House. His son and successor was David Fister who was a member of the firm of Fister, Graff and Seagraves, successors to the Coleman Brothers, as operators of the stage coach line running between Reading and Easton. The Washington House was the station for arrival and departure of the stages and for changing of the horses. The stage yard, stables, and shedding were on the opposite side of Main street where now stand the homes of Mr. Benjamin F. Deibert and Dr. U. S. G. Bieber. The house was owned by the Fisters until 1853 when the property passed into the hands of Jacob Reichart. In the management of the hotel, however, the Fisters were succeeded in 1837, the year of the birth of the late Col. T. D. Fister, by Charles Fauber. Later the hotel was kept by Ulrich Miller who bought the property in 1865 from John Haak. Its present landlord is William D. Yoder.

In 1840 the Washington House was known as Fauber's Hotel. It is of record that during the presidential campaign of 1840 one of the most exciting events in Kutztown was the visit and the political speech of "The Buckeye Blacksmith" who is said to have been "an orator of great power and success in advocating the Whig doctrines of that day. He made a horse-shoe in the shop of Nathan Wink, and then spoke to an immense crowd of people assembled in front of Fauber's Hotel, keeping [the assemblage] in good humor in spite of a purpose on the part of many to molest him."

Nathan Wink was a brother to the late John G. Wink and Augustus Wink, and father of Mr. George T. Wink, the skilled sign painter and enthusiastic antiquarian of Reading. His blacksmith shop stood on South White Oak street where is now the residence of Achilles Hunsicker, while his residence was on the site now occupied by the home of Mr. David W. James. A piece of Mr. Wink's handiwork, an iron hasp bearing his initials, "N. W." may yet be seen on the door of an old barn formerly owned by Jonas Hoch, father of Messrs. Zach T. and Jefferson C. Hoch and now the property of Charles K. Deisher.

"The Black Horse Hotel," at the southeast corner of East Main and Noble streets, is one of the oldest existing hotels of the town. The present brick building, erected in 1845, by Jacob Fisher, who as proprietor was succeeded by Daniel Zimmerman, is the second structure on the site. The original hotel, built very early in the last century, was one of log, weatherboarded. It covered an area of about 24 by 40 feet. Killian Borst (his descendants spell the name "Bast") was one of the early landlords. The old log building, taken down to permit of the erection of its successor, was removed to the Neff farm now owned by Maria Strasser. Famous in the early days of the log structure, this hostelry had wide renown, particularly for its excellent cooking in the decade from 1855 to 1865. Among the various landlords in the new house were: Jacob Fisher, Daniel Zimmerman, Jacob Zimmerman, Joel Dietrich, Thomas Y. Haus, Peter Wentzel, Henry Bauer, Lewis Stoudt, Lewis Walters, Morris Rentschler, Oliver Sittler, Wm. Bauknecht, Francis Levan, and J. T. Fritch. The present landlord is J. Edwin Wenz.

One peculiarity of this hostelry is its picture signboard—a painted horse and the name of the house besides. In the early days different classes of wayside inns were clearly distinguished. Each kind of hotel catered to a different class of wayfarers. The better class of hotels were known as "stage stands," where travelers of higher social rank going by public stage or private conveyance stopped for refreshments or for rest. A little lower in the scale were the "wagon stands," taverns which drew their patronage mainly from wagoners and teamsters, who halted only for the night, "putting up" as the phrase ran, feeding their weary horses (by day these were fed, generally, as has been described, by the roadside, from the great troughs carried by the Conestoga wagons and "Pitt-fuehren") from supplies, except hay, carried in their wagons, and then seeking rest themselves upon bags of hay thrown upon the floor of bar-roon or even of the barn. A third class was called "drove stands." Here drovers stopped for watering, feeding, or pasturing, over night or from Saturday night to Sunday morning, of their cattle which, in those early days, were driven to market in great droves. Lowest of all in the scale of taverns was the "tap-house." This catered to the lowest class of patrons, though doubtless occasionally folks of higher rank than the customary patron would stop for the liquid refreshment always on tap by the tender of the bar who, especially in other parts of the state, was usually an Irishman. Usually, also, the lines between the classes of tavern, and the classes of patrons as well, were so closely drawn that "no stage tavern would on any account permit a teamster to put up there for

the night, for if it became known that a wagoner had stopped there it would be considered a lasting disgrace and would result in the loss of the better class of patrons. (J. F. Sachse in "The Wayside Inns on the Lancaster Roadside").

Mr. Sachse, from whom the last quotation is drawn, writes informingly of the signboards such as "The Black Horse Hotel" yet displays. He says:

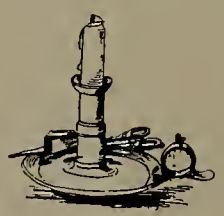
"Another feature of these old inns . . . was their signboards which swung and creaked in their yoke. . . . These signboards were all figurative and in some cases painted by artists of note. The cause for the figurative feature was two-fold: First, they were more ornate and could be better understood by the two different nationalities which make up our population than signs lettered in either German or English. Thus, take for instance, 'The Black Bear,' a representation of this animal was known at once to either German or Irishman, while the words 'Black Bear' would have troubled the former [and] the latter certainly would never have recognized his stopping place if the sign bore the legend 'Der Schwartze Bar.' Secondly, but few of the teamsters or wagoners, irrespective of race, could read; nearly all had their orders to stop at certain houses, and they knew them by the [picture on the] signboard when they came to them."

"The American House" at the intersection of Greenwich and Main streets, has a briefer history. The present fine "flat-iron" building of brick, replaces an older structure of stone, which was built over sixty years ago, by Philip Bobst, who served as first landlord. During the Civil War and afterward Peter Krause was the proprietor. Later landlords were: Benjamin Leiby, Jonas Billig, John Gernerd, John Wagaman, Henry Bauer, Allen Gernerd, and Wilson Hoch, in the old hotel. The present proprietors, William and Charles Hoch, rent the new building from its owner, John Barbey, of Reading, who bought the old house from Allen Gernerd and, in 1908, erected the new structure.

"The Keystone House," on the southeast corner of Main and White Oak streets, is the largest of the hotels in town. Erected in 1859 by Henry Sanders it is less important, historically, than the older and smaller hotels of the town. Henry Sanders was the first landlord and owner as well. Its ownership passed into the hands of Dr. J. S. Trexler, who remodeled and greatly improved it. After the death of Doctor Trexler it was sold to John Barbey, the wealthy brewer of Reading. Among the bonifaces of this hotel mention may be made of: Lewis Custer, Allen Steinberger, William Keim, James Frey, Joseph Levan, Frank Kurtz, Harry Schmoyer, Daniel Dries, and the present proprietor, Worth Dries.

Where Sharadin and Sharadin's department store now stands, northeast corner of Main and White Oak streets, there was, in early times, a tavern kept by Charles Levan, of unsavory fame, whose family has long since died out or removed from this section of the country. The house was a pebble-dashed stone building. There was strife between the tavern-keeper, who was commonly accused of various deeds of darkness and violence, and the Lutheran pastor of St. John's Union Church. When Pfarrer Knoske, Lutheran pastor of St. John's, would hold communion in the church, the irreverent landlord would line the "rummies" of town about his bar and to them sacriligiously "dealt out communion,"[1] as he is reported to have said. Shortly before his death, terrified at the prospect, he sent for the preacher in order to make confession. The minister declined to hear in private and sent for "Squire" Graff, (foster father of John G. Wink) and to the two the dying man acknowledged his misdeeds. So far as known the preacher and the justice never divulged the incidents of the grewsome tale they heard that day. After the death of Levan the old hotel was torn down. On its site Charles Fauber erected the brick structure now the store, and in it for some years kept hotel. Failing in his undertaking, he sold out to Heidenreich and Kutz, who changing the building to a store, were the first of a long line of merchants doing business there. Fauber went to the Washington House as proprietor, as has been related, and some years later moved to Reading.

[1] "Nachtmol aus gedehlt."



NOTED VISITORS

Besides the noted visitors of whom mention has been made in earlier pages there passed through the town or visited it for a short time other distinguished personages, both in the stage coach days and in more recent times.

In 1833 President Martin Van Buren was guest for a single meal at the Washington House, kept at that time by Christian Kupp. In the same year Col. Richard M. Johnson, then Vice-President of the United States, was in the town, making a speech that was "vociferously cheered." He was a noted orator from the South, had been colonel of a Kentucky regiment, had fought along with General Harrison against the Indians, and had gained fame because of his reputed killing of the great chief, Tecumseh. (Was he the "Buckeye Blacksmith" spoken of on a preceding page?)

In 1836 Kutztown was visited by Governor Joseph Ritner, the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, and General William Henry Harrison. Coming from Easton they were entertained at the Fauber Hotel. "In the evening after supper, 'Old Tippecanoe' made a two-hour speech, after which he was entertained at a banquet at which Mine Host Fauber presented a 'Spohn Seicha' with a red apple in his mouth which the old hero enjoyed heartily."

There is tradition to the effect that James Buchanan, before he became president was in the town, a guest at Fister's Washington House, which was long the favorite stopping place of wayfaring statesmen.

After the railroad came there were yet other great men who honored the town with their presence. In October, 1873, the great editor, Horace Greeley, then Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, was the guest of Col. T. D. Fister for two days, while he made two addresses, one at the fair and one in the Normal School.

In 1874, the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, once teacher in Kutztown, in the old Franklin Academy, then United States Senator from Minnesota, at various times Governor of Minnesota, and Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy under President R. B. Hayes, revisited the scenes of his early days and addressed the concourse at the fair. Other notable orators coming to Kutztown for the purpose last named were Gov. John F. Hartranft, Hon. David C. Humphreys, then Chief Justice of the District Court of the District of Columbia, and in more recent times Governor Harmon, of Ohio. Some years ago Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, was entertained at a public banquet at the Washington House, by the late Walter B. Bieber. To name all the great men who have passed through or visited the town in the years of its existence would take no little space.

EFFORTS TO MAKE KUTZTOWN A COUNTY SEAT

As previously remarked the territory embraced in Kutztown was at the time of its purchase by Peter Wentz, a part of, or believed to be a part of, New Castle county. Later it was found to be in Philadelphia county when the boundaries of that county were more strictly determined. On March 11, 1752, by a law enacted by the Assembly of Pennsylvania Berks county was erected out of parts of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster counties, the portion east of the Schuylkill, in which lie Kutztown and Maxatawny, being carved from Philadelphia county. At that time the new county of Berks (called after Berkshire in England) extended to the Susquehanna river and included about one-tenth of the entire area of the province, about five times the present area of the county. In twenty years (1772) three-fifths of Berks county was cut off and made part of the new county of Northumberland with its county seat at Shamokin, at the junction of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna, where some fifteen years before had been erected Fort Augusta, conspicuous during the French and Indian War. When Shamokin was made the county seat the name was changed to Sunbury. Many years later the present town of Shamokin, eighteen miles east of Sunbury, was laid out.

About forty years later, 1811, Berks county suffered reduction in area once more. The territory beyond the North or Blue Mountain was erected into Schuylkill county, so named from the river, the head waters of which are in that section.

For nearly forty years after this last reduction of territory efforts were made from time to time to have new counties formed from parts of Berks, or from a part of Berks and parts of other counties. The agitation for these projects was largely centered in Kutztown. In 1824 an effort was made to form a new county, to be known as Penn county, out of the following townships: Albany, Greenwich, Windsor (part), Maidencreek (part), Richmond, Maxatawny, Longswamp, Rockland, Russcombmanor (part), and Oley (part) Kutztown was to be the county seat. Great opposition developed, which, together with the disagreement of the advocates of a new county, some of whom favored the above-mentioned scheme, others of whom desired that the new county should be composed of parts of Berks, Montgomery, Chester, and Lancaster, while still a third party wanted a part of Berks cut off and annexed to Lehigh county, led to the failure of the scheme. This failure, however, did not quench the spirit of those clamoring for division.

In 1825 the agitation was continued, gaining such strength that the advocates of dismemberment of Berks county succeeded in having three bills presented to the Legislature:

1. To erect parts of Berks into a new county, with Kutztown as the county seat.
2. To erect part of Berks and Montgomery into a new county, with Pottstown as the county seat.
3. To erect part of Berks, Chester and Lancaster into a new county, with Churchtown as the county seat.

Besides the three propositions represented by these bills there was a fourth proposal, getting no farther than the circulation of petitions, for the annexation of part of Berks to Lebanon. The diversity of desire added to the vigorous opposition developed at Reading and all through the county led to the failure of these plans.

But the proposition was not altogether given up. For thirteen years the matter was in abeyance. Then, in January 1838, agitation was revived with increased intensity. Almost daily the Legislature heard either petitions for a new county or remonstrances against division. Feeling ran high. Besides the propositions made in 1825 a fourth one, to erect a new county, to be called Windsor, out of parts of Berks and Schuylkill, had quite a following and bills for all the four were presented to the Legislature.

In March 1838 the scheme for Penn county with Kutztown as the county seat came very nearly winning out. On the second of that month the bill for Penn county came to a vote in the Assembly. Thirty-nine members voted aye and thirty-nine said nay. The cause was defeated by the vote and influence of Samuel Fegely, a member from Maxatawny, who declared himself opposed. His opposition coupled with "his pleasing personal appearance and acknowledged good character" had great weight with the Legislature and, doubtless, led some, who otherwise might have favored the bill to vote against it. For his attitude in the matter Fegely was scathingly denounced by his fellow citizens of Kutztown and vicinity. Their indignation was so great that they made an effigy of their

representative, hung it up in the square, and burned it, executing a war dance as it was being consumed. He was considered a traitor to his home town, and had bestowed upon him the sobriquet of "Hull," because, as they said, he was like General Hull who, during the War of 1812, had surrendered Detroit to the British without attempting a defence. This epithet he bore until his death. But he had chosen wisely so far as his own interests were concerned. His action made for him fast friends among the politicians at Reading and in the parts of the county where the new county scheme was in disfavor, and his new friends soon rewarded him by promoting him from the House to the Senate where he served two terms—1841 to 1846.

He was succeeded in the House by Daniel B. Kutz, of Kutztown, who, in February 1841, introduced another bill for the erection of a new county out of parts of Berks and Lehigh, also with Kutztown as county seat. By this scheme fourteen townships were to be cut from Berks. The bill, however, was promptly tabled. Various other efforts were made until, in November 1849, the people of Hamburg caught the fever and wanted their town to be the county seat, and in March 1852, the folks of Bernville demanded the same for their town. Finally the agitation ceased.

Modern Homes on Lower Main Street

LAYING OUT OF KUTZTOWN

Mention has already been made (p. 20) of the laying out of the town in 1779, by George Kutz, who had purchased on June 16, 1755, a tract of 130 acres of land along the Saucony from the heirs of the original patents. As the story of the Easton Road has probably led the reader to conclude, Kutz recognized the advantageousness of the crossing of the Saucony as a town site. While, as the Schultz map shows, there were no houses on the site of Kutztown in 1755, there were evidently some, perhaps a number at the time Kutz laid out his purchase. Why Kutz waited for twenty-four years before laying out this town cannot now be told. Perhaps the development of the settlement on the Saucony was such that he deemed it wise to lay plans for the change of a straggling hamlet to an orderly town. However that may be, he laid out the town in February 1779. The plan embraced one hundred and eight in-lots and one hundred and five out-lots, "all of which were subject to a perpetual ground rent. The lots located on Front, or Main street, were fifty feet wide and one hundred and sixty feet deep, subject to a rental of five shillings and three pence. On the [in-] lots on White Oak and other streets of the original town the rental was two shillings and 9 pence, and on the out-lots five shillings. In 1785, as has been stated, seven in-lots and ten out-lots were sold to Adam Dietrich, and six in-lots and eleven out-lots to Henry Schweier, the inn-keeper. About the same time seventy-four acres and one hundred perches (of the one hundred and thirty acres bought by George Kutz from Jacob Wentz, June 16, 1755) passed into the hands of George Kutz, Jr. Shortly before 1800 the ownership of the town passed to Peter Kohler.

Early Kutztown consisted of two parts, Kutztown proper, and Freetown. Freetown extended west from Baldy's Lane, or Baldy street, as it is now called. Freetown was an addition laid out after the laying out of the older part of the town. The lots in this addition were sold outright having no ground rents attached. From this circumstance the name was derived—Freetown. Freetown seems to have been L-shaped, a portion of the present southern part of the town as well as that west of Baldy's Lane not being encumbered with ground rents. Baldy's Lane was so named after a blacksmith named Baldy (or Balty) who lived there. In Kutztown proper ground rents were paid for many years. The first payment was May 27, 1779. Gradually most of these rents have been extinguished. A few, however, are still paid or were paid until quite recently.

Old Landmark, formerly the Henry Peterson Home, West Whiteoak St.

In 1800 the stone house, at the southwest corner of Main and Baldy streets, long

known as Siegfried's, now the property of H. H. Ahrens[1] and recently almost entirely, except for the walls, modernized, was built by Adam Kutz who owned the land in Freetown on both sides of the street from Baldy's Lane to the western end of the borough. The town grew slowly. Ermentrout says (1876) that in Freetown, on the northern side of Main street there had been built up to 1830 only three houses, those of Messrs. Baldy, Sander, and Strasser.

George Kutz, the founder of Kutztown, died within a few years after he had laid out the town, prior to April 22, 1788, on which date his will, of which a copy is subjoined, was certified to by George Fister and Jacob Herman before Register Coramme Henry Christ in his office at Reading.

WILL OF GEORGE KUTZ

In the Name of God, Amen.

I, George Kutz of Maxatawny Township, Berks County, and state of Pennsylvania, being weakly in body but of sound mind and memory, blessed be God for the same, and calling to mind the uncertainty of this transitory life and that it is ordained once for all mankind to die, do hereby make and ordain, this to be my last will and testament in manner and form following:—

First:—I bequeath my body to the earth from whence it was taken, in sure and certain hope of a Resurrection with the just when all things have their final end and that my burial be in a Christian like manner without pomp at the discretion of my executors.

Second:—It is my will that after my decease my funeral expenses and just debts be first paid out of my estate.

Imprimis:—I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Mary Margaret, one bed, bed Bedstead and bedding thereunto belonging the one we now lie on, all the household furniture and likewise the kitchen furniture, cow to be at her own disposal and to do with as she pleases—also yearly and every year so long as she lives, the sum of five pounds to be paid her by my executors, viz: on the first day of June, yearly the first payment to be made in one year after my decease, to be paid over to her out of the rents accruing from my town called Kutztown. But if she should marry then the said yearly rent or sum of five pounds to cease and determine and revert to the owner of said town.

Item:—I give and bequeath unto my son George Kutz the sum of five shilings to be paid him by my executors in one year after my decease.

Item:—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Madelina, the wife of Morton Keim, the sum of five shillings to be paid her at the end of one year after my decease.

Item:—I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Kutz, my new house in my town called Kutztown with one out lot belonging thereto together with all that tract or piece of land lying to the northward of said town, bounded by the town lots and out lots, land of Jacob Kutz and land of my son George Kutz and of land late of Jacob Levan containing by estimation about twenty acres be the same more or less with its appurtenances, to hold to her the said Mary Kutz and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten to her, and their own proper use and behoof forever always excepting and reserving the mill dam and mill race, privilege for the use of the mill forever but if my daughter Mary should die before she marries or without issue then said home lots of ground and said land shall be valued by three indifferent persons, and the valuation thereof shall be divided between my other children each and equal share and my son George shall have the refusal of said land and house if he chooses to accept of it at said valuation. If he will not accept of it, then my son Dewalt shall have the refusal thereof, if he sees fit, to keep it at such valuation; then he shall pay to his brother and sister then living or their heirs their respective shares agreeable to such valuation and on payment of the same shall hold and enjoy the same as his own proper right and estate and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten to him and their use and behoof forever and if my son George accept of it then he shall pay to his brother and sister if living their respective shares according to such valuation and to their heirs, if not living, and hold and enjoy the same as his own proper right and estate for him and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten to him and their own proper use and behoof forever.

Item:—I give and bequeath unto my son Dewalt above named all and singular my town called Kutztown situate in the Township of Maxatawny aforesaid with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, in lots and out lots, except the lot above mentioned bequeathed unto my daughter Mary as the same is now laid out and settled agreeable to the plan thereof with all the rents, ground issue, and profits thereof, which is yearly to be paid; the possession thereof to hold to him, the said Dewalt, his heirs and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten to him, and their own proper use and behoof forever. But if my son Dewalt should die before he marries or without issue then the sums arising from said town shall be equally divided year and every year among my other children then living, each an equal share, until my son Georges eldest son shall arrive to the age of twenty one years, if he has male issue. But if my son George shall have no male issue, then after his decease the said town shall be sold by public auction or vendue to the highest bidder free and clear of all ground rents, and the money arising by virtue of said sale shall be equally divided amongst the heirs then living, that if my son George should have male issue then his eldest son at the age of twenty one years shall hold and enjoy the said town and receive the rents, issue and profits thereof for him and his wife and behoof and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten as fully and amply as my son Dewalt shall hold the same in his life time.

And further I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my well beloved and trusty friends George Kemp and Jeremiah Wills my true and lawful executors of this my last will and testament, giving and granting them full authority by virtue of this my last will and testament to make, seal, and deliver any deed or conveyance

[1]See lower cut on page 36.

or other lawful instrument in writing to the holder and possession of my lots in said town that shall not be conveyed to the owner and possession thereof at the time of my decease and giving and granting them full power and authority to make, seal, and deliver and convey unto my daughter Mary and my son Dewalt deeds of lawful conveyance for their respective holdings above mentioned as well as for the respective above mentioned if not conveyed before my deecase, fully and amply and to be of as full force, as if I myself had conveyed them or were personally present, hereby ratifying this and revoking all others, do declare this to be my last will and testament.

Signed, sealed and delivered, published and declared and pronounced to be my last will and testament.

GEORGE KUTZ
(Seal)

N. B.—The yearly issue of five pounds mentioned to be paid before by my executors in the presence of us:

GEORGE FISTER.
JACOB HERMAN.

Register's office at Reading in Berks County, April 22nd, 1788 appeared George Fister and Jacob Herman, witnesses to the above written will, and upon their solemn oath did severally depose and say that they were present, saw and heard George Kutz the testator therein named sign, seal, pronounce, publish and declare the above writ to be his last will and testament and that at the time of doing thereof he was of sound mind, memory and understanding as they verily believe and that the names of said deponents by them respectively subscribed thereto as witnesses is each his own proper handwriting done in the presence of each other at the request of and in the presence of the said testator.

CORAMME HENRY CHRIST, *Regr.*

KUTZTOWN IN THE WAR OF 1812

During the War of 1812 a company of volunteers, one hundred and thirty in number, was recruited in and around Kutztown. Gabriel Old, a Lutheran, a deacon of St. John's Union Church, was captain. John Fisher[1] was first lieutenant. Other officers were: William Shook, ensign; Rudolph Meislin, Isaac Levan, William Graeff, B. Armor, sergeants; Daniel Graeff, John Witman, Jacob Lehman, Jacob Longbein, corporals; Jonas Freyler and William Marx, musicians.

These volunteers left their homes sometime in August, 1814, for the seat of war at Baltimore. Arriving at the Susquehanna, Columbia bridge, the company was reduced in number by the transfer of thirty of the men to an other company. Nearing York "they heard the thunder of the enemies' cannon but their courage waxed the stronger. For their services they received no pay, but afterwards a yearly pension of ninety-six dollars. Sometimes for three entire days they had nothing to eat, and, at night, they slept beneath the canopy of the heavens, without any cover except that which the night air wove about them." (Ermentrout). In 1876 the only two surviving members of the company were Dan-

[1]Ermentrout says "John Fister."

iel Graeff, of Kutztown, and Michael DeLong, of Longswamp.

The following additional items concerning the participation in this war by citizens of this section have been collected:

David Hottenstine was brigadier general of the Second Brigade, 1812. (Query—was he a Maxatawny Hottenstein?). Captain Gabriel Old's company was in Lieutenant-Colonel John Lotz's regiment,—Second Regiment, Second Brigade.

The following names of soldiers from this section of the county are found in the muster roll of Captain John May's company, First Regiment, Second Brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Jeremiah Shappell, of Windsor township: Abraham Kummerer, David Kochel, Daniel Eisenhauer, David Marckel, and John Will, all of Greenwich township.

In the muster roll of Capt. John Mauger's company, First Regiment are the names of: Dewalt Barrall, Maxatawny; Daniel Bachman, Richmond; Jacob Breshall, Greenwich; Joseph Christman, Greenwich; Peter Folk, Greenwich; Jacob George, Greenwich; John Hains, Richmond; Daniel Heffner, Richmond; Michael Kaup, Maxatawny; Henry Koehler, Greenwich; George Koehler, Greenwich; Daniel Luckins, Greenwich; John Poh, Greenwich; John Schoener, Longswamp; Peter Sidler, Richmond; and John Sieder, Greenwich.

In the company of Captain Henry Witlotz, (Shappell's First Regiment) were: Joseph Britton, Longswamp; Dewalt Bast, Maxatawny; Samuel Bover, Richmond; John Eck, Longswamp; Andrew Mcmickens, Longswamp; Jacob Neaudrace, Maxatawny; Michael Niess, Longswamp; John Rothermal, Richmond; and Jacob Shell, Richmond.

In Captain Jonathan Jones' company, (Shappell's regiment) Henry Hallibach, Greenwich, was the only one enrolled from this section.

In the roster of Captain George Ritter's company, same regiment, the names of the following soldiers are found: Jacob Brown, Rockland; John Beam, Rockland; Henry Berger, Rockland; John Becker, Rockland; Peter Donberd, Longswamp; John Emrich, Rockland; Engel Fox, Rockland; Michael Gruber, Rockland; Henry Hemig, Rockland; George Heist, Rockland; Peter Leas, Rockland; John Paulies, Rockland; and Herman Ruppert, Rockland.

Captain Gabriel Old's company was almost entirely from this section. Its muster roll at York, from September 1, 1814, to March 5, 1815, was: Officers—Gabriel Old, captain, Longswamp; John Fisher, lieutenant, Maxatawny; William Shook, ensign, Greenwich; Rudolph Meislin, first sergeant, Richmond; Isaac Levan, second sergeant, Maxatawny; William Graeff, third sergeant, Maxatawny; George Amor, fourth sergeant, Richmond; Daniel Graeff, first corporal, Maxatawny; John Witman, second corporal, Richmond; Jacob Layman, third corporal, Maxatawny; Jacob Longbien, fourth corporal, Maidencreek; Jonas Freyler, fifer, Longswamp; William Marx, drummer, Maxatawny.

Privates:—William Addam, Longswamp; Jonathan Aker, Maxatawny; Abraham Biehl, Maxatowny; Samuel Bushy, Maxatawny; Abraham Boyer, Rockland; John Bowman, Maidencreek, Andrew Brown, Maidencreek; George Braish, Maxatawny; Daniel Boyer, Richmond; Jacob Danner, Longswamp; Michael DeLong, Maxatawny; William Dox, Maxatawny; George Esser, Maxatawny; Jacob Eisenhart, Longswamp; John Fisher, Maxatawny; Jacob Fisher, Maxatawny; George Fegeley, Maxatawny; Adam Flower, Longswamp; Samuel Flower, Maidencreek; Peter Folk, Longswamp; William Frasher, Richmond; John Frimot, Maxatawny; Jacob Glauser, Rockland; Jonas Gilgart, Maidencreek; Valentine Geist, Longswamp; Joseph Hoffman, Rockland; Gideon Hoffman, Ruscombmanor; Peter Hill, Richmond; Jacob Honsknecht, Greenwich; Jeremiah Hughes, Richmond; John Keyker, Maxatawny; Benjamin Kercher, Maxatawny; Jacob Kieffer, Longswamp; John Kimerling, Ruscombmanor; Jacob Kemp, Richmond; Samuel Kemp, Richmond; Andrew Kaup, Maxatawny; Nicholas Kreisher, Maidencreek; Daniel Long, Longswamp; Abraham Litweilor, Longswamp; Reuben Leiby, Maxatawny; John Minker, Richmond; Henry Minker, Richmond; Philip Miller, Richmond; John Noll, Richmond; George Old, Greenwich; Jacob Polsgrove, Longswamp; John Reeder, Maxatawny; Henry Raff [Rapp], Maxatawny; John Roof [Rapp], Maxatawny; David Rauzan [Rauenzahn], Richmond; Christopher Rauzan [Rauenzahn], Richmond; Moses Reifsnyder, Ruscombmanor; John Reininger, Ruscombmanor; George Stroup, Maxatawny; Samuel Stout, Maidencreek; Jacob Shaffer, Maidencreek; Nathan Shaffer, Longswamp; John Strome, Richmond; William Simons, Longswamp; John K. Snyder, Richmond; John Snyder, Greenwich; Andrew Smith, Maidencreek; Michael Sherer, Greenwich; Jacob Wisser, Maxatawny; Jacob Winter, Maidencreek; Henry Weaver, Longswamp; George Woulison, Maidencreek; Peter Weaver, Greenwich; Daniel Young, Ruscombmanor; Benjamin Ziegler, Longswamp.

KUTZTOWN BOROUGH

By this time Maxatawny township was becoming thickly settled and the village on the Saucony had grown to be a town of considerable size. The citizens of the thriving town along the Easton Road grew impatient of township government and clamored for separate government to be had only by the erection of the town into a borough. By a special Act of Assembly, this took place on March 1, 1815. The necessary officers were elected at a town meeting held April 7, at the house of Daniel Levan, and the government was actually

Row of Homes in New Kutztown, Formerly Park Avenue

West Walnut Street, Looking East

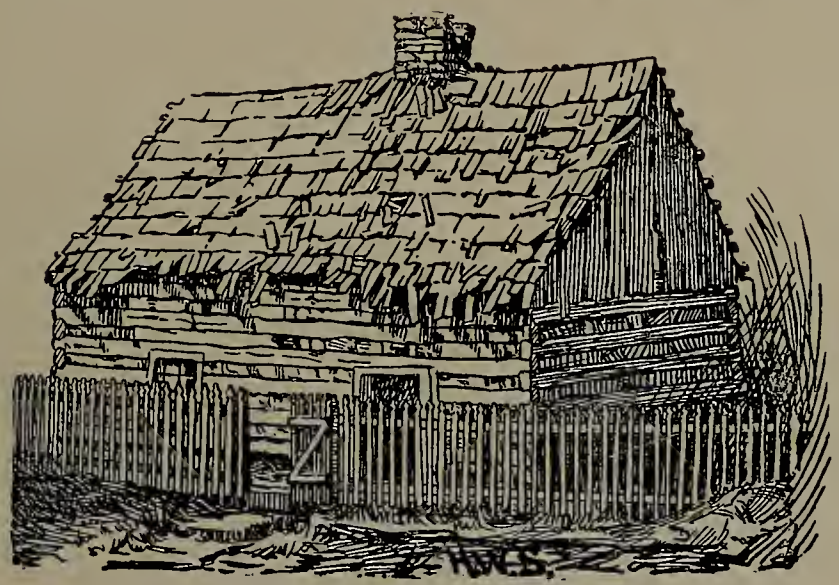
established by the first meeting of Town Council, April 15, 1815. Kutztown thus became the second borough in the county, Reading, which was the first, being erected in 1783.

THE FIRST HOUSE

The date of erection of the first house in Kutztown is uncertain. Tradition asserts that it was built by George Esser, great grandfather to Jacob B. Esser, former proprietor of "The Kutztown Journal" and "The Kutztown Patriot." One writer thinks it likely that the house was put up "before the land was patented in 1728." This is, however, a most unlikely supposition, one practically proved to be unfounded, because Schultze's map of the Easton Road, 1755, which gives the location of houses of early settlers all along the road, gives no indication of any building standing at that time in the area now covered by Kutztown. It does, however, show the Saucony, a bridge over it, and the road with all its turns. In addition to this consideration, examination of lists of taxables in Maxatawny township for those times fails to show the name of any person by the name of Esser.

This house is said to have stood on the south side of East Main street, somewhat west of the present J. Daniel Sharadin residence. In 1851 it was sold to David Fister and John G. Wink, who removed it to the rear of the lot to make way for the erection of the row of brick houses now abutting on the street in that section. In 1857 the building was torn down. Quite recently workmen digging post holes for a fence on the lot of Mrs. Nathan S. Kemp and Llewellyn Angstadt came upon a buried wall, probably the foundation of this first house, though possibly in its second location.

The accompanying picture is said by the older people of the town, who remember the house well, to be an accurate presentation of the appearance of the old structure, especially in its later years. Like most other houses of the early settlers, this building was a rude and humble one, of logs. The pen-picture of the home of the pioneer drawn by the late Rev. Dr. F. J. F. Schantz, applies well to this first Kutztown house:



THE FIRST HOUSE IN KUTZTOWN

"The first log house was a very plain construction. Its sides were of logs; the openings between the logs were filled with clay, often mixed with grass. Windows were of small dimensions. Doors were often of two parts, an upper and a lower, hung or fastened separately. The interior was frequently only one room, with hearth and chimney, with a floor of stone or hardened clay, with steps or a ladder leading to the attic, with roughly constructed tables and benches, shelving on the walls and wooden pegs driven into the logs. . . . The pioneer's house was not complete without the large fireplace, often in the center of the building and very often on one side of the house, with hearth and chimney

erected outside the building, yet joining the same."

This first house on the site of Kutztown was a typical German house. Dr. Johann David Schoepf, in his "Travels in the Confederation" (1783-1784, published 1788), says:

"The roofs hereabouts are made of shingles, for the most part after the German manner—the shingles of one thickness throughout and laid touching each other merely at the sides. The English custom is to make the shingles thinner at one edge, so that the edge of one overlaps that of the next. From the exterior appearance, especially the plan of the chimneys, it could be pretty certainly guessed whether the house was that of a German or of an English family—if of one chimney only, placed in the middle, the house should be a German's and furnished with stoves, the smoke from each led into one flue and so taken off; if of two chimneys, one at each gable end there should be fireplaces, after the English plan." (Vol. i, p. 125).

It may be added as a matter of interest that the house and lot on which it stood was at one time owned and occupied by William Marx, who had been a drummer boy during the Revolutionary War and who was the great-grandfather of the late James H. Marx, Esq.

THE BOROUGH INCORPORATED

Kutztown was incorporated as a borough March 1, 1815, by An Act of the Legislature, Act similar to the Act of 1783, by which Reading was incorporated into a borough. Henry Heist and Jacob Levan were appointed to supervise the first election at the house of Daniel Levan. Henry Heist was elected burgess. The other officers were: Town Council, Jacob Levan, Esq., (president), Moth Wilson, Dewalt Wink, Peter Gift, George Fister, Jonathan Grim, and John Kutz; Jacob Levan (merchant), treasurer; James Scull, town clerk; Solomon Kutz, collector; Jacob Humbert and George Breyfogel, supervisors; George Bieber and Thomas Lightfoot, regulators; Jacob Graff, High Constable.

The following list comprises the Chief Burgesses and Town Clerks since 1816:

Term	*Burgess*	*Clerk*
1816-17	Dewalt Bieber	James Scull
1818	Daniel Levan	John Fister
1819	George Breyfogel	John Fister
1820-21	George Breyfogel	James Donagan
1822	Henry Heist	James Donagan
1823	John Kutz	James Donagan
1824	Jonathan Prime	Lloyd Wharton
1825-26	John Palsgrove	James Donagan
1827	Jacob Esser	James Donagan
1828	Geo. A. Odenheimer	James Donagan
1829	John Fister	James Donagan
1830	Daniel Bieber	James Donagan
1831	John Palsgrove	James Donagan
1832	John Fister	James Donagan
1833	Peter Gift	Henry Heist
1834	John Fister	James Donagan
1835	John Fister	George Bieber
1836	William Heidenreich	George Bieber
1837	Peter Gift	Wm. F. Sellers
1838	George Bieber	Wm. F. Sellers
1839	Daniel Bieber	Wm. F. Sellers
1840	John V. Houck	Wm. F. Sellers
1841	Dr. William Bieber	David Neff
1842	William Heidenreich	David Neff
1843	William Heidenreich	George Hortzell
1844	Jacob Graeff	Wm. S. Bieber
1845	George Bieber	Wm. S. Bieber
1846	Daniel Bieber	Wm. S. Bieber
1847	William Heidenreich	Wm. S. Bieber
1848	Daniel Bieber	Wm. S. Bieber
1849	David Fister	Wm. S. Bieber

Term	*Burgess*	*Clerk*
1850	Daniel B. Kutz	Wm. S. Bieber
1851	David Levan	Wm. S. Bieber
1852	Jacob Graeff	Henry C. Kutz
1853	Reuben Sharadin	Wm. S. Bieber
1854	John Fister	James M. Gehr
1855	Daniel B. Kutz	H. B. VanScheetz
1856	Fayette Schaedler	J. D. Wanner
1857-58	Hiram F. Bickel	J. D. Wanner
1859	J. S. Trexler	James M. Gehr
1860	B. H. Kutz	J. D. Wanner
1861	William Helfrich	J. D. Wanner
1862	Jacob Sunday	J. D. Wanner
1863-64	C. H. Wanner	J. D. Wanner
1865-66	David Fister	J. D. Wanner
1867	David Fister	A. C. Beidelman
1868-69	Paul Hilbert	H. H. Schwartz
1870	John Humbert	H. H. Schwartz
1871	David Fister	J. D. Wanner
1872	Lewis Hottenstein	Jonas Hoch
1873-74	J. D. Wanner	H. H. Schwartz
1875	Daniel Hinterleiter	E. D. Bieber
1876	S. S. Schmehl	J. H. Marx
1877	John M. Graeff	J. H. Marx
1878	R. Dewalt	J. H. Marx
1879	Walter B. Bieber	J. D. Wanner
1880	Walter B. Bieber	J. H. Marx
1881-82	D. W. Sharadin	J. D. Wanner
1883-84	D. F. Bieber	J. D. Wanner
1885	Walter B. Bieber	J. D. Wanner
1886	Walter B. Bieber	J. D. Wanner
1887	J. D. Sharadin	J. D. Wanner
1888	J. B. Esser	J. D. Wanner
1889	Dewalt F. Bieber	J. D. Wanner
1890	Reuben Dewalt	J. D. Wanner
1891	Conrad Gehring	J. D. Wanner
1892	Conrad Gehring	J. D. Wanner
1893	Conrad Gehring	J. D. Wanner
1894	Conrad Gehring	J. D. Wanner
1895	Conrad Gehring	J. D. Wanner
1896	Conrad Gehring	J. D. Wanner
1897	John R. Gonser	H. W. Saul
1898	John R. Gonser	H. W. Saul
1899	John R. Gonser	J. H. Marx
1900	Chas. D. Herman	J. H. Marx
1901	Chas. D. Herman	J. H. Marx
1902	Chas. D. Herman	Chas. R. Wanner
1903	C. I. G. Christman	Albert S. Heffner, Chas. R. Wanner
1904	C. I. G. Christman	Albert S. Heffner
1905	C. I. G. Christman	Albert S. Heffner
1906	I. T. Fritch	Albert S. Heffner
1907	I. T. Fritch	Albert S. Heffner
1908	I. T. Fritch	Albert S. Heffner
1909	I. T. Fritch	Albert S. Heffner
1910	H. W. Saul	Albert S. Heffner
1911	H. W. Saul	Albert S. Heffner
1912	H. W. Saul	Albert S. Heffner
1913	H. W. Saul	Albert S. Heffner
1914	N. Z. Dunkelberger	Geo. W. Bieber
1915	N. Z. Dunkelberger	Geo. W. Bieber

First Minutes of Town Council

April 15, 1815—At a meeting of the town council present, Jacob Levan, Esq., Motheral Wilson, Dewalt Wink, Peter Gift, George Fister, Jonathan Grim and John Kutz, they having all previously taken the oath prescribed by law, proceeded to the election of their president, and the appointment of their other officers, when Jacob Levan, Esq., was elected president; Jacob Levan, merchant, treasurer; James Scull, town clerk, Solomon Kutz, collector; Jacob Humbert and George Breyfogel, supervisors. Mr. Heist who had been elected chief burgess, finding it contrary to an Act of Assembly that expressly points out that any person holding a post under the United States shall be incapable of holding office in this State; Mr. Heist being the postmaster in this place, cannot serve, he therefore resigns. Adjournment to meet on the 22nd instant.

Stringent Regulations by Council

January 29, 1818. First. No company or rabble of minors shall gather in streets,

lanes or alleys or in any public house or other place after 8.30 in the evening during winter months or after 9 o'clock in summer months, behaving in disorderly manner, disturbing the peace or spoiling or damaging any property. Fine $2.00, one half to go to informer and the other half to borough.

Second. No person shall burn gun powder or any other material made of powder or other combustibles, nor fire or discharge a gun or other firelock within the limits of borough, nor be found smoking segars after dusk. Fine, same as above.

Third. Any person or persons found playing cards, dice or any other unlawful game in any public or private house or any other place or building shall be fined $4.00. The High Constable shall bring such offenders before the Chief Burgess.

Fourth. The attention of persons allowing such irregularities in their homes shall be brought before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Berks.

June 19, 1818, Council ordered and ordained:

First. That no person shall be suffered to make fire or burn carpenter's shavings or any other material whatever before their doors, in the streets, lanes or alleys, or on their premises within the limits of the borough of Kutztown. Penalty, $2.00.

Second. No tin or coppersmith or any other person shall be suffered to throw or carry pieces or fragments of tin before their doors, in the streets, lanes or alleys within the limits of said borough. Penalty, $2.00.

Third. No bones, heads or feet of cattle or any other nuisance be suffered, be thrown to remain or suffered to putrify or be offensive in the streets, lanes or alleys within the borough. That every butcher or other persons on suffering or throwing such nuisance on their premises or before the doors in the streets, lanes or alleys, after ten days notice being given, shall pay a fine of $2.00.

September 9, 1833, An Ordinance on Combustible Matches or Crackers:

An ordinance was reported that no person or persons shall be allowed to sell or keep for sale any combustible matches, (commonly called crackers).

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the inhabitants of the Borough of Kutztown, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that if any person or persons shall or does keep combustible matches for sale as aforesaid in the Borough of Kutztown, he shall pay a fine of Five Dollars.

Section 2. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid that the penalties, fines and forfeitures mentioned in this ordinance may be recovered as debts of equal amounts are by law recoverable with costs of suit before any Justice of the Peace in said Borough, one moiety of which said fine or fines on a forfeiture shall be paid to the informer or prosecutor who shall receipt for the same and the other moiety thereof shall be paid into the hands of the treasurer for the use of the Borough aforesaid.

The following statement of Kutztown comprises the first assessment roll of the borough for the year 1817:

Angstadt, Joseph, gunsmith	20
Balty, Jacob, Sr., blacksmith	592
Biehl, Daniel, tinman	905
Balty, Jacob, Jr., blacksmith	32
Bryfogel, George, Sr., farmer	932
Busby, Samuel, shoemaker	20
Bieber, Dewald, merchant	1617
Bast, Dewald, farmer	2904
Becker, Ephriam, doctor	705
Barner, Michael	390
Benjamin, John, hatter	20
Cupp, Conrad, town-crier	600
Cupp, Andrew	150
Cupp, Christian, cabinet-maker	20
Dennis, John, shoe-maker	752
Dum, Thomas	812
Deisher, John	350
Dennis, Jacob	
Ernst, Nicholas, farmer	1122
Essert, Jacob, cabinet-maker	1384
Essert, Daniel, cabinet-maker	20
Essert, George, cabinet-maker	20
Fister, George, inn-keeper	1572
Fister, John, saddler	20
Fritz, Peter, cabinet-maker	532
Gross, Joseph	92
Geehr, Philip, Esq., justice	32
Gift, Peter, clock-maker	102
Geehr, Benjamin, saddler	20
Graff, Jacob, blacksmith	760
Grube, Christina	350
Glasser, Daniel, hatter	420
Geschwind, John	
Geehr, Samuel, and Levan, Jacob	580
Grim, Jonathan	2852
Geisweit, Peter, laborer	32
Herbine, Samuel, cooper	954
Humberd, Jacob, carpenter	32
Hottenstine, Catharine	682
Heist, Henry	962
Heninger, John, shoemaker	882
Heirst, Hannah, widow	500
Harmony, Benjamin, tailor	32
Jung, John, laborer	20
Kutz, Peter, tinman	1272
Kutz, Adam, carpenter	1762
Kutz, Jacob, mason	32
Knoske, John, minister	772
Kaeffer, Joseph	302
Kutz, John, tailor	1077
Keiser, Joseph	1037
Kutz, Peter, Revolutionary soldier	1200
Kutz, Daniel	462
Kemp, George, Jr.	900

Kohler, Henry, Prop. of Kutztown Hotel	1600
Klein, Philip	500
Kaun, Andrew, wheelwright	20
Klein, Jacob, tailor	20
Klein, Isaac	430
Keller, Osrael, shoemaker	20
Kutz, Solomon, butcher	722
Kister, George, tailor	820
Keiser, Jacob, weaver	432
Levan, Jacob, Esq.	1107
Levan, Daniel, inn-keeper	1602
Levan, Jacob, inn-keeper	1923
Lehman, Jacob, tinman	20
Levan, Charles, inn-keeper	95
Levan, Isaac, inn-keeper	44
McCandless, Robert	
Neff, John, mason	1494
Nevel, Jacob, laborer	
Neff, Henry, mason	692
Neff, Peter	1464
Neudorf, Susanna, widow	420
Owerbeck, Jacob, tobacconist	140
Old, Gabriel, carpenter	32
Paltzgrove, John, weaver	854
Rudenauer, Samuel	52
Reifsnyder, Abram	20
Rever, Adam	760
Sharodin, John, hatter	1072
Sander, Henry	820
Strasser, Michael, carpenter	70
Seigfried, John, Sr.	490
Seigfried, John, Jr.	50
Selfridge, Mathias, merchant	32
Schofield, Ebenezer, shoe-maker	232
Smith, Catharine (estate of)	300
Till, Jacob, teacher	40
Wolff, Peter, laborer	20
Wickert, Jacob, tailor	20
Wilson, Motheral	2110
Wink, Dewald, hatter	744
Wanner, Abram, hatter	1052

SINGLE FREEMEN

Bast, Jacob
Becker, Samuel
Becker, Benjamin
Essert, Jacob
Glasser, Jonathan
Mehrman, William
Owerbeck, Henry
O'Neal, David
Odenheimer, George
Smith, James, each 75 cents.

Total valuation $56,465
Rate, 1½ mills on dollar.

GEORGE BRYFOGEL *Assessor.*

Houses	69
Horses	47
Cows	63

THE LAST ASSESSMENT

The following Assessors' lists for 1915 will give some idea of the growth of Kutztown since the first assessment was made:

VOTERS OF EAST WARD

The voters in the First (or East) Ward are as follows:

Adam, David A.	Contractor
Adam, Edwin H.	Laborer
Adam, Luther H.	Molder
Adam, Isaac C.	Carpenter
Adam, Percival	Hostler
Albright, Rob't P.	Teller Farmers Bank
Angstadt, John F.	Merchant
Angstadt, John H.	Shoemaker
Angstadt, Llewellyn	Postmaster
Angstadt, Samuel N.	Teacher
Angstadt, William	Painter
Arnold, Charles S.	Laborer
Barner, Mayden	Student
Barto, Homer A.	Cigarmaker
Barto, Milton	Laborer
Bast, Roger S.	Foreman
Beck, Emanuel	Yeoman
Beck, Raymond E.	Silk Weaver
Berger, Howard	Motorman
Betz, John	Yeoman

Bieber, Alfred ..... Yeoman
Bieber, Chas. O. ..... Laborer
Bieber, Geo. K. ..... Laborer
Bieber, Jeremiah ..... Shoemaker
Bieber, John W. ..... Apprentice
Bieber, William ..... Yeoman
Blatt, Herbert ..... Bar Clerk
Bloch, Luther S. ..... Molder
Bock, Salem J. ..... Machinist
Boger, George W. ..... Clerk
Bordner, Geo. C. ..... Professor K. S. N. S.
Bortz, Arthur D. ..... Blacksmith
Bortz, John R. ..... Painter
Bower, William ..... Laborer
Boyer, Jacob A. ..... Laborer
Boyer, Jacob K. ..... Retired Farmer
Breininger, Alvin J. ..... Teacher
Brown, William M. ..... Shirtmaker
Brooks, Russell ..... Clerk
Butz, Amos A. ..... Laborer
Christ, William S. ..... Merchant
Christ, Edward H. ..... Clerk
Christman, Fred. E. ..... Shoemaker
Daniel, Charles O. ..... Laborer
Dankel, Henry ..... Car Cleaner
Deisher, Henry K. ..... Manufacturer
DeLong, Amandus F. ..... Foreman
DeTurk, John D. ..... Teamster
DeTurk, L. B. ..... Laborer
DeTurk, Isaac L. ..... Merchant
Dey, Wellington ..... Laborer
Dietrich, Milton L. ..... Shoemaker
Dietrich, Lewis S. ..... Contractor
Dietrich, Chas. B. ..... Laborer
Dietrich, Charles H. ..... Collector
Donmoyer, Wm. A. ..... Electrician
Drey, Madison ..... Laborer
Dries, Samuel J. ..... Cigarmaker
Dries, Daniel A. ..... Yeoman
Dries, Wm. D. ..... Bar Clerk
Dries, Worth A. ..... Propr. Keystone House
Druckenmiller, B. D. ..... Propr. Restaurant
Druckenmiller, H. L. ..... Clerk
Eck, William S. ..... Agent
Eckert, Walter S. ..... Molder
Esser, Jacob B. ..... Yeoman
Esser, Charles H. ..... Publisher
Fegely, Charles S. ..... Hostler
Fegely, Frank H. ..... Laborer
Fegely, John G. ..... Shoemaker
Fegely, Llewellyn ..... Carpenter
Fegley, Howard J. ..... Plumber
Fisher, Charles M. ..... Merchant
Fisher, Fred. J. ..... Machinist
Fisher, Sealous G. ..... Painter
Fister, Herman A. ..... Cashier Farmers Bank
Fink, William ..... Laborer
Flexer, Wallace P. ..... Laborer
Fox, George ..... Molder
Fretz, Allen M. ..... Laborer
Frey, Byron J. ..... Patternmaker
Frey, George B. ..... Helper
Frey, Phaon ..... Baker
Frey, Revere ..... Laborer
Fritch, Allen H. ..... Salesman
Fritch, J. T. ..... Manufacturer
Fritch, Verd C. ..... Shoemaker
Fronheiser, Walter H. ..... Operator
Fritz, Henry W. ..... Laborer
Gaby, William S. ..... Shoemaker
Geiger, Charles, ... Painter
Geiger, John D. ..... Shoemaker
Glasser, David ..... Laborer
Greenawald, Manasses ..... Laborer
Greenawald, William ..... Yeoman
Grimley, O. Raymond ..... Bookkeeper
Hagenmeyer, A. W. ..... Engineer
Hamm, Andrew ..... Plasterer
Hamm, George A. ..... Laborer
Hamm, Fred. E. ..... Laborer
Hartman, Jacob K. ..... Drover
Hartman, William H. ..... Laborer
Heckman, Silas ..... Laborer
Heffner, Albert S. ..... Surveyor
Heffner, Charles H. ..... Laborer
Heffner, Milton H. ..... Superintendent
Heinly, Harvey L. ..... Painter
Heller, Oliver ..... Laborer
Herman, A. M. ..... Merchant
Herman, Chas. D. ..... Merchant Tailor
Herman, Quinton D. ..... Men's Furnishings
Herman, Walter E. ..... Tailor
Hilbert, Levi ..... Laborer
Hinkle, Harry L. ..... Laborer
Hoch, Elias E. J. ..... Musician
Hoch, Jacob C. ..... Teacher
Hoch, Jefferson C. ..... Agent
Hoch, Silas ..... Laborer
Hoch, Zach. C. ..... Pension Agent
Homan, William C. ..... Patternmaker
Hoffman, Frank B. ..... Motorman
Holl, Mark D. ..... Baker
Hoppes, Clinton ..... Laborer
Hottenstein, Ezra ..... Yeoman
Hottenstein, Charles D. ..... Laborer
Hottenstein, James B. ..... Laborer
Houck, Frank B. ..... Laborer
Houck, Harry M. ..... Laborer
Hunsicker, Achilles C. ..... Huckster
James, David W. ..... Inspector
Kemp, Charles F. ..... Shoemaker
Kemp, Fred. S. ..... Shoe Cutter
Kemp, James J. ..... Shoemaker
Kemp, Jeremiah ..... Foreman
Kercher, Edwin H. ..... Conductor
Kern, Harvey P. ..... Baker
Kershner, Wm. J. ..... Silk Weaver
Kieffer, Nicholas W. ..... Laborer
Kieffer, Peter W. ..... Laborer
Kieffer, Valentine M. ..... Bar Clerk
Keiter, James B. ..... Cigar Manufacturer
King, William H. ..... Silk Weaver
Kline, Daniel W. ..... Contractor
Kline, Wm. D. ..... Shoemaker
Klopp, Milton J. ..... Bricklayer
Knittle, Isaac A. ..... Shoemaker
Knittle, Jonathan S. ..... Implement Dealer
Koch, Charles D. ..... Shoemaker
Knittle, Alvin L. ..... Laborer
Kohler, Adam ..... Teamster
Kohler, George B. ..... Retired Farmer
Kohler, John C. ..... Music Teacher
Kohler, John F. ..... Yeoman
Kramer, Curtis E. ..... Silk Weaver
Kramer, Frank A. ..... Butcher
Kroninger, Elmer D. ..... Wheelwright
Kroninger, Irvin D. ..... Typewriter
Krusie, Edwin ..... Shoemaker
Kutz, George M. ..... Laborer
Lambert, Joseph D. ..... Conductor
Lambert, Joseph F. ..... Drover
Leibensperger, C. J. ..... Shoemaker
Leibensperger, John C. ..... Machinist
Leinbach, E. H. ..... Minister
Levan, Daniel M. ..... Laborer
Levan, David B. ..... Veterinary Surgeon
Levan, Edwin S. ..... Shoemaker
Levan, Fred. B. ..... Yeoman
Levan, Jacob D. ..... Molder
Levan, Milton J. ..... Shoemaker
Levan, Nathan S. ..... Shoemaker
Levan, Percy L. ..... Laborer
Levan, Thomas S. ..... Shoe Packer
Levan, William P. ..... Shoemaker
Levin, Charles ..... Junk Dealer
Luckenbill, Cyrus W. ..... Yeoman

Luckenbill, John T. ..... Laborer
Luckenbill, Robert G. ..... Shoemaker
Luckenbill, T. R. ..... Butcher
Lynch, R. B. ..... Minister
Machemer, Alfred D. ..... Carpenter
Machemer, Robert C. ..... Teamster
Marcks, John M. ..... Molder
Mattern, William H. ..... Plumber
Meitzler, H. O. ..... Merchant
Merkel, Howard D. ..... Laborer
Merkel, Israel ..... Yeoman
Merkel, Wm. H. ..... Laborer
Mertz, Charles A. ..... Knitter
Mertz, George S. ..... Shirtmaker
Mertz, John M. ..... Machinist
Mertz, William H. ..... Clerk
Metzger, Preston A. ..... Music Teacher
Miller, Chas. W. ..... Carriage Manufacturer
Miller, Karl H. ..... Teacher
Miller, Ulrich J. ..... Clerk
Missbach, Richard F. ..... Silk Weaver
Moser, Sentral ..... Laborer
Moyer, E. D. ..... Contractor
Moyer, Edwin ..... Plasterer
Moyer, Fred. A. ..... Engineer
Moyer, George ..... Motorman
Mover, Jacob A. ..... Laborer
Moyer, Jeremiah H. ..... Bricklayer
Moyer, Oscar E. ..... Molder
Moyer, Penrose ..... Foreman
Moyer, Robert K. ..... Shoemaker
Moyer, Robert S. ..... Merchant
Moyer, Romanins F. ..... Butcher
Myers, William E. ..... Jeweler
Neff, James G. ..... Yeoman
Nicks, D. Levan ..... Civil Engineer
Printz, Frank B. ..... Plumber
Queman, John L. ..... Laborer
Rader, Herbert A. ..... Laborer
Rahn, Frank G. ..... Engineer
Rahn, William C. ..... Shoemaker
Rahn, Nicholas M. ..... Machinist
Rahn, Harold H. ..... Student
Rahn, Cyrus P. ..... Alterer
Rahn, Wilson M. ..... Laborer
Rahn, Nicholas M. ..... Student
Rahn, Jacob M. ..... Machinist
Rahn, Fred. M. ..... Machinist
Reber, Paul M. ..... Blacksmith
Reber, George H. ..... Bookkeeper
Reimert, Oscar A. ..... Painter
Reimert, Samuel ..... Stone Mason
Reimert, Roy J. ..... Shoemaker
Reinert, Wallace E. ..... Brakeman
Reinert, Jacob F. ..... Merchant
Reinhard, V. S. ..... Merchant
Rentschler, Roger M. ..... Teacher
Reppert, Lewis ..... Tailor
Reppert, Nelson ..... Hostler
Reed, Edward ..... Laborer
Reeser, John A. ..... Tinsmith
Ressler, John H. ..... Engineer
Rhode, George ..... Butcher and Ice Mfr.
Rhode, Cyrus J. ..... Lumber and Ins.
Rothermel, James A. ..... Merchant
Rudolf, William ..... Laborer
Saul, Henry W. ..... Doctor
Schadler, Nicholas ..... Foreman
Schaeffer, James ..... Merchant
Schaeffer, Edwin B. ..... Conductor
Schaeffer, George ..... Teacher
Schaeffer, Warren D. ..... Conductor
Schappell, Chester B. ..... Mail Driver
Scheidt, Edwin P. ..... Liveryman
Scheidt, George S. ..... Shoemaker
Scheidt, Henry C. ..... Blacksmith
Scheidt, William L. ..... Shoemaker
Scheirer, Charles B. ..... Laborer
Schlenker, George A. ..... Laborer
Schlenker, Wilson J. ..... Liquor Dealer
Schick, Leo S. ..... Patternmaker
Schmehl, N. S. ..... Hardware
Schmoyer, C. M. ..... Ins. Agent
Schoedler, William F. ..... Salesman
Schwanger, Theodore ..... Laborer
Seidell, Leroy P. ..... Clerk
Sell, John ..... Yeoman
Sell, Oscar O. ..... Yeoman
Sellers, Roy M. ..... Clerk
Sellers, Elmer J. ..... Druggist
Seip, Daniel J. ..... Laborer
Seip, William A. ..... Machinist
Sharadin, J. D. ..... Merchant
Sharadin, Thomas W. ..... Printer
Sharadin, F. E. ..... Merchant
Sharadin, Howard S. ... Justice of the Peace
Shankweiler, James S. ..... Dry Goods
Shankweiler, E. H. ..... Dry Goods
Siegfried, Clarence S. ..... Superintendent
Sittler, Charles ..... Laborer
Smith, Reuben L. ..... Laborer
Smith, Edwin M. ..... Motorman
Smith, Benjamin ..... Asst. Steward
Smith, George H. ..... Justice of the Peace
Smith, Harry A. ..... Clothier
Smith, Fred. R. ..... Motorman
Springer, Howard D. ..... Electrician
Swoyer, Chas. Z. ..... Laborer
Stahler, Reuben C. ..... Laborer
Stanger, Lambert ..... Hostler
Steckel, Peter K. ..... Teamster
Stein, Isaac B. ..... Distiller
Stein, William B. ..... Yeoman
Sterner, E. F. ..... Jeweler
Stichler, Clemens J. ..... Merchant
Stein, William H. ..... Bricklayer
Stein, Byron A. ..... Mail Driver
Steinberger, John A. ..... Carpenter
Stern, John ..... Shipping Clerk
Stern, Allen S. ..... Carpenter
Stern, Charles ..... Laborer
Stump, James N. ..... Shoe Cutter
Stump, John A. ..... Laborer
Stump, John A., Jr. ..... Foreman
Treichler, James G. ..... Yeoman
Treichler, David L. ..... Farmer
Trexler, Oliver ..... Laborer
Trexler, Francis ..... Butcher
Walbert, Charles D. ..... Conductor
Warr, Thomas ..... Loom Fixer
Way, Clemment ..... Patternmaker
Weaver, John A. ..... Yeoman
Webb, Cyrus F. ..... Clerk
Weidenhammer, Oliver S. ..... Shoe Cutter
Weidenhammer, George S. ..... Laborer
Weidenhammer, Solon ..... Machinist
Weidner, Alfred B. ..... Laborer
Weidner, Mahlon ..... Yeoman
Weigle, Richard R. ..... Express Man
Weigle, Henry F. ..... Foreman
Weikusat, August ..... Yeoman
Welder, George M. ..... Tailor
Wentzel, John F. ..... Painter
Wenz, John E. .... Propr. Black Horse Hotel
Wessner, William W. ..... Watchman
Wessner, Fred. M. ..... Molder
Wessner, Chas. D. ..... Contractor
Wessner, George ..... Foreman
Williams, David ..... Laborer
Williams, John ..... Silk Weaver
Wink, Jacob B. ..... Engineer
Winters, Samuel S. .... Propr. Central House
Winters, Miles ..... Bar Clerk
Wilson, John ..... Yeoman
Wuchter, Robert F. ..... Loom Fixer
Yenser, David ..... Shoemaker

Yenser, Frank .....Painter
Yoder, Wm. D. ...Propr. Washington House
Yoder, Harry B. .....Teacher
Yoder, Morris B. .....Dental Student
Youse, Adam S. .....Clerk
Zerfass, Elmer .....Laborer
Zimmerman, H. O. .....Teamster
Zimmerman, Jacob F. .....Gauger

VOTERS OF WEST WARD

The voters of the Second (or West) Ward are as follows:

Adam, Francis K. .....Carpenter
Adam, Howard C. .....Laborer
Adam, Michael .....Yeoman
Adam, Charles B. .....Carpenter
Ahn, Charles L. .....Yeoman
Angstadt, Elwood M. .....Printer
Angstadt, Geo. P. .....Propr. Penna. House
Arndt, Curtis V. .....Laborer
Babb, Abraham .....Carriagemaker
Babb, Millard E. .....Barber
Babb, Vernon W. .....Teacher
Baer, Fred. N. .....Florist
Bacon, Baron P. .....Conductor
Bear, William J. .....Superintendent
Becker, Lewis .....Yeoman
Becker, Samuel A. .....Laborer
Benner, Samuel W. .....Yeoman
Bennicoff, Jeremiah .....Carpenter
Berk, Jonas A. .....Laborer
Bieber, George W. .....Clerk
Bieber, Harry T. .....Conductor
Bieber, Howard E. .....Shoemaker
Bieber, Jno. W. .....Molder
Bieber, U. S. G. .....Veterinary Surgeon
Bittner, Jacob W. .....Minister
Bleiler, David J. G. .....Restaurant
Bloch, Elwood M. .....Laborer
Boger, Harvey P. .....Molder
Bohler, Bert M. .....Physical Director
Bolich, Reuben .....Laborer
Bonner, Arthur .....Superintendent
Bortz, William F. .....Machinist
Bossler, Irvin S. ..... Shoemaker
Bower, David .....Molder
Bower, Thomas .....Yeoman
Braucher, Clinton E. .....Molder
Braucher, William B. .....Laborer
Braucher, William W. .....Machinist
Breininger, Edwin A. .....Laborer
Breininger, Joel S. .....Shoemaker
Brobst, Francis O. .....Laborer
Brown, William T. .....Merchant
Brown, Wilson C. .....Silk Weaver
Boyer, Alvin D. .....Laborer
Boyer, Milton G. .....Teamster
Butz, Franklin D. .....Solicitor
Butz, Harry H. .....Laborer
Butz, Lewis B. .....Yeoman
Butz, Peter A. .....Laborer
Camp, Victor B. .....Shoeman
Carl, George W. .....Molder
Christ, Alvin S. .....Stationery
Christman, Chas. I. G. .....Merchant
Christman, Jacob .....Laborer
Christman, William .....Shoemaker
Clemmer, Chas. H. .....Shoemaker
Creitz, Scott W. .....Laborer
Cunningham, Ray T. .....Clerk
Deibert, Ben. M ..... Baggage Master
Deibert, Geo. F. ..... Clerk
Dellicker, Howard G. ..... Paper Hanger
DeLong, Irvin C. ..... Twister
DeTurk, Eugene P. ..... Merchant
DeTurk, Jno. W. ..... Clerk
DeTurk, Lawrence A. ..... Clerk
DeTurk, William R. ..... Cutter
Deibert, Carleton C. ..... Station Agent
Deysher, Mahlon ..... Laborer
Dietrich, Charles A. ..... Weaver
Dietrich, Edgar S. ..... Stone Cutter
Dietrich, Harvey O. ..... Teacher
Dietrich, Irwin W. ..... Student
Dietrich, Jess. .....Laborer
Dietrich, Jonathan ..... Asst. Postmaster
Dietrich, Oscar H. ..... Merchant
Dissinger, Sol. W. ..... Clergyman
Donmoyer, Milton T. .....Yeoman
Dorney, Geo. W. ..... Cementer
Dreibelbis, Joel P. ..... Bottler
Dries, Calvin A. ..... Stone Cutter
Dries, Eldridge J. .....Shoemaker
Dunkel, Owen G. ..... Laborer
Dunkelberger, Lee D. ..... Student
Dunkelberger, N. Z. ..... Doctor
Eck, Morris ..... Motorman
Eckert, Addison D. ..... Weaver
Eckert, Ammon E. ..... Weaver
Eggy, Henry .....Painter
Endy, Chalres H. ..... Laborer
Esser, Stephen C. ..... Yeoman
Erb, John B. .....Coremaker
Erb, Reuben C. ..... Laborer
Everett, J. M. ..... Shoe Cutter
Faust, Alvin P. ..... Baker
Feick, Ellwood W. ..... Teamster
Feick, Wellington W. .....Coal and Lumber
Feick, Wilson K. ..... Clerk
Fenstermacher, I. P. S. ..... Conductor
Fisher, J. Albert ..... Insurance Agent
Fisher, William G. .....Yeoman
Fisher, William D. ..... Carpenter
Fister, Geo. E. ..... Laborer
Fritch, Allen W. .....Yeoman
Folk, Jefferson F. ..... Laborer
Folk, Thomas S. .....Yeoman
Frederic, Charles F. ..... Foreman
Frederic, William G. ..... Shoemaker
Fritz, Charles W. ..... Motorman
Fritz, George E. ..... Laborer
Fritz, William S. ..... Undertaker
Fritzinger, Seth C. ..... Conductor
Fox, John A. ..... Moulder
Frey, Charles A. ..... Blacksmith
Fulton, Oramel S. ..... Motorman
Gehret, Morris W. ..... Painter
Gehringer, David ..... Painter
Geiss, Newton W. ..... Student
Geiss, Wellington ..... Watchman
George, Amos C. ..... Moulder
Gery, Wilmer E. ..... Carpenter
Geschwind, Adam H. .....Restaurant
Glasser, Percival .....Engineer
Gonser, Jno. R. .....Yeoman
Glasser, George ..... Expressman
Graver, Chester F. ..... Plasterer
Grey, William J. .....Laborer
Grim, Charles J. ..... Laborer
Grim, Daniel P. ..... Clerk
Gruber, Calvin L. ..... Professor
Haaf, Geo. D. ..... Merchant
Hafer, James M. ..... Clerk
Handwerk, Moses ..... Laborer
Haney, Joseph A. ..... Laborer
Hanser, Victor H. ..... Foreman
Heffley, Llewellyn G. .....Landlord
Heffner, Samuel H. ..... Merchant
Helbert, Solon ..... Waiter
Hein, Oliver ..... Laborer
Henry, Joe F. ..... Carpenter
Herman, George C. .....Farmer
Heffner, Edward J. ..... Auto Repair
Heffner, Joel S. .....Yeoman

Hepburn, Louis L. ..... Machinist
Hepner, Alvin J. ..... Clerk
Herman, James O. ..... Tailor
Herman, Paul A. ..... Moving Pictures
Hilbert, Abraham B. ..... Harnessmaker
Hilbert, Clarence V. ..... Laborer
Hilbert, Harry G. ..... Moulder
Hilbert, John ..... Yeoman
Hilbert, Lealand Y. ..... Shoemaker
Hoch, Charles K. ..... Landlord
Hoch, John A. ..... Laborer
Hoch, William K. ..... Landlord
Hohl, Elmer M. ..... Foreman
Hottenstein, Chas. A. ..... Dentist
Hottenstein, Ed. L. ..... Doctor
Kauffman, Samuel L. ..... Rural Carrier
Keinert, Stephen W. ..... Harness Maker
Keiter, Chas. W. ..... Yeoman
Keiter, John H. ..... Bricklayer
Keiter, O. R. ..... Laborer
Kemp, Geo. A. ..... Stone Cutter
Kemp, Jacob D. ..... Shoemaker
Kemp, William S. ..... Moulder
Kercher, Grant M. ..... Laborer
Kercher, Percy J. ..... Weaver
Ketner, U. B. ..... Box Mfr.
Keiffer, Ezra W. ..... Laborer
Klein, Daniel W. ..... Laborer
Klein, Francis E. ..... Wheelwright
Klein, Harry W. ..... Shoemaker
Klein, Jno. W. ..... Craneman
Klick, Paul S. ..... Clerk
Knittle, Daniel S. ..... Yeoman
Knittle, William ..... Carpenter
Koch, Lynn I. ..... Weaver
Kocher, David O. ..... Carpenter
Keodinger, Percy H. ..... Molder
Kohler, Cyrus C. ..... Engineer
Kohler, Harry E. ..... Laborer
Kohler, William F. ..... Yeoman
Kohler, Chas. A. ..... Laborer
Krick, Charles W. ..... Carpenter
Kreibel, Charles S. ..... Electrician
Kroninger, Geo. A. ..... Laborer
Kuhns, Milton S. ..... Piano Tuner
Kunkel, William H. ..... Laborer
Kutz, Albert J. ..... Laborer
Kutz, Charles A. ..... Farmer
Kutz, Edwin S. ..... Yeoman
Kutz, David W. ..... Yeoman
Kutz, Howard D. ..... Baker
Kutz, Solon E. ..... Farmer
Leapoal, James ..... Laborer
Lease, George E. ..... Machinist
Leinbach, John ..... Machinist
Leiser, Geo. H. ..... Laborer
Lesher, Alvin K. ..... Auto Dealer
Lesher, Charles ..... Watchman
Lesher, Howard C. ..... Shipping Clerk
Levan, A. Nicholas ..... Coal Dealer
Levan, Charles F. ..... Laborer
Livengood, Chas. E. ..... Laborer
Livingood, William H. ..... Barber
Long, Edwin I. ..... Laborer
Long, Winfield A. ..... Laborer
Luckenbill, Curtis F. ..... Butcher
McCollum, Calvin W. ..... Lineman
Meitzler, Herbert H. ..... Laborer
Meitzler, Richard C. ..... Motorman
Melot Scott A. ..... Machinist
Merkel, Edwin J. ..... Bricklayer
Merkel, Irvin K. ..... Coremaker
Merkel, Wilson C. ..... Yeoman
Mertz, Elias Y. ..... Yeoman
Messersmith, Chas. E. ..... Farmer
Miller, Edwin V. ..... Laborer
Miller, James D. ..... Laborer
Miller, John A. ..... Laborer
Miller, John A. ..... Laborer
Miller, William F. ..... Laborer
Miller, William R. ..... Yeoman
Millhouse, Ray R. ..... Laborer
Moll, Alfred I. ..... Laborer
Moncrieff, V. J. ..... Draftsman
Moyer, Chas. W. H. ..... Superintendent
Moyer, Irvin E. ..... Engineer
Murray, Alfred P. ..... Laborer
Ohlinger, Harry C. ..... Laborer
O'Neil, Earl J. ..... Shoemaker
O'Neil, James G. ..... Printer
Otto, Benjamin ..... Laborer
Oswald, Herman D. ..... Barber
Oswald, Milton ..... Shoemaker
Oswald, Robert C. ..... Shoemaker
Paff, Irvin W. ..... Machinist
Pauley, Frank H. ..... Shoemaker
Peter, Alvin H. ..... Laborer
Peters, I. C. ..... Doctor
Quillman, Chas. S. ..... Laborer
Rabenold, Peter J. ..... Yeoman
Rader, George A. ..... Laborer
Rahn, William M. ..... Laborer
Ramer, Edwin A. ..... Wheelwright
Ramer, George W. ..... Granite Works
Reed, Fred V. ..... Weaver
Riegel, Charles ..... Patternmaker
Reigel, Jerome S. ..... Laborer
Reigel, Ray C. ..... Fireman
Reigel, Oscar F. ..... Bricklayer
Reimert, Chas. D. ..... Laborer
Reimert, Chas. H. ..... Farmer
Reimert, Frank A. ..... Carpenter
Reinert, William H. ..... Laborer
Reinhart, Daniel S. ..... Laborer
Reppert, Chas. F. ..... Moulder
Reppert, Cyrus H. ..... Teamster
Reppert, Edwin W. ..... Laborer
Reppert, Lenius E. S. ..... Laborer
Reeser, Milton ..... Laborer
Rhoad, Henry ..... Laborer
Rhode, Chas. H. ..... Carpenter
Rhode, Charles P. ..... Shoemaker
Rhode, Chester W. ..... Contractor
Rhode, John W. ..... Insurance Agent
Rhode, Oscar J. ..... Engineer
Rhode, Oliver E. ..... Laborer
Rhode, William S. ..... Publisher
Richter, Karl ..... Machinist
Ritter, George E. ..... Laborer
Ritter, Samuel F. ..... Laborer
Ritter, William J. ..... Shoemaker
Rollman, J. Calvin ..... Laborer
Rohrssen, John ..... Conf. Mfr.
Rothermel, Emanuel ..... Machinist
Rothermel, Henry W. ..... Laborer
Rothermel, Thomas ..... Laborer
Ruth, John A. ..... Student
Sander, Fred M. ..... Moulder
Sander, Wm. R. ..... Salesman
Saul, Daniel M. ..... Clerk
Saul, Edward E. ..... Bar Clerk
Saul, John H. ..... Merchant
Schaeffer, George R. ..... Laborer
Schaeffer, John E. ..... Laborer
Schaeffer, Wm. B. ..... Blacksmith
Schappel, Herbert G. C. ..... Motorman
Schappel, Phaon B. ..... Laborer
Schatzlein, Edgar L. ..... Cigar Mfr.
Scherer, John I. ..... Laborer
Schearer, Jacob ..... Yeoman
Schiery, Henry S. ..... Laborer
Schlegel, William M. ..... Farmer
Schlenker, Geo. A. ..... Job Printer
Schlenker, James O. ..... Clergyman
Schlenker, Oliver R. ..... Auto Driver
Schmehl, Horace ..... Moulder

Schmehl, Truman S. ..... Clerk
Schneider, W. P. ..... Yeoman
Schucker, Alvin A. ..... Laborer
Schwoyer, Jacob S. ..... Yeoman
Schwoyer, John A. ..... Yeoman
Schwoyer, Wm. M. ..... Motorman
Sell, Morris W. ..... Retired Farmer
Sell, Titus P. ..... Yeoman
Sensenderfer, Irvin O. ..... Cupola Man
Serfass, Wm. F. ..... Moulder
Sharadin, Edward M. ..... Shoemaker
Sharadin, Harry W. ..... Artist
Sharadin, Harry B. ..... Yeoman
Sharadin, Richard C. ..... Shoemaker
Sharadin, Richard D. ..... Merchant
Silsdorf, Aaron M. ..... Coremaker
Slonecker, Edward ..... Electrician
Smith, Chas. H. ..... Laborer
Smith, Geo. B. ..... Clergyman
Smith, George W. ..... Huckster
Smith, Irvin M. ..... Laborer
Smith, Joshua ..... Variety Store
Smith, Nervin P. ..... Salesman
Smith, Samuel M. ..... Clerk
Smith, William B. ..... Yoeman
Snyder, Chas. W. ..... Photographer
Spangler, James S. ..... Stone Cutter
Spangler, Mahlon W. ..... Laborer
Spohn, Elmer U. ..... Laborer
Spohn, Solon E. ..... Carpenter
Stambaugh, Doria O. ..... Baker
Steckel, Ellwood K. ..... Doctor
Stein, Calvin L. ..... Coremaker
Stein, Chas. A. ..... Wholesale Liquor
Stein, Henry ..... Laborer
Stein, James G. ..... Moulder
Stein, Lewis A. ..... Salesman
Stein, Solon A. ..... Saleman
Stern, Daniel ..... Laborer
Stern, George F. ..... Laborer
Stern, Harvey L. ..... Moulder
Stern, William ..... Laborer
Sterner, Peter S. ..... Shoemaker
Stimmel, George ..... Dentist
Stitzer, Clarence S. ..... Weaver
Stufflet, Chas. M. ..... Shoemaker
Stufflet, Edward E. ..... Merchant
Stufflet, George D. ..... Barber
Stufflet, John ..... Painter
Stump, Jacob F. ..... Undertaker
Trexler, Uriah L. ..... Yeoman
Wagaman, Geo. W. ..... Clerk
Wagaman, Sylvester ..... Hostler
Wagenhurst, Chas. R. ..... Tinsmith
Wagenhurst, Chas. M. ..... Tinsmith
Wagenhurst, Ed. M. ..... Salesman
Wanner, Lee ..... Laborer
Wanner, Solon ..... Yeoman
Wanner, Vernon R. ..... Mechanic
Wartzenluft, Daniel L. ..... Shoe Store
Wartzenluft, Joel M. ..... Laborer
Weaver, George D. ..... Shoemaker
Weidenhammer, Reuben F. ..... Yeoman
Werley, Morris N. ..... Laborer
Weiandt, Fred ..... Machinist
Weida, Sylvester O. ..... Teamster
Weigle, Walter W. ..... Laborer
Wentzel, Wm. A. ..... Shoemaker
Werlev, Francis H. ..... Yeoman
Werley, Herbert J. ..... Weaver
Werley, Morris N. ..... Laborer
Wessner, Ralph D. ..... Shoemaker
Williamson, Fred. T. ..... Foreman
Wink, Jacob B. ..... Engineer
Wise, Ephraim Y. ..... Laborer
Wisser, Daniel A. ..... Yeoman
Wolf, Edwin B. ..... Machinist
Wright, Granville R. ..... Shoemaker
Wynn, Frank R. ..... Merchant
Yaxtheimer, Wm. D. ..... Shoemaker
Yenser, Edwin ..... Shoemaker
Yoder, Marbry K. ..... Clerk
Ziegler, Robert C. ..... Carpenter

In demonstration of the growth of the town in these hundred years the following is quoted from an oration delivered at the commencement exercises of the Keystone State Normal School on June 23d, this present year. It is a study of "The Centennial of Kutztown," made by Miss Ethel I. Wardrop, of Mount Carmel, Pa.

"The centenary of a borough may deserve commemoration by a centennial if the town has been of importance in the history of the country, or if it has been notable for its own development, industrially or otherwise. Historically, as we learn today, Kutztown has been much more important than any of its present citizens, before the centennial stimulated study, had any idea that it was. Then as to growth or development, the town is really remarkable. Some towns grow continuously, develop steadily; others make a brave start, grow like mushrooms for a time, and then decline. Kutztown is not of the latter class; it belongs to the former. It is not like Jonah's gourd, but like the great "Centennial Oak," just over yonder hill.

"Increase in number of inhabitants is one evidence of growth. No records have been found to tell how many inhabitants there were in Kutztown at the time of its incorporation. An extant assessment list of two years later, 1817, shows that there were then 106 taxables, 95 of them heads of families, and 11 of them "single freemen." There were then 69 houses, 47 horses, and 67 cows. The number of human inhabitants is not recorded. After 100 years, Kutztown borough has about 2360 inhabitants, and 506 dwelling houses. These buildings, as discovered by a privately appointed census bureau, some of us girls of the Normal School, are classified thus: Single brick buildings, 202; double brick buildings, 111; single frame buildings, 104; double frame buildings, 70; single stone buildings, 17; and double stone buildings, 2; really 689 separate domiciles. Some we may have overlooked or counted wrongly, for we are not skilled census takers. But there are 700 or more buildings, including business houses, in the borough now—stables, little shops and garages not included, and that reminds one of another matter. Instead of

keeping horses and cows, many Kutztown folks today have invested in automobiles and these the assessor notes instead of cattle. Then there are the banks, two of them, some twenty stores, ten hotels and restaurants, a large foundry and machine shop, two shoe factories, a hosiery mill, silk mill, shirt manufactory, carriage works, marble yard and last, but far from least, a splendid public school and four thriving churches."

JOHN G. WINK, THE FIRST NATIVE OF THE BOROUGH

MRS. ELIZABETH WYNN, AGED 90 YEARS. KUTZTOWN'S OLDEST RESIDENT

CHURCH HISTORY

THE MAXATAWNY REFORMED CONGREGATION

The history of every community, town or city is preeminently bound up with its venerable churches and well-filled grave yards. These were not only the first sacred and venerated places in the early settlements, but have always been, and still are, the centers to which the most earnest thought of men have tended and from which have gone out those molding influences which have made individuals, families and communities as worthy, peaceful and happy as they are. The radiating center of such influences for Kutztown and vicinity is found in old St. John's and its sister churches.

St. John's was originally known as the Maxatawny Congregation, taking its name from the district in which it is located.

In the absence of the congregational records it is impossible to write with certainty concerning its organization and development. But from occasional contemporary references, a few statements may perhaps be made, with a reasonable degree of certitude.

First, that the congregation was organized cir. 1736, and the first house of worship erected cir. 1755.

Second, that the congregation was originally Reformed, but that in the course of time Lutheran services were also conducted and that finally it became officially a Union congregation.

The first reference to Maxatawny is found in a letter by Rev. John Philip Boehm, the founder of the Reformed Church in Pennsylvania, to the Reformed Synods in Holland, dated October 18, 1733. In this letter he suggests that the Reformed settlers could be "with much difficulty suitably served by four ministers." After designating the sections to be cared for by the first three ministers, he continues:

> "A fourth minister would be greatly needed at Goshenhoppen, about thirty-six miles from Philadelphia. He might conduct services there every three weeks, and use the rest of the time to feed the poor sheep at the end of the wilderness in the above mentioned Saucon, Macungie, Maxatawny and Great Swamp who thirst for the hearing of God's word as dry earth for water. Many people from these regions have already been to see me in great sadness, and complained of the pitiable state of their souls. There were also some who being able to make the journey have come at various times to communion in the congregations entrusted to me at Falkner Swamp, a distance of certainly twenty-five to thirty English miles, and brought children for baptism, which journey, however, is impossible for old persons, weak or pregnant women, so that it is not to be wondered at (especially when one remembers that there are children who, for lack of minister cannot be brought to baptism until they are several years of age) that my heart breaks and my eyes are full of tears about this condition."

The pathetic appeals of Boehm to the Fathers in Holland brought men and money, but it was not until forty years later that the people of Maxatawny were privileged to enjoy the ministrations of a trained and regularly ordained pastor.

In May of the following year there arrived at Philadelphia at the head of a Swiss Reformed Colony, Rev. Moritz Goetschius, accompanied by his wife and eight children. Rev. Goetschius was ill when the colony arrived at Philadelphia and expired immediately after being brought ashore. His son, John Henry, then seventeen years of age, having excellent testimonies from the schools of Zurich, was prevailed upon by

OLD ST. JOHN'S UNION CHURCH

the people to preach. Many of the destitute congregations accepted him as their pastor. On the title page of the church record at New Goshenhoppen written probably in 1736 and surely not later than 1739, he states that he preaches the Truth at Skippack, Old Goshenhoppen, New Goshenhoppen, (Great) Swamp, Saucon, Egypt, Maxatawny, Moselm, Oley, Berne and Tulpehocken. At this time few houses of worship had been erected and he preached chiefly in houses, barns and groves. In 1740 he left the province and went to Long Island, where he continued his ministry.

In a letter dated January 14, 1739, Boehm complains of Goetschy's intrusion into his works, especially at Oley. He suggests that a minister be stationed at Oley, who could also serve Cacusi (Hains Church) eight miles from the center of

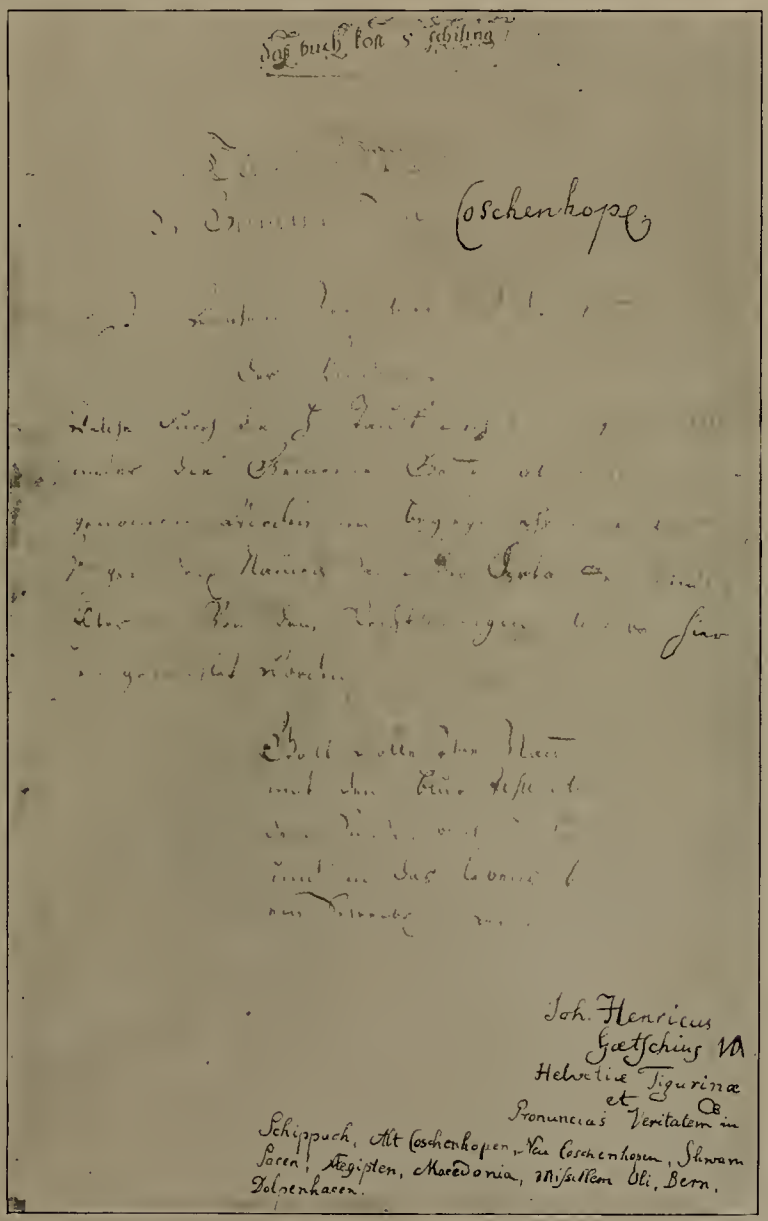
the Oley district and Maxatawny ten miles distant. During the months of January and February in 1740 Rev. Boehm visited the Reformed Congregations in the province, at the request of the Synods of Holland, and inquired of them how much they were able and willing to contribute unfailingly to the annual salary of a minister. His reports to the Synods dated April 4, 1740, contains the following item concerning the congregation in Maxatawny:—

"The congregation of Maxadani (Maxatawny will contribute, without fail, to annual salary of a Reformed minister:

"Four pounds of this country's currency, which we, the elders now in office in this congregation, attest":

"DANIEL LEVAN,
"PETER LEIBI."

"February 7, 1740."



TITLE PAGE OF GOSHENHOPPEN CHURCH RECORD
(Showing signature of Rev. John Henry Goetschius)

On May 22d, 1746, Rev. Michael Schlatter, a native of St. Gall, Switzerland, was commissioned by the Synods of Holland to go to Pennsylvania and investigate the condition of the destitute Reformed congregations and to organize them into a coetus (Synod). He arrived at Philadelphia on the 6th of September and immediately began to visit the Reformed centers in Pennsyl-

vania and the neighboring provinces. In June, 1747, he visited the Maxatawny region and on Sunday, June 28th, preached to a large concourse of people at Jacob Levan's, at what is now Eaglepoint. Local tradition has assigned this sermon to Count Zinzendorf, but recent historical investigations have proven this to be an error. Rev. Schlatter records his visit to the Maxatawny region in his diary, as edited by H. H. Harbaugh, pages 160, 161, 162, as follows. By an error the name of Manatawny appears for Maxatawny:

"On the 23d [June 1747 I went from Rev. John Templeman at Swatora] fifteen miles further to Tulpehocken, where in passing I preached. From thence I went to Manatawny [Maxatawny] thirty-five miles distant and made an engagement to preach there (at Jacob Levan's) the following Sabbath [June 28th].

"From Wednesday to Saturday, the 24th, 25th and 26th, I visited the congregations in Manatawny [Maxatawny], Magunchy [Ziegel and Western Salisbury], Egypt and on the Lehigh [river], a circuit of forty-five miles and came near to Bethlehem, a location of the Moravians; and here in the providence of God, I met Jacob Liscly, who was at that time attached to that sect. This man, although he had never seen me, resolved to accompany me a distance of ten miles to Nazareth."

* * *

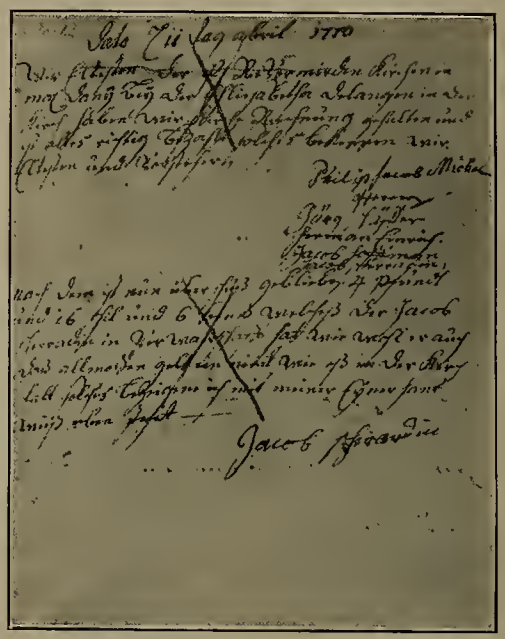
"From Nazareth I returned again to Bethlehem, and five miles farther. On the 27th (of June 1747) according to promise, I arrived at Manatawny [Maxatawny at Jacob Levan's], a distance of twenty miles, where on the following day [June 28th 1747] I preached to a great multitude of people. Still, as these people had suffered themselves to be drawn by a certain hireling [Frederick Casimir Muller], who had also instigated and maintained divisions in Goshenhoppen, I could not here proceed, as I desired to institute good order. On this account I left soon after the sermon, and went twenty-five miles farther to Saccony."

This preaching by Rev. Schlatter at Jacob Levan's is referred to in a letter by the Moravian Bishop Cammerhoff to Count Zinzendorf dated November 17, 1747.

"[Came in the] evening to Jacob Levan's in Maxatawny [Rev. Michael] Schlatter commanded by the Reformed Classis of Amsterdam has crept in here. He tried to preach and to raise sixty pounds per annum for a Reformed clergyman solely. But the people declared they do not want a quit-rent preacher."

Frederick Casimir Muller, whom Schlatter designates as a hireling, had been a teacher at Stetichein near Mayence before coming to Pennsylvania. He first appears as a minister though unordained at New Goshenhoffen where he baptized a child July 7, 1745. By the close of the following year he served, according to Schlatter, "ten or twelve small congregations in and about Oley." He opposed the work of Schlatter and urged the people not to give up their freedom by submitting to the authorities of Holland. He declared that by recognizing the authority of the Coetus they would come "into intolerable bondage." He dedicated the Reformed Church in Longswamp in September 1748. He seems to have ceased his ministrations in Maxatawny and vicinity in 1752 or 1753. He seems to have ministered to the early settlers at a time when no ordained minister was obtainable and though of an independent spirit to have done a good work. In July 1762 he laid the cornerstone for the Tabor Reformed Church in Lebanon. The Moravian diary at the latter place refers to him as a "pious man."

Rev. Philip Jacob Michael was born in the fatherland in 1716, and came to Pennsylvania October 14, 1731. He was a weaver by trade and, having had some educational advantages he was prevailed upon by the settlers to teach their children and to instruct them in the Catechism. At the request of the people he began to read sermons. He is said to have had a pleasing personality and considerable ability as a preacher. In order that children might be baptized, the young confirmed, the holy communion ob-



A PAGE FROM THE RECORD BOOK OF THE REFORMED CHURCH AT BOWERS
(Showing signature of Rev. Philip Jacob Michael)

served and marriages solemnized, he assumed the prerogatives of a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel. Which was done no doubt at the desire and earnest request of the settlers. We find activity in the capacity of a minister of the Gospel, at the dedication of Heidelberg Church in Lehigh County, where he and Rev. J. F. Schertlein (Lutheran) conducted the dedicatory services March 28th, 1745. In 1752 he succeeded Rev. F. C. Miller at Longswamp and probably at the same time or soon thereafter also at Maxatawny. It was during Rev. Michael's pastorate, if the traditional date of 1755 is correct, that the first church was erected on a tract of five acres which Daniel Levan had set apart for church and school purposes.

In 1759 there occurred a sad division in the congregation. The pastor and many of the congregation seceeded and together with some of

the Reformed settlers, who had been worshipping with the Lutheran congregation on the Beaver Creek (Mertz Church), went about two miles farther south along the Saucony Creek and not only erected a new church but on the title page of their congregation record styled themselves *The Maxatawny Reformed Congregations.* The cause for this division is not definitely known, perhaps it is hinted at in the positive statement made by Peter DeLong in presenting the ground for the new church.

Maxatawny Township, Oct. 8, 1759.

"We the undersigned, Peter DeLong and my lawful wife Eva Elisabeth DeLong, acknowledge hereby, by virtue of our signatures that we present and relinquished two acres of ground (to the Maxatawny Reformed congregation) upon which is to be erected an Evangelical Reformed church and school house. This tract of lands adjoins our plantation, where we now reside in Maxatawny Township in Berks County, and is bounded on one side by the lands of Andreas Hack and on the other side by our own land. And this ground shall not only be relinquished and given for a short period, but as long as the sun and moon shine in the heavens and the rivers flow in their courses; that neither we nor our heirs, or any other member of the congregation shall have the right to make or seek to make any claim to it.

"To confirm and make this irrevocable we have signed in the presence of witnesses and with our own hands."

PIYETER DELANGH,
EVA ELISABETH DELONGH
Her X Mark

Heinrig Luchenbill
Jacob Giradin

Rev. Michael was the first pastor and in some cases the organizer of a number of Reformed congregations in northern Berks and Lehigh county. Among them are Dunkel's (1744), Heidelberg (1745), Ziegel (1750), St. Jacob's (1750), Reading (1752), DeLong's (1759), Ebenezer (1760), Weisenberg (1761), Lowhill (1769) Michael's (1769), Zion's, in Perry Township (1771); besides these he served as pastor at Oley, Longswamp, Maxatawny and neighboring congregations. He also frequently at the request of the Coetus supplied vacant congregations; the church at Jost Dreichbach's Mill in Lehigh Township, Northampton county, (1760), New Goshenhoppen (1764), and Great Swamp (1766).

Rev. Michael was not a member of the Coetus, though he labored in harmony with it. In 1764 he applied for ordination to the Coetus, who in turn had to receive permission from the Synods of Holland to ordain him. They sent over the following request and testimonial:

A. M. May 3rd [1764]

"Philip Jacob Michael appeared with an earnest petition that he might be admitted as a member of Coetus. His credentials, from far and near, show, that according to the rules of our Reformed Church, he has been faithful in doctrine, life and conduct for fourteen years, and constantly served the same congregations in Maxatawny, and therefore he does not deserve the name of an adventurer, or Moravian. He showed that twelve years ago Mr. Schlatter would not recognize or admit him because of unfounded reasons. Wherefore he would not apply again, although he labored continually in harmony with us. We can state this all the more readily, because all his congregations are well known to us and we know how he has unweariedly aimed for this end, and even now in the 48th year of his age he supplies with the greatest zeal twelve congregations. This earnest request and petition we could not refuse. But since he has not been ordained, according to the order of our church, we herewith request permission, and proper authority from the Rev. Synods **to ordain him.** And as several of our number have heard him preach, and in his ministerations all is clearly in accordance with the Reformed Church-Order in doctrine and life, we expect that our request will not be in vain, so that we may thus be strengthened, by bringing under our control the congregations which he is serving, and comply with his reasonable request. We would not put our pen to this were we not convinced that it would be of advantage to us and of greater profit to his congregations. We expect at the earliest opportunity a favorable reply from the Rev. Synods."—*Minutes of Coetus, pages 225, 226.*

To this earnest plea the authorities replied by requesting that Rev. Michael come to Holland for ordination. This being impracticable he continued his labors without ordination. He not only organized congregations and built churches, but drew up constitutions, regulations, agreements, where the churches were union, and endeavored to establish schools. His efforts were herculean and his results far reaching. During the Indian uprisings he had many narrow escapes as he rode through the forests from one congregation to another. He was an ardent patriot and frequently from the pulpit presented the cause of Independence. On May 17, 1777, he was appointed Chaplain of the First Battalion of Berks County Militia. At the close of his period of service he returned again to some of his former congregations. He died on his farm at Michael's Hill near Bowers Station and was buried by Rev. Henry Hertzel at the Longswamp Church. His death occurred between May 6th, 1786, the date of the making of his will which contains his signature and June 17th of the same year the time when it was probated. No headstone marks his grave, nor do any of the many congregations which he founded or served contain any memorial to this faithful servant of the Lord, who deserves to be numbered among the founders of the Reformed Church in the United States.

The consequences of the division were that the few remaining families were unable to maintain the regular services of a pastor. The congregation anxious to obtain a pastor frequently accepted one of the many unordained irresponsible ecclesiastical vagrants who frequently came along and pretended to be ministers of the Gospel. One of these was a certain Mr. Fritz who pretended to be a Reformed minister. He is said to have ascended into the pulpit in DeLong's church in a state of beastly intoxication and in repeating his text, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself take up his cross, and following me," lost his balance and fell down the steps of the pulpit with the words "follow me" in his mouth. One of the elders at whose feet he fell arose and turning to the congregation

exclaimed "No brethren we will not follow him." This state of affairs became finally intolerable to the more spiritually minded and in 1771 they appealed to the Coetus which met at Reading October 9th for help.

READING, OCTOBER 9TH, 1771.

FIRST SESSION, 2 P. M.

Article IV

"The congregation at Maxatawny, which was formerly served by Dr. Michael, but has been for quite a time without any minister, requested the Reverend Coetus to help it as much as possible. This congregation has suffered very much, partly through bad ministers, partly because for a long time they have had no minister at all. They are only a few who really profess the true doctrine of our religion; the majority of this congregation profess no religion at all. Yet it seems that many souls could yet be saved and led to the true way of life if a good minister could be placed over this congregation, as is its desire. Some of our brethren have served the congregation by request, and have noticed that most of the people are very desirous and attentive to hear the Word of God. They also asked for a continuation of these services, which were held until the present time. To this end they appeared this year before the Reverend Coetus and asked us not to abandon them, but rather to seek the lost among them. It was, therefore, resolved by the Reverend Coetus, in regard to this congregation, that in future it shall be served, from time to time by the neighboring ministers, until we may be better able later on to supply it with a minister of its own. The following were chosen to serve this congregation, namely: Dominees Pomp, Blumer, Boos, and the Secretary [John Theobold Faber]."—*Minutes of Coetus, page* 310.

During the month of March 1772 Rev. John Henry Helfrich became pastor of the Maxatawny Reformed congregation, and with him the confusion period ended and the congregation entered upon a new era of development and growth. In his report to the Coetus in 1785 he reports for the Maxatawny congregation 30 families, 21 baptisms, 1 school and 31 pupils, and in 1792 for Kutztown he reports (the first report after reorganization) 22 families, 12 baptisms, 1 school and 40 pupils.

MAXATAWNY LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

Thus far no reference has been made to the Lutherans in Maxatawny. They were no doubt of the same numerical strength as the Reformed. However for many years no regular services were held in the vicinity of Kutztown because the district was surrounded by well organized Lutheran congregations: Moselem (1742), Mertz (1747), Lehigh (1748) and Ziegel, a union congregation (1750). Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the organizer of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania, frequently passed through Maxatawny in his visits to the congregations along the Blue Mountains. Tradition has it that on several occasions he stayed over night with Jacob Hottenstein and that he instructed the children in the Catechism.

Rev. Daniel Schumacher, who for a period of twenty years, 1754-1774, supplied at various times many of the congregations in Berks, Lehigh and Northampton Counties, appears to have preached for a short time in Maxatawny. He was not a member of the Lutheran Synod. However like his reformed contemporary Michael, he was upright, honest, and churchly, and is not to be compared with many of the independent ministers which infested the churches in the colonial period. He is said to have supplied sixteen congregations at one time. In 1756 he added Maxatawny to his list of preaching places, but fails to ever mention it again. No doubt the trouble, which a few years later rent the Reformed congregation, was already brewing and caused him to drop this new preaching point. Or perhaps the introduction of Lutheran services, as one may almost infer from the emphatic language of the document in which Peter DeLong donates the ground for the Maxatawny Reformed church at Bower's Station, was the cause of the division.

Rev. Schumacher supplied at various times the following congregations: Trinity (Reading), Weisenberg, Ziegel, Heidelberg, Egypt, Lynn, New Jerusalem, Western Salisbury, Eastern Salisbury, Indianland, Lehigh, Saucon, Easton, Oley Hills, Maxatawny, Alsace, Windsor and beyond the Schuylkill River.

It is quite probable that neighboring Lutheran pastors held an occasional service in the Maxatawny Church. But no regular services were held in it until the coming of Rev. Daniel Lehman cir. 1776. He continued to conduct services about every six or eight weeks until the relocation of the church at which time both congregations were regularly organized and legally united.

On November 9th, 1789, the congregations met and decided to erect jointly a house of worship on the lots set aside at the founding of the town for church and school purposes.

THE CHURCH REGULATIONS

IN THE NAME OF THE TRIUNE GOD, THE FATHER, THE SON AND THE HOLY GHOST. AMEN.

By this shall not only those now living but future generations, know that both the Evangelical congregations, namely the Lutheran and Reformed, of Kutztown and vicinity, in *Maxatawny Township, Berks County* in the State of *Pennsylvania*, have, on the 9th of November of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, associated themselves to build a union church for the services of the above named two denominations; and that both congregations have agreed on the following articles:

Articulus I

That the church, about to be built by the members of both the Evangelical denominations, shall be jointly erected on one of the lots, which the late George Kutz, at the laying out of the

town, called Kutztown, gave to the two Evangelical congregations for church and school purposes.

Art. II

The Deed or Bill of sale, which has been given to the two congregations, shall be held in custody by one of the Trustees, Elders or Deacons, but not for a longer period than three years, when it shall be turned over to an elder or a deacon of the other congregation, but for no longer period than three years; and thus it shall change hands every three years in order that no congregation may boast of an advantage over the other. It shall be decided by lot from which of the two congregations the trustee, elder or deacon shall be chosen to whom the deed is to be entrusted for the first three years. The trustee, deacon or elder to whom the deed shall be entrusted for safe keeping every three years shall be chosen by the majority of the members of both congregations.

Art. III

This union church shall be built at the expense of both congregations. If one congregation shall be stronger than the other, or be able to contribute more than the other one for the building of the church, the stronger shall not claim for itself any advantage or prerogative, nor reproach the weaker congregation; but the church shall be built jointly and in perfect unity, and there shall be, and ever remain, true equality in all the rights and privileges.

The building committee necessary for those jointly erecting a church shall be chosen by the two congregations, from one congregation as many as from the other; and to them shall be given the preparation for and superintendency of the building of the aforesaid union church, at the expense of both congregations. The selected building committee shall have full power to enter into agreements with the necessary mechanics for the erection of this church, however, they shall be careful to avoid all unnecessary expenses; but shall look with favor upon enduring, rather than ornamental work in the erection of this church. Both congregations obligate themselves not only to supply the building committee with money for building material and wages; but also with teams and manual labor, whenever necessary until the church is built and paid. However, if, contrary to all expectations, one or several of the building committee shall act partially or seek their own advantage, and the same be clearly shown; then that or those members of the building committee shall be relieved of their duties, and other members be chosen to their places from that or those congregations from which the dismissed members had been selected.

Art. V.

Each congregation shall choose and support its own pastor; the minister receiving the highest vote shall subsequently be accepted and supported by the entire congregation. But no minister can or shall be elected and accepted, except one that sustains true churchly relations.

Art. VI

The elders and deacons shall see to it that both pastors do not hold services on the same Sunday but the services shall be held alternatingly. If both congregations increase, so that they become able to hold two services every Sunday, they shall also be held alternatingly, that is, the minister who preaches on Sunday morning, shall preach on the following Sunday in the afternoon and the minister who preaches on the Sunday afternoon, shall preach on the following Sunday in the morning and thus shall the services be alternatingly continued. The services on the holidays shall be left to the two ministers; but if they cannot agree between themselves, then the elders and deacons shall see to it that on the fastal days services shall be held alternatingly by each of the ministers. Should funerals occur simultaneously in the two congregations, and that the friends of both the deceased desire their own pastor for the burial, then the pastor of the one who died first, if it be possible, shall preach his funeral sermon first, but in such manner that the second burial be not unnecessarily delayed.

Art. VII

The elders and deacons whose pastor preaches shall have precedence in the deacon's pews and they shall supress all mischief and disorder in and about the church. Otherwise no member shall have any precedence over another member to any seat in the church.

Art. VIII

Each congregation may conduct their Holy Communion serivce, according to their own church order, and whenever they desire, however only on their own Sunday. The elders and deacons of the other congregation, shall see to it when one of the two congregations celebrate the Lord's Supper that there shall not arise a discussion or disturbance on account of usual denominational customs, and in particular that no minister be affronted during the services.

Art. IX

The vessels which are employed in the holy sacraments as well as the necessary church cloths and collection bag (Klingelbentel) shall be jointly provided and jointly used. ,

Art. X

The alms which shall be received on Sundays and the festal days shall be jointly administered and employed as follows:—One year an elder or a deacon of one congregation shall receive the alms money, and the following year an elder or a deacon of the other congregation shall receive it; every year there shall be an accounting and the surplus shall, either in money, or by a note, be handed over to the succeeding custodian. If any improvements or repairs be made at the church or the school house, yet to be built, or other necessary expenses arise they shall be paid out of the joint alms, or provided by a joint collection.

Art. XI

If a gift or legacy shall be given or left to this union church, the same shall be jointly employed, and no congregation shall have any prior claim to it.

Art. XII

Only one church book shall be kept in which the children that will be baptized in each of the two congregations shall be entered; which shall be kept in the church or the school house. There shall also be only one key to the church, and also to the cupboard in the church, and they shall be kept in the school house.

Art. XIII

The place of burial or churchyard of this union church shall also be union, and no one of any of the two congregations shall have any

prerogation on this already mentioned union place for burial and it shall be fenced in as soon as possible. The elders and decons shall see to it in particular that good order be maintained on the place for burial.

Art. XIV

Since the instruction of the young in reading, writing and the like is of the highest importance, therefore we shall build a school house as soon as possible, and that under the following regulations:

1st SECTION. The school house shall be erected jointly on a common piece of ground, near the church.

2d SECTION. As soon as the union school house shall be built, a capable person who at the same time leads an upright life, shall be elected by a majority of both congregations as schoolmaster and chorister. (The first teacher may be a member of either the Lutheran or Reformed denominations). Should however the schoolmaster conduct himself unseemly and offensively, or should be partial (denominationally) in his instruction or be too ignorant or too indifferent, he may, after being once or twice admonished by the pastors, elders and deacons, be dismissed by a majority of the votes cast by both denominations.

3d. SECTION. If for example a schoolmaster adhering to the Evangelical Reformed faith be elected for a period of three years he may at the expiration of three years, if he has proven himself worthy both in teaching and in life, be re-elected for three more years by a two-third vote of the Lutheran congregation and by a majority vote of the Reformed congregation. But if he is no more agreeable to two-thirds of the Lutheran congregation and the majority of the Reformed congregation, then shall a schoolmaster of the Evangelical Lutheran faith be elected by a majority vote of both congregations, but only for a period of three years. However, if he is agreeable at the expiration of three years to two-thirds of the Reformed congregation and the majority of the Lutheran congregation he shall be elected for three more years, or dismissed by the same vote, so that a scholmaster may remain as long as he behaves himself properly, and is re-elected according to the above prescribed manner.

4th SECTION. The reverend ministers, elders, and deacons shall intelligently see to it that good order is kept in the school, and that each child is properly taught in its studies, and that no partiality be shown [in teaching the doctrines of the denominations.]

Art. XV

Should however again a dispute arise concerning matters pretaining to the church or the school, of whatever kind, in either or both congregations, the matter in dispute, if it pertains to both congregations shall be adjusted by the pastors, elders, deacons and several members of both congregations. If however the contention is only in the one congregation the pastor, elders deacons and several members of that congregation shall adjust the matter, and whenever possible be kept from the secular courts.

Art. XVI

If one of the two congregations, may it be which it may (from which however the Lord preserve us) will not adhere to these articles, but desire to break and ignore the same or any one of them, so shall that congregation be accounted as the disturber of the harmony and peace and shall forfeit its right in the church; and shall not be allowed to hold any services in it until they fulfill and come up to the broken article. This XVI Article is for no other purpose, but that through it all strife and all dissension may be prevented and that peace and harmony may abide and endure forever.

Art. XVII

It is agreed that on the 24th of *May* in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety the cornerstone of this union church shall be laid; at which solemn celebration, the two neighboring reverend pastor, the reverend pastor *Daniel Lehman* on the Lutheran side, and the reverend pastor *Johann Henrich Helffrich* on the Reformed side, shall deliver sermons suitable to the occasion.

Art. XVIII

These articles, which the members of both congregations have accepted and promised to observe, and which have been undersigned in the name of the two congregations by the chosen building committee and made legal by the affixing of their seals, besides a confession of faith [catechism] of each of the Evangelical congregations as well as a short account of the government under which we live, shall be placed in the cornerstone, as an abiding memorial; and a copy of these already mentioned articles, shall be entered upon the church record for a continuous reminder, and a more strict observance.

That the members of both the Evangelical congregations, the Reformed as well as the Lutheran, entirely approve all the articles of this document, and desire to keep them inviolable, we the undersigned building committee (the elders and deacons have not as yet been chosen) in the name of members of both congregations acknowledge with our hand and seal, done on the *24th of May Anno Domini* One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety, and in the fourteenth year of the declared independence, by the thirteen states from the crown of England, and in the seventh year of the succeeding peace, at which time England acknowledged the independence of the states.

The elected building committee on the Lutheran side:

Jacob Herrman,
Jacob Sweier,
Michael Werlein.

The elected building committee on the Reformed side:

George Pfister,
Jermias Kolb,
Peter Christman.

Herewith follows the system of government under which this church was built.

The system of government for the United States which was inaugurated last year, consists of a *President*, who is at present *George Washington*, and a *Vice President* who is *John Adams*, of a *House of Senatoren* to which each state elects two, and of a *House af Repraesentaten* to which each state elects more or less according to its population. Our state has for the present eight *Repraesentanten*. As to the system of Government of our state, a printed sketch of it is deposited in the cornerstone which system was but lately in the month of August recognized as permanent and binding. It was accepted and inaugurated in our state. The plan consists of a *Gouverneur* who is *Thomas Mifflin*, and of a

House of Senatoren and of a *House of Repraesentanten*. In the meantime two more states, namely *Vermont* and *Kentucky*, have been added to the thirteen States.

This union church was dedicated in the presence of a very large concourse of people, on the 7th of August, 1791, by the *Reverend Daniel Lehman* and the *Reverend Joh. Henrich Helffrich* after which both of the reverend pastors were elected and accepted by the congregations as their regular pastors.

The schoolmaster accepted by both congregations is *Abraham Dauber*.

Because the building committee refuse to accept the two offices of Elder and Deacon, since they had so much trouble during the erection of the church, therefore the following were elected:

On the Reformed side:

NICOLAUS KIEFFER,
GEORG KEMP.
Elders.

JOHANNES SIEGFRIED,
SIMON GEORG,
JOHANNES LEVAN, JR.
Deacons.

On the Lutheran side:

GEORGE KISTLER,
PETTER MATTERN,
Elders.

JOHANNES BAST,
ABRAHAM BIEHL,
NICHOLAUS KUTZ,
Deacons.

These articles were recorded in this book (in the church book) on the *9th of February*, 1792.

PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION GOVERNING THE SCHOOLHOUSE

A school house of stone, having been erected, near by the church in Kutztown, in Maxatawny Township, Berks County, by both congregations, namely the Lutheran and Reformed, as a union school house, therefore we the undersigned building committee of the above named school house and church as well as the church councils of both congregations do, in the name of both congregations, forever establish the following Constitution or Regulations and Directions.

1. An annual meeting shall be held every year in the month of November at which time five trustees shall be chosen from the congregations. The first year three trustees shall be chosen from the Lutheran congregation and two trustees from the Reformed congregation, and the next year three from the Reformed congregation and two from the Lutheran congregation, and so on alternating yearly, and they shall be elected by ballot. At all elections two judges shall be chosen from each of the two congregations, who shall conduct the election and read the cast ballots; and those receiving the highest votes shall serve for one year.

2. These five trustees shall have all care and control of the said school house, and they are hereby commanded or at least a majority of them, to arrange every three months (Vierteljahr) with the Pastors, Elders, Deacons and several members from each congregation for an examination, and to conduct the examination in the presence of the schoolmaster, and to see to it with all earnestness that the instruction of the youth is not neglected.

3. The schoolmaster shall be elected by ballot, and if two or three are nominated they shall be, in the manner already indicated, elected by the members of both congregations, and the one receiving the highest number of votes shall serve and reside in the school house. And he is hereby charged with the duty of leading the singing in the Kutztown congregation, as well as to play the Organ at each service, also to teach in the school the children, with all earnestness to pray, spell, read, write, singing and to reckon, as well as, without discrimination, to teach the children of both congregations the Catechism, also in summer to conduct catechetical instruction when there are no services, and to confer from time to time with the trustees on matters relating to the welfare of the school.

Further he shall ring the church bell, for which he is to be paid, every morning at eight o'clock and at noon at twelve o'clock during the whole year, except on Sundays when it shall be rung for services, according to our custom.

4. Should it happen that complaint be lodged with the trustees, against the schoolmaster residing in the school house; that he does not do his duty or fulfill his office, or that he discriminates between the children, or that he does not conduct himself soberly and discreetly, the trustees shall assemble and inquire into the matter. If they find the complaint sustained they may reprimand the school master and encourage him to do better. But if he shall not amend they, or a majority of them, shall notify him that, at the expiration of three months, he must remove from the school house. And they shall also make it known through the newspaper that a teacher is desired. As soon as one or more teachers have applied, the members of both congregations shall hold an election as above designated. In no case shall a teacher be elected for a longer term than one year.

5. And because in the said school house a room is also provided for an English school, the aforesaid trustees are herewith instructed, next fall as early as possible, to engage an English teacher, who shall possess a good character and be able to speak, read, write and reckon well in English, for the winter and longer if a sufficient number of scholars present themselves. If it should happen that the English school be conducted during the whole year, then the English teacher shall be elected in the same manner as the German teacher.

6. The yearly elected trustees of the above mentioned school house shall, at all times, have charge of the building, and they or a majority of them are hereby instructed to keep it in good condition, as well as provide the adjoining lots with stables and fences as they or a majority of them may see fit. Both congregations promise to pay their part, whenever it becomes necessary.

Approved and undersigned by the members of both congregations, as trustees of the church and school house, as well as the church council, this the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1805.

Building Committee of the Church:

Jacob Herman	Jacob Brobst
Peter Christman	David Klein
George Pfister	

Building Committee of Schoolhouse:

Jacob Levan, Jr.	Henrich Heist
Jacob Kutz, Jr.	John Bieber, Jr.

Elders of the Church:

George Kemp	Jacob Kutz
John Bieber	Philip Meyer

Deacons:
Michael Heldenbrand
Peter Schafer
John Bieber, Jr.
Jacob Levan, Jr.
John Kutz

To the above the committee adds a lengthy note in which they declare that the regulations shall be considered only as by-laws to the original constitution and where they differ to be of no effect, so that the original constitution may remain unaltered; also that the deed for lots numbered 87 and 88, was given to the congregation May 6, 1804 by Jacob Herman, and the proprietors' deed by Heinrich Kohler, according to the conditions of the original church regulations for school purposes.

The late Rev. F. K. Levan, D. D., in a paper read before the Pennsylvania German Society, entitled "*Maxatawny Prior to* 1800," relates an incident how his great-grandfather Col. Peter Klein, who late in life founded the village of Klinesville, prevented one of these self appointed ministers from conducting services in the new church (1791).

> "One day he [Col. Peter Klein] was told that on the next Sunday there would be services in the church in Kutztown by a strange minister. So early on Sunday morning, he saddled his horse and rode to the town. He [being an elder] went to the sexton and got the keys of the church and then took his position on the steps of the entrance. He would not unlock and so prevented the ringing of the church bell. When the crowd began to gather and questioned him he called attention to the resolution passed. The new minister was meanwhile at the tavern, and others with him. At last he, with his company came. "What is the difficulty? was the inquiry." Let the minister show his papers. Well he had none, or had lost them or forgotten them. Then followed much *Krummes und Grades*. We can imagine the scene and the opinions expressed—very varying. At last Col. Peter Klein grew tired of it, and stepping forward, he said with a meaning in his voice which his well known physical strength amply supported: "Peter has the keys to the kingdom of heaven, and today no one enters in."

The following list of officers of St. John's union congregations are appended to the Laws and Regulations in the pamphlet published in 1846. The dates affixed to their names show that they were in service in those years; but do not in every case, give the length of service. Thus Jacob Levan 1826-46 indicates that he served in the capacity of elder from 1826 to 1846, but his services may have begun a few years earlier and extended beyond 1846.

ELDERS

Reformed
Nicholaus Kieffer, 1791
George Kemp, 1791-05
Philip Meyer, 1805-11
Jacob Levan, 1826-46
Philip Schaeffer, ——1846-?

Lutheran
George Kistler, 1791
Peter Mathern, 1791
John Bieber, 1811-44
Jacob Kutz, 1822-46
Jacob Biehl, 1822-46
Heinrich Heffner, 1846
Heinrich Xander, 1846

DEACONS

Reformed
Johann Siegfried, 1791
Simon George, 1791
Johann Levan, Jr., 1791
Philip Michael, 1795
Philip Klein, 1797-98
John Fink, 1801
Peter Klein
Jacob Levan, 1802
Peter Schaeffer, 1803-11
Abraham Wanner, 1806
Dewalt Wink, 1809-13
Daniel Kemp, 1808-12
Philip Schaeffer, 1810-13
Johann Siegfried, 1812
Jacob Levan, 1813-18
Johann Mohn, 1813
Jacob Graff, 1816-22
John Wanner, 1820-25
George Kemp, 1821-23
Daniel Hottenstein, 1822-26
John Palzgrove, 1822-25
George Schafer, 1823-27
Daniel Kemp, Jr., 1826-28
John Fister, 1825-29
David Kutz, 1827-32
Jonathan Schmick, 1828-29
Jacob Levan, 1829-32
Wm. Heidenreich, 1829-34
John Rahn, 1832-35
Jonathan Bar, 1832-35
David Graff, 1834-39
Samuel Kutz, 1835-37
John F. Levan, 1836-41
John Scherrer, 1837-42
George Kemp, 1841-46
Gideon Butz, 1842-46
Fayette Schodler, 1842-46

Lutheran
Johann Bast, 1791
Abraham Biehl, 1791-95
Nicholaus Kutz, 1791-99
Jacob Esser, 1796-99
John Bieber, 1799
John Kutz, 1799
Abraham Merkel, 1800
Jacob Christ, 1801-03
Michael Heldenbrand, 1803-06
John Bieber, Jr., 1805
Solomon Kutz, 1806
Isaac Bieber, 1806
Heinrich Kistler, 1806
Gabriel Old, 1809-15
Conrad Schmelzer, 1810-12
Christman Schweier, 1811-12
Jacob Biehl, 1812-16
Daniel Merkel, 1816
Dewald Bieber, 1815-20
Jacob Baldy, 1817-21
Jacob Bieber, 1820-26
Daniel Biehl, 1821-25
Jacob Esser, 1825-29
Jacob Merkel, 1823-25
Jacob Heffner, 1824-28
Jacob Biehl, 1827-30
John Fischer, 1828-32
George Bieber, 1829-33
Daniel Merkel, Jr., 1830-33
Daniel Hinterleiter, 1832-36
Gideon Biehl, 1833-36
Georg Humbert, 1833-37
Peter Deischer, 1836-41
John S. Bieber, 1837-41
Daniel B. Kutz, 1837-41
Heinrich Heffner, 1841-45

Jacob Xander, 1841-45
Daniel Braum, 1841-46
Samuel Kutz, 1845-46
Heinrich Croll, 1845-46

Treasurer

On January 1, 1813, the office of Kassirer (treasurer) created at the annual congregational meeting, at which time Heinrich Heist was chosen. No other name has been discovered except that of Benjamin Schneider to whom in 1844, as treasurer of the congregation the church keys were entrusted, "because at that time no teacher was living in the school house." He was also the treasurer in 1846.

Trustees of the Congregation

Reformed
George Pfister, 1789-1839
Jeremias Kolb, 1789
Peter Christman, 1789-1813
David Klein, 1805
Michael Scherer, 1813-28
Daniel Kemp, 1813
Charles Schmick, 1828-45
Jacob Graff, 1839-46
Jacob L. Levan, 1845-46
Daniel Kemp, 1846

Lutheran
Jacob Herman, 1789-1805
Jacob Schweier, 1789
Michael Werlein, 1789
Jacob Probst, 1805
Nicholaus Ernst, 1811
Johann Bast, 1811
Daniel Merkel, 1822-46
Heinrich Heist, 1844
Daniel B. Kutz, 1844-46
George Humbert, 1846

Trustees of the Schoolhouse

Jacob Levan, Jr., 1805
Jacob Kutz, Jr., 1805
John Seigfried, Sr., 1814
John Bieber, 1805
Heinrich Heist, 1805
Jacob Schweyer, 1814

New Building

For four score and six years the people of Kutztown and vicinity worshipped in the old church. However as the congregation increased the need of a larger building was felt and on April 4, 1876, the joint vestry decided to submit the erection of a new edifice to the congregations. At the vote taken on the 17th of the same month it was found that two hundred and seventy-nine favored a new building and seventy-seven were opposed to one. Preparations were immediately made for the building of a new structure and the following committee appointed to solicit subscriptions: Charles Rahn, Charles Deisher, George Bieber, David Schaeffer, Jacob Sunday, Charles Kutz, Jonathan Bieber, John Christman, George Kutz, John Kemp, W. Rahn and Jacob Rahn.

In the presence of a great multitude of people, on Whitsunday, June 4th, the corner stone was laid. The exercises were continued on Whit-Monday which in former years was regarded as a holiday. On the morning of Sunday preached Rev. B. S. Smoll, assisted by Rev. J. S. Herrmann, and the afternoon of the same day, Rev. B. Weiss, from Lenhartsville, from the text 1 Cor. 3, 10-11. The corner stone was laid by Revs. J. S. Herrmann and B. E. Kramlich, assisted by the elders of the congregation. In it were deposited the following articles: A Bible, a Lutheran and Heidelberg Catechism, Sacramental Wine and Wafer, the names of the officers, coins, a silver dollar, donated by Dewalt Kemp, with his name and year engraved on it, the Lutheran "Zeitschrift," the Reformed "Hausfreund," and the "Kutztown Journal"; also a document containing a resolution that the congregations shall remain Lutheran and Reformed as long as five members in good standing shall desire it. On Monday morning Rev. B. Weiss preached again, and in the afternoon, Rev. D. Humbert, of Bowers. The old cornerstone was again laid by Rev. J. S. Herrmann, who also delivered an affecting address. In it were deposited an old Bible, presented by Charles Kutz, of Kutztown, an old Hymn Book, the old Constitution of the congregations, with all the names of the officers to the present time, a silver Quarter Dollar and a Five Cent piece, donated by the old bell-ringer, Charles O'Neal.

The church was dedicated the following year, October 28, 1877, by the pastors in charge, Revs. J. S. Herrmann and J. J. Cressman. They were assisted by Revs. E. V. Gerhard, D. D., and N. C. Schaeffer, D. D., Reformed, and by Revs. J. B. Rath, B. E. Kramlich and L. Groh, D. D., then president of the Conference, Lutherans. The structure is a fine example of church architecture of its period. It has a seating capacity of one thousand besides a large basement used for Sunday School purposes.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The history of the Sunday school in Kutztown is almost coextensive as to time with that of the borough. The first Sunday school was established about 1826. For the history of this important branch of church activity for the first half century we are indebted to Professor Ermentrout, in whose "Historical Sketch" we find:

About fifty years ago [1826] under the name of the "Kutztown Sunday School Union," was organized the first Sunday School. It occupied an independent position. Prior to that time religious instruction was imparted to the young by the preachers, and, during the summer, on the Lord's Day, by the organists who also taught the daily parochial school. In the fatherland it was, and still is, the custom that, on every Sunday afternoon, to the children, assembled in the church, was explained the catechism by the preacher. But, as the pastors here were over-burdened with work, it became necessary that what is now known as the Sunday School, should be organized. The opposition to it, which at first was strong, soon gave way. Soon, in addition to the one just mentioned, were established the "German Reformed and Lutheran Sunday School," and the "German Reformed Sunday School." Thus, at one time, three schools vied with one another in training up the children in the way which they sought to go. The last named school having drained the first one named of its members, on April 24, 1868, there was established in place of the "German Reformed and Lutheran Sunday School," an exclusively Lutheran one. Of the latter the first Superintendent was E. D. Bieber, who also now fills the same office.

The first Union Sunday School—Reformed and Lutheran—was organized by Rev. J. S. Herrmann, who also, for a number of years, acted as Superintendent. Even before he became pastor in Kutztown, he had taken a deep interest in the religious education of the young. Of those who either superintended or taught Sunday Schools

in our borough, we name Augustus Boas, Esq., now of Reading, and cashier of the "Savings Bank in that city," David Neff, Wm. Mason, Miss Ella Davis, now wife of Rev. Henry Miller, a Lutheran preacher, and Miss Mary Miller, now the wife of Dr. Schlouch, of South Easton, Pa.; and last, but by no means least, Mr. John G. Wink, a veteran in the service, who, during a period of fifty years, has, in various ways, been connected with Sunday Schools, and from 1846-1857, presided over the Reformed school of this town.

The second Sunday School Union, of Kutztown, was organized May 26, 1851, by the Evangelical German Methodist Association. Its first Superintendent was Elias Hoch. Its present officers are, John G. Wink, Supt., H. S. Mohr, Asst. Supt., Treasurer and Secretary, D. B. Snyder, Librarian, F. Reppert.

Of the German Reformed School, as a separate organization, Allen Hottenstein, Esq., was the first Superintendent. It is now under the able management of Prof. J. G. Neff and numbers about 150 scholars.—

At present (1915) each congregation has a Sunday School as one of its regular departments.

St. John's Union Church

REFORMED PASTORS

Rev. John Henry Helfrich

Rev. John Henry Helfrich was born at Mosbach in the Palatinate, October 22, 1739 and died December 5, 1810. He was educated at Heidelberg University and was ordained to the holy ministry in the month of September 1761. He arrived in Pennsylvania in 1772 and was assigned to the Maxatawny charge. During his ministry he served the following congregations:—Kutztown, Bowers, Longswamp, Western Salisbury, Upper Milford, Trexlertown, Weisenberg, Lowhill, Heidelberg, Lynntown, Ziegel; in addition to these he frequently supplied neighboring congregations. During the Friess insurrection he appeared before the authorities at Easton pleading for his people especially those of Macungie and Upper Milford, who were induced by wily leaders to engage in a foolish rebellion. He was clerk of the Reformed Coetus (Synod) in 1776 and again in 1785, and president of the same body in 1777 and 1785. During his ministry he baptized 5830 and confirmed 4000.

Rev. Charles Gebler Herman

Rev. Charles Gebler Herman was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., October 24, 1792, and died in Maxatawny, August 4, 1863. In 1810 he became the pastor of the Maxatawny charge and continued for more than half a century, retiring in 1861. During his long ministry he served the following congregations:—Kutztown, Bowers, Huff's, Oley, Windsor, German's, St. Peter's, Dunkel's, Weis, Zion, Fogelsville, Mertztown and Lehigh. Five of these congregations were organized by him. At his retirement the charge he served was divided and he was succeeded by his two sons, Sassaman and Alfred J. With the death of the later, several years ago, a succession of ministers of the gospel of or teachers in the Reformed Church for a period of over three hundred years was broken. Rev. A. J. Herman, a grandson of Alfred J., has again taken up the gospel ministry. Thus while a link betwen the two is missing their services overlap and succession chronologically continues.

Rev. J. Sassaman Herman

The Rev. J. Sassaman Herman, son of the Rev. Charles G. Herman, succeeded to the pastorate in June, 1861. He prepared for the ministry in Lawrenceville, Chester Co., Pa., studying theology under Dr. L. Frederick Herman and the Revs. Mr. Guldin and Albert Helfenstein. He preached, while yet a student, in English at St. Vincent's and Brownback's, Chester county. He was ordained in Siegfried's (Maxatawny) Church, Sept. 8, 1835, by the Revs. F. E. Vandersloot, A. L. Herman, and Thomas N. Leinbach. Together with his father, he served for eight years sixteen congregations. In 1844 he became sole pastor of Weiss', Grimsville, Dunkel's, Windsor, St. Peter's, Fleetwood, Huff's, and New Jerusalem churches. Of the Kutztown congregation he became pastor in 1861. He was greatly interested in community affairs and in education. He was editor of "Der Hirt," sending out with each number also "The Kutztown Advertiser." It was largely through his efforts that Fairview Seminary, indirect predecessor of the Keystone State Normal School, was established. At the time of his death, January 7, 1889, he was pastor of St. John's, Kutztown, and of three other congregations. He attained the age of 70 years, 8 months, and 27 days. He is buried at Kutztown. He was succeeded in the pastorate of St. John's by

Rev. John Hiester Leinbach

Rev. John H. Leinbach, son of Rev. Aaron S. Leinbach, D. D., was born in Reading, Pa., January 14, 1853. He received his early training in the public schools of Reading. In 1875 he was graduated with honors from Franklin and Marshall College. Upon graduation from the Eastern Theological Seminary in 1878 he was ordained to the holy ministry and assisted his father. In 1880 he became pastor of St. John's congregation, Kutztown, serving in addition St. Peter's congregation and St. Paul's, Amityville. After an illness extending over the greater part

of a year he died August 26, 1895. During the illness of Rev. Leinbach and the vacancy caused by his death, the congregation was supplied by Reverends C. E. Schaeffer, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Home Missions; J. G. Rupp, Field Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions; Geo. W. Richards, D. D., Professor of Church History in the Eastern Seminary and Prof. H. M. J. Klein, Ph. D., Professor of History in Franklin and Marshall College. His successor Rev.. E. H. Leinbach was installed October 4, 1896.

The present officers of St. John's Reformed congregation are: Elders, Daniel S. Angstadt, James G. Treichler, George F. Wink and Irvin O. Sensenderfer; Deacons, William D. Kieffer, Solon E. C. Kutz, Nervin P. Smith and John D. F. Wink; Trustees, Alvin J. Miller, Charles A. Kutz, Albert S. Sarig and Cyrus P. Rahn.

During the present pastorate the Heidelberg League and the Zwingli Missionary Society were organized. There is also a well organized Sunday School connected with the congregation of which George J. Schaeffer is Superintendent and Paul W. Metzger Assistant Superintendent.

This was a Union Sunday School until May 8, 1892, when it became exclusively Reformed. Also on the 5th of June, 1892, a constitution, exclusively Reformed, was adopted. The congregation now has a separate organist, choir and treasurer, in fact, there is nothing that is union but the building. Both the congregation and the Sunday school are in a flourishing condition; the former number about 375, and the latter 360.

LUTHERAN PASTORS

Rev. John Knoske

Rev. John Knoske was born June 24, 1779, in Herrenstadt, near Breslau, Schleswig, Germany. Shortly before his first birthday anniversary his father brought him to Berlin where he obtained both military and academic training. He came to America in 1801 and the following year was licensed to preach and was ordained at Harrisburg, June 1810. He took up residence in Kutztown, upon succeeding Rev. Lehman. He gradually dropped some of the more distant congregations of the charge and from 1840 until his retirement in 1849 he served only one congregation besides that of Kutztown. He removed to Reading, where on September 24, 1859, just three months after having reached the mile post of four score years, he died.

Rev. Daniel Kohler

Rev. Daniel Kohler was born in Northumberland County; studied theology at the Gettysburg Seminary and was ordained in 1838. In 1839 he became the pastor of St. John's, Kutztown, and continued until 1852, in connection with which he served at various times the congregation of Oley, Friedensburg, Bern, Lobachsville, Pricetown and Upper Milford. At the last session of the Ministerial, April 7, 1853, it was ordered that the name of Daniel Kohler "be stricken from our Roll of Ministers."

Rev. Gustav Adolph Hinterleiter, D. D.

Rev. Gustav Adolph Hinterleiter, D. D., was born in Weisenberg, Bavaria, October 2, 1824. He came to America in 1849 and became assistant to Rev. W. P. Kramer in Bucks County. In the early part of 1852 he became the pastor of the Kutztown congregation. In addition to which he also served the congregations of Friedensberg, Oley, Lobachsville, New Jerusalem and Dunkel's. In 1866 he removed to Pottsville, where he was pastor of the German congregation until he was partially disabled by a paralytic stroke. He was the father of thirteen children, eight of whom survived him at the time of his death, March 13, 1901.

Rev. George Frederic Spieker, D. D.

Rev. George Frederic Spieker, D. D. was born at Elk Ridge Landing, Maryland. He was graduated from the Baltimore City College in 1863 and from Mt. Airy Seminary in 1867. The same year he became the pastor of the Kutztown charge, composed of the congregations at Kutztown, Moselm and Pricetown. In 1883 he removed to Philadelphia, where he became the pastor of St. Michael's congregation. He was called to a professorship in Mt. Airy Seminary in 1895 in which he continued until the time of his death. He was married to Hannah Hoch, a daughter of William Hoch. Dr. Spieker edited for a time several Lutheran publications and published a number of standard Lutheran works. His son the Rev. Charles Garash Spieker died recently.

Rev. John J. Cressman

Rev. John J. Cressman, son of Abraham J. and Lydia (Frutchey) Cressman, was born at Petersville, Northampton County, June 10, 1841. He entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1860, and was graduated in 1864. In 1863 he enlisted in the Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. He was taken prisoner and paroled at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. Upon graduation from Mt. Airy Seminary in 1867 he became pastor of a congregation in South Easton and continued for a period of ten years. In connection with his pastoral duties he was prinicapl of the Easton High School for six years. In 1877 he became the pastor of St. John's congregation, Kutztown, and continued until the time of his death, January 15, 1915. In connection with St. John's, Rev. Cressman served the congregations of North Heidelberg, Frieden's, Bernville and Bethel until 1901. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Bittner, November 1, 1914.

In 1896 the Union congregation was dissolved and there now exist two distinct congregations. The building is however still used by both congregations, and is used by the Lutheran congregation every alternate week. The congregation numbers 340 communicant members, while there is an average attendance of 313 in the Sunday School. This congregation has three sons active in the ministry: The Rev. Milton Bieber, Field Missionary of Canada, The Rev. George Shiery, Millersville, Pa. and The Rev. Edwin L. Miller, Boston, Mass.

The officers and members of the church council are: President, Rev. J. W. Bittner; Secretary, Charles Herbein, and Treasurer, Austin Herman; Trustees, George Schuler, Joel Trexler, Charles Herbein, and Samuel M. Smith; Elders, Edwin Kutz, Joshua Angstadt, James O. Herman and Milton Wessner; Deacons, Dr. H. W. Saul, Harry Miller, Jeremiah Benecoff, and William Wessner.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Trinity congregation had its real beginning when a Lutheran Sunday School was organized

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH AND MINISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION

on April 24, 1868, by a number of members of the old St. John's congregation, of town. This was followed by the erection of a Chapel on the ground now occupied by Trinity Church. The Chapel was dedicated during Christmas week of 1875, by the Rev. G. F. Speiker, D. D., pastor of St. John's congregation. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. D. K. Humbert. The other pastors who assisted in the dedication services were Revs. B. E. Kramlich, S. R. Horne, D. D., W. B. Fox, and Irwin W. Beiber.

Trinity congregation was organized on May 27, 1876. Its first Church Council consisted of the following: Elders, Richard Miller, John H. Humbert, Esq., Daniel Hinterleiter, Sr., Jacob R. Heffner; Deacons, Daniel K. Springer, Samuel W. Wiltrout, Clinton Bieber and Eugene D. Bieber; Trustees, Isaac F. Christ, Daniel Yaxtheimer, Jacob Hinterleiter, Peter Krause. The Rev. G. F. Spieker, D. D., having resigned as pastor of St. John's congregation was unanimously elected pastor of the newly formed congregation. He served the congregation until Sept. 30, 1883.

The congregation worshipped in the Chapel until 1894 when the present edifice was erected. The Building Committee consisted of Chas. W. Miller, Walter B. Bieber, Wm. G. Hinterleiter and Chas. D. Herman. This committee also served as Finance Committee and through their untiring efforts, and the liberal contributions of the members the building was dedicated practically free of debt. The organ was given by Mrs. Hannah Biehl as a memorial to her husband and son. In 1912 the parsonage was purchased and during the present year the congregation has built the present commodious parish house and Sunday School rooms.

Rev. Wm. Albert Christian Mueller

Rev. Mueller was born at Charlestown, South Carolina, April 15, 1857. He received his academic training in the gymnasium of Zwebonesken, Baravia Seminary. He was graduated from the Mt. Airy Seminary in 1878. In 1884 he became the pastor of the Kutztown charge and continued until September 28, 1890, when he removed to Warren, Pa., where he remained until January 1892 when he became a pastor with his father, the Rev. L. Mueller, D. D., of St. Mathew's congregation in Charlestown. Upon the death of his father in 1898 he became the sole pastor.

Rev. Sydney L. Harkey, D. D.

Dr. S. L. Harkey, D. D. was born in North Carolina, April 3, 1827. With his parents he removed to Illinois. He received his academic training in the Hillsboro Academy and the Pennsylvania College. He studied theology with his brother, Dr. Simon W. He was licensed in 1848 at Cumberland, Maryland. In 1862 he served as chaplain in the army. During his long ministry he served a number of charges in the middle west. For several years he taught in the Augustana Theological Seminary. He held many positions of honor and trust in the Lutheran church. Among them were president of the Illinois Synod 1856-1860, of the Synod of Illinois and Adjacent Lakes 1867-1869, Secretary of the General Council 1885-1887, and President of the Reading Conference. He served Trinity congregation from 1891 to 1901. He published a number of books on art and music. He died at Kutztown September 23, 1901, and was buried in Fairview cemetery.

Rev. Ernst P. Pfatteicher, Ph. D.

Rev. Ernst P. Pfatteicher, son of Rev. Ph. and Emma (Spaeth) Pfatteicher, was born at Easton, July 28, 1874. He received his early training in the Easton Academy, Real Schule at Eislingen and the Easton High School. He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1895 and the Mt. Airy Seminary in 1898. From 1898 to 1902 he was assistant to Rev. Theodore Schmauk, D. D., Salem, Lebanon. In January 1902 he became successor to Dr. S. L. Harkey as pastor of Trinity congregation, Kutztown. He resigned in October of the same year to become the pastor of Trinity congregation, Norristown. Dr. Pfatteicher is a fine scholar and frequently contributes to the perodicals of the Lutheran Church.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH

St. Paul's congregation is the outgrowth of a Reformed Sunday School organized prior to 1881.

This school sometimes met in halls and sometimes in public school buildings until the erection of the church. The congregation was organized by a committee appointed by Lehigh Classis at its annual meeting in the spring of 1886, on March 12, 1887. The corner stone of the church was laid on Whit Sunday 1886 by Rev. Edwin A. Gernant, then pastor of Zion's Reformed, Allentown, Pa. The church was dedicated April 13, 1887. Rev. N. S. Strassburger preached in the morning, at the afternoon service the Rev. A. J. Herman preaching. The church was dedicated and the officers were installed, who were: Elders, David Kemp, Isaac Wagonhorst, Edward Hottenstein, M. D., and Lewis B. Butz; Deacons, Isaac L. DeTurk, Alfred Neff, Cyrus J. Rhode, William Stimmel; Trustees, Nathan S. Kemp, William S. Kutz, David Moyer and J. Daniel Scharadin. The building committee under whose supervision the church was erected were: David H.

Hottenstein, Lewis B. Butz, Nathan S. Kemp, Ed. Hottenstein, M. D., Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, D. D., LL. D., William F. Stimmel, J. Daniel Sharadin and Alfred G. Neff. The Rev. G. A. Schwedes was the first pastor of the congregation, serving from June 1888 until September 1, 1889. He was succeeded by Rev. F. B. Hahn, who served until February, 1893. Rev. Hahn was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. George B. Smith, February 10, 1893.

The original edifice has been enhanced by stained glass windows and the installation of a pipe organ. In 1913 a suitable Sunday School building was added. The membership is about

GRACE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH

five hundred. Besides the Sunday School, the Ladies' Aid Society and the Woman's Missionary Society have proven valuable auxilaries to the congregation.

The present consistory is composed of elders: A. C. Rothermel, Litt. D., Charles W. Snyder, Dr. Elwood K. Steckel, Charles M. Fisher · Deacons, Eugene P. DeTurk, Ezra Hottenstein, Harry W. Klein, Edwin Slonecker, Byron Stein and Lewis M. Rahn.

REV. FREDERICK B. HAHN

Rev. Frederick Bender Hahn, son of Richard and Sophia (Bender) Hahn, was born in Plainfield Township, Northampton County, Pa., September 8, 1847. He received his classical training at the Keystone Normal School, Mercersberg Academy, Franklin and Marshall College and his theological in the Eastern Theological Seminary. He was ordained June 30, 1878. Between the time of his ordination and his coming to Kutztown, he served the following congregations: Greenville, Pa., Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Meadville, Pa., and the English Congregation Reformed in Cleveland, Ohio, the latter of which he organized. He accepted a call from the Kutztown charge (St. Paul's and St. Peter's, Topton) in 1889 and continued until Feb. 7, 1893, when he became pastor of the two newly organized mission congregations in Reading, Faith and St. James. Here he labored faithfully until the time of his death, May 16, 1901. He is survived by his wife, R. Ella Briedenbaugh and four children, Mary, Edith, Ruth and John.

One of Rev. Mr. Hahn's daughters, Miss Ruth, has been for some years serving as trained nurse in China, a missionary of the Reformed Church.

GRACE UNITED EVANGELICAL

The first sermon by a minister of the Evangelical Association, delivered in Kutztown, was by the Rev. Bishop John Seybert, April 12, 1828, in the house of Peter Neff. From this time on until 1848 occasional services were conducted in private houses. In 1850 a congregation was organized, the lot on Main street purchased and a meeting house thirty-five by forty-five feet erected. The structure was of brick and cost eleven hundred dollars. The trustees who were also the leaders were: Jacob Stoudt, Solomon Ely and Beneville Klein. The last service in the old meeting house was held on May 6, 1885, after which it was demolished and the present handsome structure erected at a cost of six thousand dollars. The building committee consisted of D. B. Snyder, John R. Gonser, Rev. W. H. Weidner, Silas K. Hoch and H. B. Mohr. The Sunday School was organized May 26, 1851. The congregation was known as Salem's.

At the time of the church division in 1892, during the pastorate of Rev. S. Buntz, the building was vacated and Grace United Evangelical congregation was constituted and for a time worshioped in Music Hall. John R. Gonser, an ardent supporter of the church, purchased the same and later donated it to the congregation. The Sunday School has T. S. Levan as its superintendent and the Y. P. S. of C. E. has as its president, Scott A. Melot. The present Board of Trustees being D. W. Kline, P. S. Heffner, Robert Schlegel, Silas K. Hoch and Aaron Silsdorf.

Many of her pastors have become enrolled in the "Choir Invisible." During the pastorate of Rev. D. P. Longsdorf, a modern parsonage was erected on Walnut street.

The following have been its pastors and the time they have served, (*) the mark indicating those who have died:

*J. Farnsworth, 1845
*C. Holl, 1846-47
*J. C. Reisner, 1848
*W. L. Reber, 1849
*Isaac Hess, 1850-51
*H. Bucks, 1852
*Isaac Hess, 1853
*W. L. Reber, 1854-55
*Joseph Frey, 1856
*Daniel Wieand, 1857-58
*A. Ziegenfus, 1859-60
*Edmund Butz, 1861-62
*I. P. Leib, 1863
*R. N. Lichtenwalner, 1864
*Jacob Zern, 1865-66
*A. F. Leopold, 1867-68
F. Sechrist, 1869
*C. Gingrich, 1870-71
*Moses Dissinger, 1872
*Joseph Specht, 1873
F. Sechrist, 1874
*A. Ziegenfus, 1875-76
D. S. Stauffer, 1877-79
*A. L. Yeakel, 1880

*A. Ziegenfus, 1881
*J. Laros, 1882
*J. L. Werner, 1883
*W. H. Weidner, 1884-86
*Daniel Yingst, 1887-89
*J. W. Whoerle, 1889
*Edmund Butz, 1890-92
Stephen A. Buntz, 1892-96
*A. L. Erisman, 1896
H. C. Lutz, 1897
W. L. Teel, 1897
*D. F. Kostenbader, 1891-1902
H. L. Yeakel, 1902-06
I. J. Reitz, 1906
H. J. Kline, 1907-11
D. P. Longsdorf, 1911-15
S. N. Dissinger, 1915

On the rear end of the lot a number of the early adherents of the denomination lie buried among them Reuben Stoudt.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

Early Interest in Education

From the beginning the people of this section, Kutztown, Maxatawny, and contiguous townships, have been deeply interested in education. In large measure what Dr. Benjamin Rush wrote in 1789, in his "Account of the Manners of the German Inhabitants" of Pennsylvania, has been true of those who settled this valley. In his book one may read:

"All the different sects among them are particularly attentive to the religious education of their children, and to the establishment and support of the Christian religion. For this purpose they settle as much as possible together, and make the erection of a school house and a place of worship the first object of their care. They commit the education and instruction of their children in a peculiar manner to the ministers and officers of their churches:—hence they grow up with prejudice in favor of public worship and of the obligations of Christianity. Such has been the influence of a pious education among the Germans in Pennsylvania that in the course of nineteen years only one of them has ever been brought to a place of public shame or punishment."

In 1743, the residents of Richmond township adopted the following provision:

"It is our most earnest desire that the teacher, as well as the preacher, shall be fairly compensated so that he can live with his family as an honest man, without being obliged to engage in any business foreign to his occupation. To this end the teacher and the preacher shall have the land and the house on it free, as long as they officially serve the congregation."

The Earliest Schoolhouses

Where the first schools in this section were located, when they were built, and the names of the teachers who taught in them are matters, apparently, now not discoverable. From the foregoing resolution of Richmond residents it may be inferred that there was a school connected with the old Moselem Lutheran Church. There was such a school, a church or parochial school, standing near the old Maxatanien Reformed Church along the Saucony, on the Nicks farm, now owned by Cyrus J. Rhode and John K. Deisher, a short distance southeast of Kutztown. It stood on the "New Maxatawny Road," leading from Oley to Levan's (See history of "the Old Easton Road.") The school house, the last vestige of which has long since disappeared, is supposed to have been built of stone, as was also the church. When the large stone house of Daniel Levan, now the property of Professor John J. Hottenstein, was erected, the stone of the abandoned church, and, possibly, of the school house also, were used in its erection. Tradition states that the church was erected in 1755 and that may be assumed as the approximate date of the erection of the school house. Neither is shown on Shultz's map of the Easton Road. 1755, church and school house stood on a tract of five acres which Daniel Levan set apart for church and school.

The Earliest Teachers

Who the first teachers were none can tell. It is on record that Frederick Hoelwig, of Longswamp, and John Valentine Krafft, of Richmond, were teachers in this section prior to 1752. The Maxatawny Church School House was occupied for school purposes, most likely, until the erection of the new parochial school in Kutztown in the early years of the nineteenth century. It is said that Peter Christman, grandfather on their mother's side, of Messrs. Zach T., and Jefferson C. Hoch, who was born about 1779, attended this school. Philip Geehr (born in Germantown, Pa., died in Kutztown, 1817), son of the pioneer Conrad Geehr and brother of

Baltzer Geehr, after attending the schools of Philadelphia, "later taught two years in Maxatawny."

The Redemptioner School Master

In the "Chronicon Ephratense," a book printed at Ephrata in 1786, written by two of the brethren of the Order of the Solitary in the cloister there, and translated a few years ago by the Rev. Dr. Max Hark, we may read a most interesting story of a pioneer school master, possibly the first in Maxatawny, certainly one of the first, and not impossibly the teacher, or one of the teachers, in the old stone school house on the Saucony, of which mention has been made if that building was erected earlier than the traditional date. Briefly told the story is as follows:

Johannes Siegfried (See "Siegfried Family" history,) was one of the earliest settlers of Maxatawny. One day, in the year 1737, or thereabouts, he went to Philadelphia, possibly to market produce and to get in exchange for it such articles needed in his household as were not produced on the farm. While he was in the city a sale of redemptioners took place.

Redemptioners, in German called, Loskaeuflinge," were immigrants to America who, because they had not the money to pay for their passage across the ocean, were sold, on their arrival at the port of entry, by the ship's captain, into temporary slavery, by which arrangement the captain reimbursed himself for the expense to which he had been put in bringing these immigrants to America. These unfortunates were sold for a varying term of years, for such time as their purchasers might think their labor as servants would requite the buyers for the money demanded by the ship-master. The system which was inaugurated about 1725 and which was, at least for a time characterized by almost incredible abuses and horrors, continued for more than fifty years. Many of the most prominent families of German descent in these parts may trace their descent from ancestors who were redemptioners, who suffered the extortion and misery attendant upon that system of immigration.

Siegfried attended the auction of redemptioners. He was not in need of a servant, but when a young man, an Englishman, Thomas Hardie by name, was put up for sale and when the auctioneer, in recounting the man's capabilities, informed the company that Hardie was well-educated, learned not only in English but in the languages and law, Siegfried, a good Moravian, bethought himself of the need that there was at home for a teacher of English for the young people of his and his neighbors' families. So he bid for the young man and by payment of the sum demanded, secured him for the term of four years and brought him home with him as teacher for his children. Thus Thomas Hardie became, probably, the first teacher in Maxatawny township.

Whether Hardie was his real name is a question. It was, possibly, an assumed name. He was of noble birth. He had lived in London. His grandfather had been English Ambassador in Spain. His mother was a lady of Normandy. After completing his education the youth "was awakened by God, on account of which he left his father's house," intending to come to America where he might join himself to one of the various mystical orders of the pietists of that time. His father attempted to keep him from leaving England, notifying officials at all seaports to detain the youth. But the young man, disguised as a sailor, secured passage on a ship bound for Pennsylvania. "On the voyage he threw his seal and everything by which his family might be recognized into the sea." His other property, money and all, which was, probably, not inconsiderable, was stolen from him on the voyage by the rascally sailors, so that he arrived at Philadelphia penniless and "had to submit to the fate of being sold," and was bought by Siegfried, as has been told.

It has been stated that Hardie was learned in the law. This qualification proved of "great profit" to Siegfried into whose pocket came all the fees of this first lawyer in Maxatawny. Hardie "executed all necessary papers for the neighborhood, besides teaching school." As the end of the four years approached, Hardie was anxious to get away. Siegfried was just as anxious to retain so excellent a man and, in the effort to keep him, offered the youth the hand of one of his daughters in marriage This Hardie declined as he also did an additional inducement in the form of a proffered gift of one hundred acres of land. He had come to America to join the mystics and now he was determined to find them. So he left Siegfried's family, left his school, and left his practice of law.[1]

First he went to Bethlehem. There he met a reception from the Moravians less

[1]It would be greatly interesting if some one could find, among deeds and other legal documents in possession of descendants of early settlers, any documents written by Hardie.

friendly than was to his liking, in consequence of which he fell ill,—"his wits were unsettled for the first time; of which failing he was never entirely free as long as he lived." One is inclined to think that his wits may have been unsettled before that, when he declined Siegfried's invitation to become his son-in-law. However that may be, recovering from his disorder, he made his way about 1742 to Ephrata, where in the Order of the Solitary he found congenial spirits. After receiving baptism he was admitted by "Friedsam," (Conrad Beissel) into "the Convent Zion, and was named by the Brethren, Theodorus." He was appointed to the office of "Translater from German into English." This office he relinquished after six months, being moved to leave the convent because of the confinement which he could not endure and doubtless also by a perennial wanderlust. He roamed about, exercising "the office of teacher in the back regions of the country." He also engaged in preaching, in which, as the chronicler quaintly remarks, he "was frequently inspired . . . so that often but little more would have been needed to upset the table." At last he arrived at Pittsburg. But then, after a time, he became impelled to return to Ephrata. As he was about to start on the return trip a friend narrated a dream in which he had received a premonition that Theodorus would die at Ephrata. Thinking to frustrate this prophecy, Theodorus (Hardie) put off his intended visit,—but for a week only, when "a hidden hand moved him to take up the project again." So to Ephrata he returned, but as soon as he arrived there he fell ill and after brief suffering died and was buried by the Brethren, with unusual ceremony, in their little cemetery. There, in an unmarked grave, reposes the dust of Theodorus, (Thomas Hardie), first school teacher and first lawyer in Maxatawny township.

It may be of interest to note that one of Hardie's pupils, one of the daughters of Siegfried, first patron of learning in this valley, a daughter who as tradition asserts was the first white child born in this valley, becoming the wife of John Rothermel, of Windsor township, became through that alliance ancestress of the present talented and capable principal of the Keystone State Normal School, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Rothermel. What a coincidence this is that, on an occasion such as this—centennial of the borough, semi-centennial of the great school, which indirectly had its remote origin in the labors of a redemptioner school master—the eminent head of the school, which is thus the fruition of hopes and efforts of generations of pious Germans, should be a descendant of the man who brought to the valley its first school teacher!

The St. John's Parochial School

On Walnut street, a short distance east of the St. John's Union Church, there still stands an ancient stone building. This is, or rather was, the Parochial School of the St. John's Reformed and Lutheran congregations. The old Union Church, (See "History of the Churches") was erected 1790-1791, and was dedicated August 7th, 1791. At a meeting of the two congregations, held November 9th, 1789, it was resolved that a school house should "be erected jointly on a common piece of ground, near the church." Some delay seems to have taken place, and the school house was not erected for ten or more years. It was completed, however, as the records show, before March 15th, 1805, on which date a meeting was held at which was adopted a "Preamble and Constitution Governing the School House." (See "History of the Churches.")

Not much has been preserved, even by tradition, as to who the teachers were. From the (printed 1846) copy of the church records containing the constitution and regulations of the united congregations, entered in the church book on February 9th, 1792, it is learned that the school master accepted by both congregations was Abraham Dauber. Where he taught before the erection of the school house, or whether he taught at all, is not known. Benjamin Geehr, (grandfather of Miss Katie L. Geehr) was for a time the German teacher in the school. He was a great singer, noted especially for his "leading" the hymns at funerals. Alexander Ramsey is said also to have been a teacher, of English, in the old school, and while so engaged was elected teacher for the Franklin Academy. James (?) Leidy has also been named as one of the later teachers in the parochial school building. The constitution, adopted March 15th, 1805, gives interesting details as to qualifications demanded of the teacher and as to the branches to be taught and other duties to be performed by him.

The "baumeister," or building committee, of the school house were Jacob Levan, junior; Jacob Kutz, junior; Heinrich Heist; and John Bieber, junior.

The school was, evidently German, but the school house was built with two rooms, one of which was to be for an English teacher, who was to be engaged by the trustees early in the fall of 1805. The Eng-

lish school was to run during the winter "and longer, if a sufficient number of scholars present themselves," in which case the teacher was to be chosen regularly in the manner prescribed for the choice of the German one.

Records are not obtainable to inform us as to how long this parochial school was continued. It remained open, probably, until Kutztown accepted the public school system and, for the first years thereafter, the old building seems to have been used for the newly established public school.

THE OLD PAROCHIAL SCHOOL HOUSE

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Legislature of Pennsylvania inaugurated the public school system on the 10th of April, 1834. Four years later, in 1838, it was accepted by the authorities of Kutztown.

Prior to this time the care of the instruction of the children was intrusted to the churches. A short distance east of Kutztown, there stood the first church, founded in 1755. "It had its school, which stood as late as 1812." When the church was removed to the town itself the same idea was carried into effect. The pastors, elders, and deacons had charge of the school and saw to the appointment of the teacher. This authority was later given over to Trustees. The first schoolhouse was built in 1804. In 1805 arrangements were made for an English teacher.

"The house erected was a double building, one-half of the first story being divided into two school-rooms and the other formed the teacher's residence."—*Penna. School Report*, 1877.

These schools received their revenue to pay the teacher generally by charging each child in attendance a certain amout per day, generally from one and one-half to two cents. Of, therefore, the attendance numbered 50 pupils, the pay was from 75 cents to $1.00 per day. Very often the attendance was much larger, thus increasing the teacher's income. It is to be noted that at this period the teacher was, as a rule, also the organist, which enlarged his pay.

However, as the Free School System was adopted all this changed. Unfortunately we have no records of the Public Schools of Kutztown until 1855. From this record we learn that an advanced school was taught in the house now occupied by Zach. C. Hoch. Students from the surrounding districts were admitted at the rate of $7.50 a quarter. We also note that in the same year a summer school was conducted by Hannah Hall. From 1856 to 1862 this advanced school was put into the schoolhouse connected with the church.

The first School Directors in 1855 of which we have a record were: Elias Jackson, president; H. B. Von Schnetz, secretary; Chas. Kutz, treasurer; Daniel R.

Levan, and Augustus Capp. Mr. Von Schnetz having died while in office, J. D. Wanner was appointed in his stead. The teachers, with their salaries of this same period, were the following: No. 1, George Shinn, $30.00; No. 2, Isaac Von Sickel, $25.00; No. 3, Lizzie Gotwalts, $20.00; Assistant, Sarah J. Von Schnetz, $5.25. Term 5 months.

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING
(Now Liebovitz Textile Mill)

then owned by John Miller. They tore down the old two-roomed building and erected the four-roomed building now used as a shirt factory. The directors who inaugurated this movement were: H. F. Bickel, president; H. H. Schwartz, Esq., secretary; Daniel Zimmerman, treasurer; Augustus Springer, Dr. Charles A. Gerasch, and Aaron B. Manderbach. The teachers were:

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING

In 1862 the school quarters were found to be insufficient for the accommodation of the pupils, the school directors saw fit to purchase a lot back of the old schoolhouse, Principal, John Humbert; Robert W. Jackson and Daniel E. Schroeder. Term: 6 months. We move ahead nine years and find that in the year 1880-81 the school au-

thorities again felt the need of additional accommodations; they now had five schools with only four rooms on hand. At this time the High school was transferred to the old town hall with F. K. Flood, now attorney at Reading, as the principal. Unfortunately the minutes during this period are lost, so we cannot give the names of the School Board under whom this change was inaugurated.

In 1892 a great forward movement was put into effect by purchasing from Augustus Wink half of the grounds on which the present substantial and commodious eight roomed building was erected. The directors of 1892 were: D. L. Wartzenluft, president; Isaac F. Christ, secretary; N. S. Kemp, treasurer; C. J. Rhode, U. J. Miller, and L. A. Stein, and the teachers of 1893, who for the first time occupied the new building, were: High School, Geo. C. Bordner; Grammar, Alice Hottenstein; Intermediate, Laura W. Gross; Secondary, Rosa Christ; Primary, Annie Stein. Miss Stein having resigned before the term was ended, Mary B. Fister was elected in her place. Term: 8 months; salaries, ranging from $45.00 to $25.00.

In 1909 the High School was raised to the standard of a Third Grade High School and was so recognized. The teachers then were: High School, Geo. A. Schlenker; Grammar, H. B. Yoder; Intermediate, Margaret Bean; Secondary, Louise Fenstermacher, and Primary, Jennie Heilman. Salaries, from $70.00 to $50.00. The directors: Walt. B. Bieber, G. C. Bordner, A. W. Fritch, Jno. H. Barto, Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger and Geo. Glasser. Mr. Barto died during the term and H. A. Fister was apopinted in his place.

The following year the grounds were enlarged by purchasing five additional lots, and in 1912 Kutztown led the schools of the county by purchasing and erecting playground apparatus.

Still further improvements were made in the year 1912 when the High school was raised to a Second Grade school by adding one year to its course and employing an additional teacher. And a second move of progress was inaugurated in 1915, when a landscape gardner was engaged to map out a plan for beautifying the grounds by planting trees and shrubbery. In 1913 and from that time on the board also engaged a Supervisor of Music. The present board consists of Geo. Glasser, Geo. A. Schlenker, Geo. C. Bordner, H. A. Fister, and Dr. H. W. Saul. Dr. Saul was appointed in place of O. D. Herman, who resigned. The teachers who will have charge in fall are: Principal, R. M. Rentschler; Assistant Principal, H. B. Yoder; Eighth Grade, C. F. Levan; Seventh Grade, Laura I. Keck; Sixth Grade, Helen S. Seidel; Fifth Grade, Esther L. Schmehl; Fourth Grade, Arline R. Smith; Third Grade, Mabel R. Levan; Second Grade, Katharine Y. Ruth; First Grade, Myrtle W. Steffy; and Superintendent of Music, Geo. W. Fichthorn. The salaries range from $105.00 to $55.00. Term, nine months.

It is worthy of note that the following persons, at one time or another teachers, were in a subsequent period of their lives elected to the position of school director: John Humbert, Allen W. Fritch, Allen S. Hottenstein, James H. Marx, D. L. Wartzenluft, C. I. G. Christman, G. C. Bordner, H. A. Fister, and Geo. A. Schlenker.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

During the second quarter of the nineteenth century there were a number of private schools opened and conducted, for a longer or shorter time, in Kutztown. The aspirations of the people of the community for higher education were not satisfied by what the parochial or the public school supplied. Of several of these schools very little is known.

Hon. William S. Ermentrout is said to have conducted a private school in the borough, but no further information than this has been elicited by diligent inquiry.

In 1847 Prof. G. Dering Wolff "opened a select school at the solicitation of a number of citizens. It was numerously attended and served its purpose for a number of years."[1]

Mason's "Pay School"

For some fifteen years, approximately from 1835 to 1850, a certain "Professor" (William ?) Mason conducted a "Pay School" in Kutztown. The school occupied, for the whole or a part of the time, an old weatherboarded log building which stood on West Main street, on the site now occupied by the fine home of Mr. John Gonser. The house was the home of Paul Hilbert (deceased October, 1876), father-in-law to Dr. Charles H. Wanner. The floor is described as being of rough oak boards, badly warped. The room was heated by a heavy cylindrical wood stove. One authority avers that the school was not conducted continuously in this building, but was moved from place to place, first to

[1] Montgomery, "History of Berks County," p. 865.

James Dietrich's, near the first location, and later successively to Samuel Snyder's house (where C. W. Snyder has his photograph gallery), and to Joshua Bieber's store building—in each of the last three places one year each. Another, still living, authority says that during its last year or years it was housed in the old "Swan Inn" (Wanner-Hoch-Gross house.) These discrepancies are, apparently, inexplicable at present.

Mason is described as being " a very distinguished looking man." He was accustomed to take a morning walk along the road leading to Lyons. Some country children coming to town one morning met him at the Coffeetown quarry as he was on one of his pedestrian trips. They were school children attending the parochial (?) school. "We were afraid of him because he seemed so gay and stylish and spoke English, while we spoke German only." (Mrs. Wynne).

He is said to have been an excellent teacher. He had a library and sold books—possibly acted as colporteur. Mrs. Wynne, (then Elizabeth Neff), remembers having secured a book of Bible biographies from him.

He married a "lady from Pricetown, 'for money' as the gossips said." The marriage occurred soon after Mason came to town. The pair had two sons, the elder thirteen or fourteen years of age when the family left Kutztown. There was also a daughter. Mrs. Mason assisted her husband in the school, giving instruction in art needlework, so that the introduction of the manual arts into Kutztown schools is not so recent as has been supposed. Mrs. Helena Biehl, (then Helena Kutz) now resident at West Main and Schoedler streets, was a pupil in Mason's School, taking lessons in this art work from Mrs. Mason. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of a large and remarkably well executed, especially for a girl of eleven years, sampler made under the direction of Mrs. Mason. The sampler shows, with evident accuracy of detail, the old St. John's Union Church and the Franklin Academy just across White Oak street. So far as known it is the only contemporary picture showing these two buildings. It is accurate even to the number of panes of glass in the windows.

SAMPLER WORKED BY MRS. HELENA BIEHL WHEN A PUPIL IN FRANKLIN ACADEMY
(Showing the Old Union Church and the Franklin Academy)

Other pupils in Mason's School were: Mrs. Joshua Merkel, (then Matilda Kemp), mother of Mrs. John DeTurk; Mrs. Michael (then Catharine Ortt); her brother, Mr. James Ortt, a veteran school teacher of Upper Milford township, Lehigh county; John D. Deisher (father of Henry K. Deisher); and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Butz.

Other than his wife, Mr. Mason had no assistants. The school, especially after the opening of Franklin Academy and because of the competition with that institution, was not a financial success, and so, about 1850, Mr. Mason left Kutztown, going to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he was reported

to have secured the principalship of a school or schools, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars.

The Franklin Academy

At the west corner of the intersection of Walnut and White Oak streets stands a building of peculiar interest to the student of Kutztown history who is, also, interested in matters educational. It is a plain, low, frame, weatherboarded building, with windows set with small panes of glass after the fashion of the olden time. At present it is the home of Miss Mary Miller. Around this humble building cluster numerous associations. For some 15 to 20 years it was the home of a school of higher instruction which rendered great service to the community and which, though it was at

The Franklin Academy

last compelled to close its doors, was the indirect predecessor of the splendid Normal School which is now the glory of Kutztown and all this section.

Franklin Academy was opened in the year 1835. It was established to gratify the wish of many of the people resident in this vicinage for a more extensive secular education than was supplied by the church school. It was founded by a number of citizens who organized themselves into an "Academy Club" association. There were eighteen persons in the club. Of these, the names of the following were given by an aged friend whose memory failed to recall the names of the others: Arnold (a Jew),[1] "Captain" Daniel Bieber, George Bieber, John Bieber, ——— Biehl, Jacob Esser, (the hatter), David Fister, ——— Graeff, Jacob Heffner, "King" David B. Kutz, "Butcher" Levan, Henry Neff, and "Squire" Wanner.

Alexander Ramsey, who was teaching in the parochial school, was called thence to be the first teacher of the new school which, during the first year of its existence, was conducted in the stone house of Israel Benner, the jeweler of the town, on the east side of White Oak street, about midway between the alley and Walnut street. In the academy were taught, besides the rudimentary branches, "geography, history, composition, declamation, book-keeping, geometry, surveying, etc."

Ermentrout remarks upon this school that "Thus was drawn in this section the first line of separation between secular and religious education, and the first attempt made to withdraw from the clergy the sole direction of the schools." (p. 42).

The school was so much of a success that its patrons determined to erect a building for its occupancy. This, the wooden building referred to, was erected during the year 1825-26. Here Ermentrout (p. 42) may be followed further. "From an advertisement in 'The Neutralist,' August 21, 1836, by Daniel Bieber, Secretary of the Association, we learn that, in order to furnish better accommodations, the Association had just erected a new building which would be opened for students on the following September 1; that the number of students was limited to thirty-three; that no pupil would be received for a less time than six months; and that the terms for this period were ten dollars.

"In order to draw the annual appropriation of four hundred dollars which the State offered to an academy that had on its roll twenty-five students, the Franklin [Academy] was incorporated in 1838. Its first trustees were Daniel B. Kutz, Daniel Bieber, Col. John Wanner, David Kutz, Dr. C. L. Schlemm, David Deisher, and Henry Heffner. Among its teachers were Alex. Ramsey, Rev. Charles Lukens, Messrs. Murphy, Wanner, Kohler, Hill, Bitler, Salter, and Woodbury."

Whether these are named in order of succession is not known. The name of ——— Wolf has been given as that of one of the teachers. Whether this was George D. Wolff, mentioned above as having a private school or whether Wolff's school there mentioned was really the Franklin Academy, is uncertain.

[1] He conducted a store where the Shankweiler Brothers now do business.

Some details as to several of these teachers have been gleaned from an elderly friend who retains some memory of them. The Rev. Charles Lukens was from New England and is characterized as a "grand teacher." Timothy Murphy was "an Irishman with considerable of a brogue," but he was "an excellent teacher." He had a wife and three children. After teaching several years he found the income insufficient for his support and quit the school, leaving the town.

Finally, as interest in the public schools increased, the support given to the academy decreased, it was not possible to retain or secure teachers, and the school was about to pass out of existence. It had an excellent library, we are informed, and this was of great value to the students and to the community. Among the pupils who, attending the academy, became prominent in the town later in life were: John G. Wink, Augustus Wink, J. Daniel Wanner, Joel B. Wanner, and Jonas Hoch. The latter gentleman used to recount to his children some amusing incidents relative to a teacher whom he had by the name of Bragg. Whether the latter was a teacher in the academy or in the old parochial school cannot now be determined.

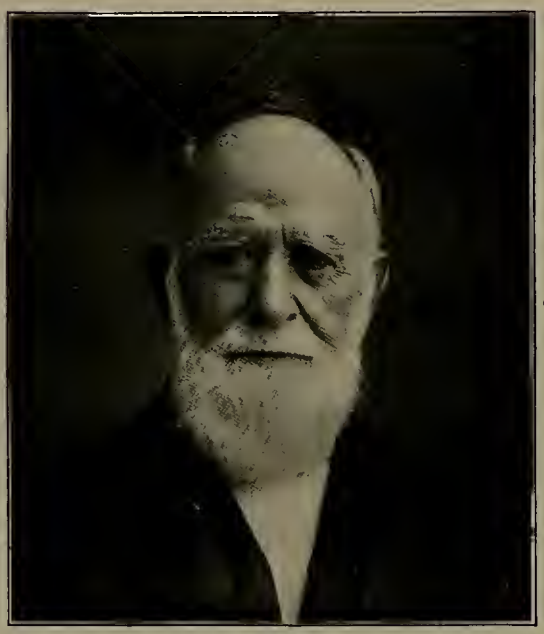
Fairview Seminary

The Rev. J. Sassaman Herman, pastor of the St. John's Reformed Church, was greatly interested in the social welfare of the community and in education as necessary for the same. Franklin Academy having closed its doors and the public school failing to provide for more than elementary education, Rev. Mr. Herman conceived the idea of starting a school of higher education in his large house just west of town.

With this idea in mind, Pastor Herman, attending the meeting of the Synod of his denomination (probably in the autumn of 1858 or 1859), met there the Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, (from 1855 to 1866, President of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster; subsequently Professor of Systematic and Practical Theology in the Reformed Theological Seminary at Mercersburg and later at Lancaster). To Doctor Gerhart Mr. Herman communicated his purpose and succeeded in enlisting his interest and co-operation in carrying out the scheme. Asked to recommend a teacher, Doctor Gerhart suggested the name of a young man, Henry R. Nicks, who, born in the Palatinate on the Rhine, had, after coming to America in 1842 and attending school as opportunity afforded, graduated from Franklin and Marshall College and afterward had taught successfully in the Preparatory Department of that institution. Doctor Gerhart then took up the matter with Mr. Nicks with the result that the latter accepted the proposal of Pastor Herman.

Mr. Nicks came to Kutztown and, on the 15th of November, 1860, opened the school in Herman's house. The name "Fairview Seminary" was adopted as the title of the new institution, the title being suggested as will be narrated in the story of "Fairview Cemetery," on another page. From the school the house, long the home of Col. T. D. Fister, received its well known designation of "Fairview Mansion." With Mr. Nicks were associated, as assistant teachers, John Humbert, Esq. and Harry Weand.

Five pupils reported the first day. One



Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D.

of these was Nathan C. Schaeffer, now the illustrious Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Pennsylvania. The second day a sixth pupil was enrolled, and by the end of the week nine pupils were in attendance. The school grew slowly but surely, and a firm foundation was laid for the institutions that succeeded this one. Early in 1863 Pastor Herman sold the property to Egidius Butz. Mr. Nicks was consequently obliged to vacate the house and "Fairview Seminary," after an existence of three years, closed its doors.

Kutztown Seminary

The school was not, however, really closed, when Professor Nicks left "Fairview Mansion." Possibly he intended giving up the work in Kutztown, but again

credit must be given to Doctor Gerhart for encouraging the young teacher. It is on record that letters passed between the two during this period. As a result of the encouragement thus received Professor Nicks re-opened his school in August, 1863, under the name of "Kutztown Seminary," in a room on the upper floor of the old brick public school house (now the Leibovitz shirt factory), in the room toward Normal avenue. Here until July, 1864, the school was conducted with renewed vigor and, apparently, gratifying success. A. S. Hottenstein, who was, later, the first superintendent of the Model School of the Keystone State Normal, served as assistant to Professor Nicks during the spring of 1864. Among the pupils attending the Kutztown Seminary were: Nathan C. Schaeffer, Walter B. Bieber, Elton S. Bieber, Aaron Manderbach, Cyrus Wanner, Zach. T. Hoch, and Zach. T. Miller.

Maxatawny Seminary

When, in the spring of 1863, it became apparent that the Herman house would have to be vacated, Mr. Nicks was much discouraged, and wrote to Doctor Gerhart asking help in securing another position. Doctor Gerhart replied urging him to keep on at Kutztown, promising himself to visit the people and to help in raising money for a new building. This letter of Doctor Gerhart was probably written on Saturday, April 25, 1863, as is inferred from a record in Doctor Gerhart's diary. Then, on Friday, May 1, he came to Kutztown, spending the evening with Herman and Nicks, on Saturday visiting the people of the community for the purpose of interesting them in the project of putting Mr. Nicks' school on a permanent basis. But, in the interests of historical accuracy in a matter so important as this which led within a year or two to the founding of the Normal School, it is well to put on record here the original story as it is found in Dr. Gerhart's diary, recently consulted for this purpose by the Rev. Dr. George W. Richards, Professor of Church History in the Seminary at Lancaster.

Extract From Diary of Dr. E. V. Gerhart

"[Monday], May 4th, [1863]. On Friday [May 1] go to Kutztown, where I spend Saturday and Sunday.—Friday Eng[1] vis[2] Rev. Herman & the "School." Saturday [May 2] read and write in A. M. P. M. vis[2] a no[3] of families in county & town, conferring with them in regard to permanent establishment of Mr. Nicks School. Wrote to Eliza & Geo. Noll.

"Sunday [May 3] P[4] Isa. 53 : 6 at Fleetwood for Rev. Gromly[5], Lutheran, and assist in adm[6] H. Com[7]. Dine & return to Kutztown and P[4] at 2½ P. M. on 2 Cor. 13 : 3. Sup with Dr. Wanner.

"Monday [May 4], confer with Mr. Nicks, vis[2] Rev. Herman. Draw up papers for joint Stock Co. Return home by 6."

These first days of May were pregnant with results for this community. In a recent letter from Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, this reminiscence of Doctor Gerhart's visit is given:

"I remember the visit. He and Mr. Nicks visited by father's home. [David Schaeffer's in Maxatawny, some distance east of Kutztown]. I opened the gate for them. We were in the barn threshing grain. I wore a black hat that resembled the head gear of an archbishop. But such things did not bother me in my boyhood.

"The first subscription, of $500, was made by Jacob Sunday, the grandfather of Pierce [and Jacob] Kemp. This encouraged Mr. Nicks so much that he continued to raise the money after Doctor Gerhart's return to Lancaster."

From time to time, as records in Doctor Gerhart's diary show, Nicks received letters from his Lancaster friend. At last he succeeded in raising $5,700 dollars, in hundred dollar shares. Of these he took four himself. Five acres of land, at $275.00 per acre, were purchased and on this ground was erected a building, fifty feet by forty, which later became the eastern wing of the Keystone State Normal School. Into this building, to which was given the name of "Maxatawny Seminary," the school was moved in September, 1864.

On the building, planned to cost somewhat less, $6,500 was expended. Ermentrout says that Doctor Gerhart mapped out the plan of the building. The school prospered. Professor Nicks had as his chief assistant, Professor Samuel Transeau, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, later City Superintendent of the Public Schools of Williamsport, Pa. In the spring of 1865, Prof. John S. Ermentrout, then Superintendent of the Public Schools of

[1] Evening.
[2] Visit.
[3] Number.
[4] Preach.
[5] Rev. B. E. Kramlich.
[6] Administering.
[7] Holy Communion.

Berks Co., taught a class of young people intent on becoming teachers. About that time Superintendent Ermentrout conceived the idea of converting the school into the Normal School of the Third District, if State recognition could be secured. The project had been broached before but until Professor Nicks had made a success of his school there was little likelihood of the realization of the idea. Professor Nicks allowed himself to agree to the scheme, for scheme it now seems to have been, a scheme which, when the new school was recognized by the State, deprived him of the expected fruits of his labors, since Mr. Ermentrout succeeded in winning the principalship of the Normal School while Mr. Nicks was accorded a subordinate position.

That this was an ill requital of the latter's efforts is evidenced by papers yet extant which prove conclusively that both contributors to the erection of the building and Mr. Nicks himself expected him to become the owner. Nicks held an option on the property, by the terms of the original subscription which read:

"The said share-holders, each and every one of them, agree to transfer their stocks or any of them to the said H. R. Nicks at their par value, at any time he, the said H. R. Nicks, requests them or any of them to do so, and as soon as the said H. R. Nicks shall have purchased all the stocks or shares from the shareholders, the title of the said premises shall be made to him, the said H. R. Nicks, by good and lawful deed of conveyance, and he, the said H. R. Nicks, shall become the sole proprietor and owner of the said premises and establishment."

During the year of the existence of Maxatawny Seminary proper, and the year in which, as the proposed Keystone State Normal School it waited for recognition, indeed for some time thereafter, Professor Nicks paid interest, at six per cent., on the stocks that he did not personally own. As an instance, on April 6th, 1866, he was given a receipt for $28 "interest on stocks of Maxatawny Seminary for August 1st, 1865, to April 1st, 1866," signed by Jacob Sunday, the first contributor.

But the control of the school was taken from him, to his own great disappointment and to the great indignation of some of his ardent friends and supporters.

But, by and by, the controversy subsided, Nicks took a subordinate place, gave up, unwillingly, no doubt, his claims, worked awhile in the new Normal, and finally left to become President of Palatinate College, Myerstown. While there he became a licensed clergyman of the Reformed Church.

Whatever the merits of the claims of the parties to the controversy that attended the founding of the Normal School, and it now seems certain that Professor Nicks was not fairly treated, it is yet true that, without doubt, his loss was the gain of the community in the years from then to now, for it is hardly probable that, had he fully succeeded in his plans, there would be today the magnificent school that crowning Normal Hill, celebrates its semi-centennial this year. Certainly, though he did not intend it to be so, Prof. H. R. Nicks must be accorded the honor of being the most active among the founders of the Keystone State Normal School, the story of which immediately follows.

Old (First) Buildings of Keystone State Normal School

KEYSTONE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The history of the Keystone State Normal School is vitally connected with that of the private schools which preceded it, a history told in some detail in the last preceding pages. A few additional details are here added, with perhaps a few repetitions. Prof. H. R. Nicks was the first and principal teacher of Fairview Seminary. He opened the school with five pupils: Erastus Bast, O. C. Herman, Jefferson C. Hoch, Nathan C. Schaeffer (later for sixteen years principal of the Keystone State Normal School and, since 1893, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Pennsylvania), and Miss Clara Wanner.[1]

OLD (FIRST) BUILDINGS OF KEYSTONE STATE NORMAL

The school prospered under Professor Nicks; by April, 1861, he had forty-one pupils on the roll and in the spring of 1863 there were eighty-five. In the fall of 1863, as has been narrated, the school was moved to Kutztown and conducted, in a room of the public school, under the name of Kutztown Academy. The school continued to prosper. During 1863 and 1864, through the influence of Professor Nicks, five acres of land were purchased, where part of the Normal buildings now stand, and on that tract was begun the erection of a larger brick building. Into this structure, which cost $6,500 and which, occupying part of the site of the present Boys' Dormitories, became later the northeastern wing of the Keystone State Normal School, in the fall of 1864, Kutztown Academy was moved and there conducted under the new name of Maxatawny Seminary. Professor Nicks continued as principal, associated with himself, in the fall of 1865, the Rev. Samuel Transeau, as assistant, who remained with the school till 1867, removing in 1873 to Williamsport, where for a number of years he served as City Superintendent of Public Schools.

As early as 1857 the location of the State Normal School of the third district, composed of the counties of Berks, Lehigh, and Schuylkill, was discussed. In that year, in an address delivered at Reading, the Hon. H. H. Schwartz, then Superintendent of Schools of Lehigh County, advocated the claims of Kutztown as the most suitable site for the proposed institution. In 1862 the Rev. B. E. Kramlich suggested that Professor Nicks' "Fairview Seminary" be converted into a State Normal. The Rev. John S. Ermentrout, Superintendent of the Berks County Public Schools, favored Hamburg as a better location. Professor Nicks, however, was the individual who worked hardest and did most, accomplishing what others merely talked about. In 1863 he entered into correspondence with the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, State Superintendent, in order to ascertain what steps were to be taken to secure recognition of the school as a State Normal School. In the spring of 1865 a number of public school teachers were gathered into Maxatawny Seminary and there given formal pedagogical instruction by County Superintendent Ermentrout. When the success of Maxatawny Seminary had been assured, Professor Nicks proceeded to interest the community in the greater project. As the direct result of his advocacy of the measure and his own sacrifice of time and money an organization was effected in the summer of 1865 and funds were speedily subscribed for the erection of two additional buildings, a central building and a wing on the northwest, similar to the Maxatawny Seminary building which, after the erection of the two new edifices formed the northeast wing of the completed structure, the whole representing a frontage of 240 feet, "with boarding accommodations for 300 and school accommodations for 400 students." The cornerstone of this structure was laid September 17, 1865, by Superintendent Ermentrout. In the cornerstone "were deposited, among other things, the Bible and the Apostles' Creed."[1]

Addresses on this occasion were delivered by Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, William Rosenthal, Esq., Daniel Ermentrout, Esq., Llewellyn Wanner, Esq., and Prof. Albert N. Raub. The building, erected by Messrs. Garst and Mast, of the city of Reading, was completed within a year at a cost of about $40,000.[2]

To this result, by his indefatigable labors,

[1]After laboring at the above mentioned place [Kutztown] a little more than three years, the number of students has been increased from five to ninety.—From extract from a letter written by H. R. Nicks to Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes, copied in a note book by Mr. Nicks, (about 1863).

[1]K. S. N. S. Catalog, 1866-1867, p. 20.

[2]The catalog for 1866-67 says that "the cost of the buildings and grounds is about $50,000." This however includes the expenditure for Maxatawny Seminary.

Professor Nicks contributed very materially. The people of the community, notably the Hottensteins, the Biebers, Dr. Charles A. Gerasch, Solomon Christ, and David Schaeffer, by liberal contributions, made the undertaking a success. For the Normal were subscribed $18,300, which with the $6,500 given for the seminary previously, made a total of $14,800.[1]

The first board of trustees was composed of the following gentlemen: Henry Bushong, Egidius Butz, Daniel Dietrich,[2] Rev. J. S. Ermentrout, David Fister, John H. Fogel, Jonas Hoch, Edward Hottenstein, M. D., J. Glancy Jones, Rev. B. E. Kramlich, Diller Luther, M. D., Jonas Miller, Ullrich[1] Miller, Rev. H. R. Nicks, H. H. Schwartz, Esq., David Shafer,[1] Adam Stein, Lesher Trexler, M. D., and J. D. Wanner, Esq. Lewis K. Hottenstein was president of the board of trustees; David H. Hottenstein its secretary. Lesher Trexler, M. D., was president of the board of stockholders and Jonas Hoch secretary. Charles Gerasch, M. D., was treasurer of the new school.

At a meeting of the board of trustees held August 4, 1866, formal application was made to the Hon. Charles R. Coburn, State Superintendent of Common Schools, for recognition of the school as the State Normal School for the Third District, comprising the counties of Berks, Lehigh, and Schuylkill. On Thursday, September 13, 1866, W. Worthington, George Landon, S. Elliot, Thaddeus Banks, J. S. Ermentrout, (as Superintendent of Berks County), Jesse Newlin, (Superintendent of Schuylkill), and E. J. Young, (Superintendent of Lehigh), inspectors appointed by the State Superintendent, inspected the school and recommended its recognition, and on September 15th, two days later, Superintendent Coburn issued a proclamation recognizing the school by the name of the Keystone State Normal School, the corporate title borne by it to the present.

The "Officers of Instruction" as given by the first catalog were: "Rev. J. S. Ermentrout, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and of Theory and Practice of Teaching; Rev. H. R. Nicks, A. M., Associate Principal, and Professor of Mathematics and Physics; Albert N. Raub, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature, and of Vocal Music; Rev. Samuel Transeau, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and History; Edward T. Burgan, M. E., Superintendent of the Model School, and Professor of Penmanship and Book Keeping; Rev. G. F. Spieker, Professor of German Language and Literature; Lesher Trexler, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene; Miss Julia E. Bullard, M. L., Teacher of Instrumental Music, French, Painting, and Drawing; Miss Mary Morrison, Teacher of Reading and Geography; ———— (not filled), "Teacher of Elocution; Peter S. Umbenhauer, Pupil Assistant." The first catalog, 1866-68, contains the names of 318 pupils, 263 of them male, 55 female.

The Rev. John S. Ermentrout served as principal until 1871 when he was succeeded by the Rev. A. R. Horne,[1] A. M. After an absence from the school for three years, Professor Ermentrout returned in 1874 and served as Professor of Mental Science and English Literature (or "Belles Letters" as it was called at first) until 1881. In 1877 Dr. A. R. Horne was succeeded in the principalship by the Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, A. M., who, after winning unusual distinction and receiving honorary degrees from eminent institutions of learning, severed his connection with the school to become State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1893. The Rev. George B. Hancher, Ph. D., became principal in 1893 and served till 1899; since that time to the present the Rev. A. C. Rothermel, A. M., Pd. D., Litt. D., has been the efficient head of the institution.

THE HOUSING OF THE SCHOOL

The growth of the school has been steady and substantial. For more than twenty-five years past, building operations have been almost continuous. The earlier structures were soon outgrown and larger edi-

[1] The Catalog sums it up as $24,600, evidently a typographical error.

[2] So spelled in the first two catalogs.

[1] After the retirement of Professor Ermentrout, Prof Nicks was elected principal of the Normal School. He was then serving as President of Palatinate College and declined to accept the position thus tendered to him as head of the school which he had founded.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Dated Kutztown via Topton, July 1st, 1871.

Received at Myerstown, Pa.

To Professor Nicks,
Principal Palatinate College.

The Trustees of Keystone State Normal School have today unanimously elected you Principal thereof.

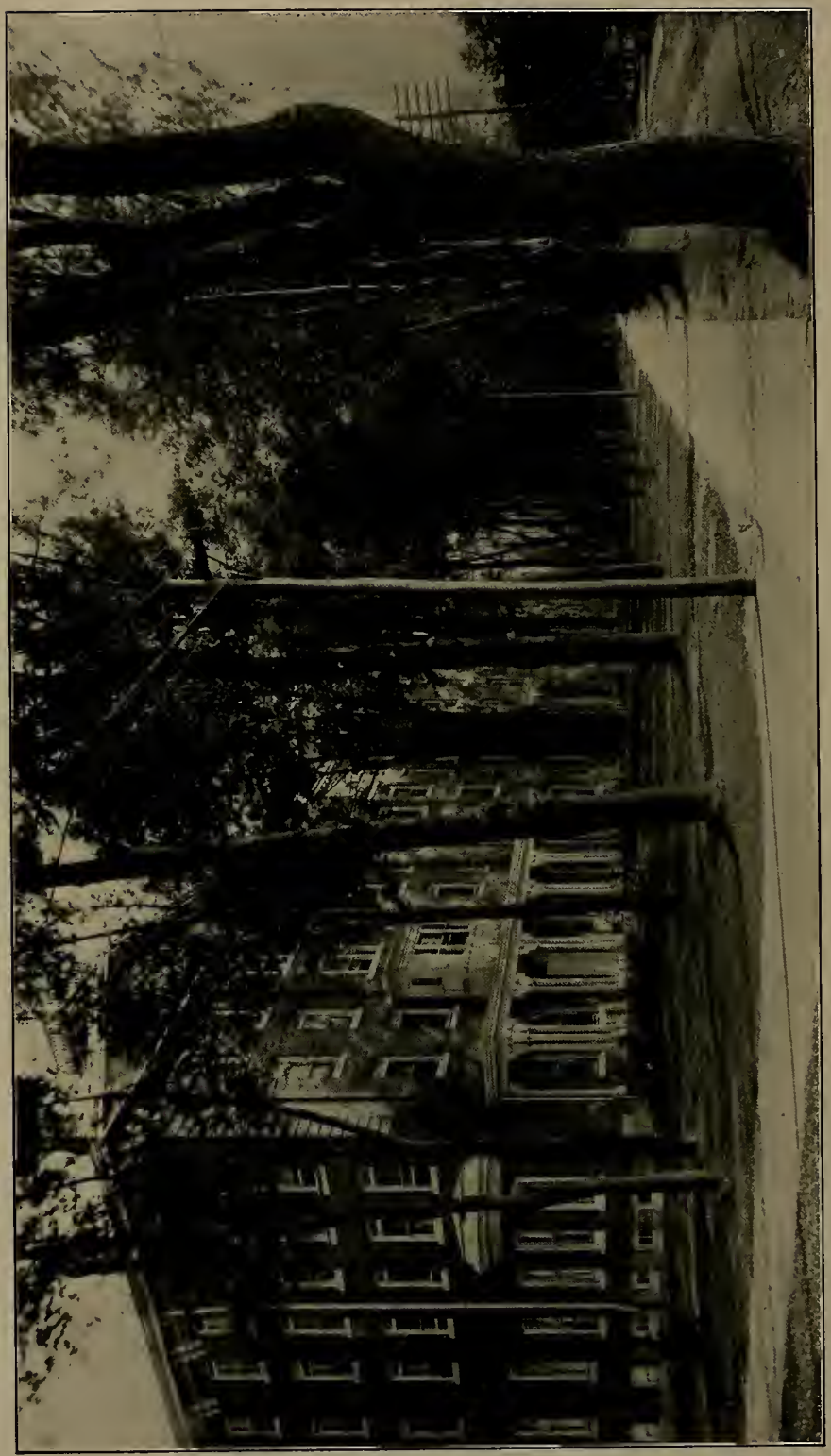
PETER W. FISHER.

9.15 A. M.

This telegram has just been received at the office in the

Myerstown Post Office.

Copy



The Promenade, Keystone State Normal School

fices, one by one, have taken their place until now, with the exception of a single three-storied brick building, known as "The Steward's Building," overshadowed by massive piles around it, not one of the first erections remains. In 1880 the "Ladies' Building" or Girls' Dormitory was put up; in 1887 the "Chapel Building" was erected; in 1891 the extensive northeast wing or "Boys' Dormitory" followed; in 1893 the old "Main Building" was demolished to give place to the great six-story "Center Building," costing $75,000[1]; in 1896 the necessities of the school produced a fine kitchen and laundry with a superb equipment; in 1898 a powerful electric light plant designed, and erected at a cost of $50,000, was opened for use; while the early months of 1909 witnessed the completion of a fine two-story brick hospital or infirmary, for the isolation and treatment of pupils who may fall ill while at school, a provsion for which it is hoped there may be little and infrequent need. Beside this there is a great boiler house, which has been enlarged from time to time in order to furnish steam heat to recitation rooms and dormitories and power to run the machinery of the hydraulic passenger elevator; the equipment of the laundry and the electric dynamos; operating the pumping engine at the artesian well and water tower, the electric projecting lanterns

made coal-oil illumination an incident of history; in 1900 the foundations were laid for a new "Model School Building" with an annex containing physical, chemical, and biological laboratories, and an ample auditorium (the two costing $100,000); in 1908 a splendidly equipped gymnasium, ornately of class rooms and auditoriums, and the apparatus of the laboratories and laundry.

The New Library

There has just been completed a magnificent library building. It stands on the north campus, directly across the Easton Road from the Main or Center Building of the Normal, some sixty feet from the highway. It was erected at a cost of one hundred and ten thousand dollars ($110,000). Its frontage is 82 feet and the depth, to the rear of the annex containing the book

[1]The money for this Center Building was provided largely by the State, through an appropriation secured by the kindly activity and potent influence of Hon. C. W. Kutz, of Lyons Station, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, whose interest in the movement was aroused by Dr. N. C. Schaeffer.

stacks, 88 feet. It is fifty feet in height to the top of the dome. It is of fire-proof construction throughout, with reinforced concrete floors and stairways of steel with marble treads. There are no stoves in the building, which is heated by the vacuum system operated by a heating plant in the basement, cut off from the rest of the building by self-operating fire doors.

The walls of the main building are of Mount Airy, N. C., granite—of the book stack annex, of white brick. The library is approached by a cement and brick checkered pavement, leading from the sidewalk and extending the full width of the noble portico. In the center of this pavement is a circle in which will be erected shortly a large fountain, the gift of one of the classes. The portico, flanked by massive and majestic Grecian columns of granite bears on its entablature the word LIBRARY, above which is the monogram of the school. Through this portico one may pass into the simply but beautifully ornate arched corridor and thence to the superb rotunda, or central hall. The walls of this, as of the corridor are lined with polished marble. The floor is of tesselated marble, in the center of which is a monogram of the school, a wreathed keystone with the entwined letters S. N. S. On the wall facing the entrance is a beautiful circular clock with marble case, the gift of the class of 1914. The room, except for an encircling gallery, reaches to the base of the dome. This forms the ceiling which is of metal and rich stained glass. In the spandrels are beautiful allegorical paintings. In the sectional glass of the ceiling are the signs of the zodiac while the circular center lets mellowed light pass through a stained glass design representing Phoebus Apollo driving the chariot of the sun. From the rotunda on the first floor doors admit to a large reference room, a reading room, trustees' room, librarian's room, catalog room, retiring room, and to one floor of the book stack annex.

From this floor the grand twin stairways of metal and marble lead to the rotunda gallery and the second floor. On this floor are a study room, the art gallery, and three museum rooms. Access to the book stacks may also be had on this floor. The furniture of all these rooms is massive, of the latest design, and admirably adapted to library purposes.

The basement contains, besides the boiler room and the first floor of the book stack, toilet rooms, and two museum rooms. In the basement is installed an electrically operated vacuum cleaner by which the entire building may be kept free from dust and dirt. The stack rooms are equipped with steel cases having adjustable shelving. The floors between the stories of the stack annex are of heavy clouded glass, providing all desirable illumination. The floors are connected by metal stairways.

The wood work throughout is of beautifully finished quartered oak. The walls and ceilings are appropriately decorated. The building is well lighted by day through ample windows over each of which, on the outside, is carved the name of some notable author, British or American. The name of Shakespeare is cut upon the granite lintel of the entrance doorway. For illmuination by night electric fixtures of choice design and rich quality have been installed throughout. High above all rises a graceful dome, surmounted by a finial in form of a crown, the whole covered with copper, reflecting the beams of the rising or declining sun.

Ground was broken for the erection of the Library in March, 1913. Except for some minor touches in the way of decoration, the structure was completed in the fall of 1914.

In the corridor is a large bronze tablet giving the names of the building committee, officials of the Normal School, architects, builders, and the like. The architects were Ruhe and Lange, of Allentown. The erectors of the building were the Ochs Constructing Company, of the same city. The frescoing and other decorations are the design and work of the Chapman Decorating Company, of Philadelphia.

It is hoped that this crowning glory of the buildings on Normal Hill will be open for occupancy, under the direction of a trained librarian, at the beginning of the next term of school.

UNIQUE ARRANGEMENT OF BUILDINGS

The buildings are in some respects unique as being, with the exception of boiler house, electric plant, gymnasium, infirmary, steward's house, and the new library, practically under one roof, being connected by covered bridges, supported on beams of steel. The dormitories and recitation halls are large and abundantly lighted. The equipment of the school in the way of scientific apparatus is select and complete and each year large expenditures are made for the physical, chemical, biological, and psychological laboratories, as well as for the other departments of the institution, by which means the educational facilities afforded by the school are kept abreast of the demands of the times.

THE GYMNASIUM, KEYSTONE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

THE INFIRMARY, KEYSTONE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

LIBRARIES AND LITERARY SOCIETIES

There are three principal libraries, each containing several thousand volumes. One is the general reference library, the other two are the property of the two literary societies maintained by the students. These two societies are the Philomathean Literary Society, organized early in the year 1865, and the Keystone Literary Society, originally named the Kalliomathean Society, which, in September of the same year, was organized by students dismissed, for the purpose of starting a rival society, by the elder organization. Besides these collections of books, which will be removed shortly to the new library building on the north campus, departmental or working libraries, housed in the various recitation rooms, are maintained by several of the departments of the school. All of these collections are generously augmented from time to time.

INTERIOR OF GYMNASIUM—BASKET BALL PRACTICE

ATHLETICS

The gymnasium, of which mention has been made, stately in appearance and generous in proportions, is admirably adapted to its purpose. It contains a large assembly hall for meets of the classes in general physical exercises, an elevated running gallery, bowling alleys, a commodious bathing and swimming pool, shower baths, lockers, offices, and all necessary apparatus. There are athletic grounds both north and south of the Normal School Buildings. On the north campus are the tennis courts, on the southeast campus are the baseball and athletic fields, on the southwest is the new hockey field for the girls, while set about the campus are swings, see-saws, and other apparatus for rest or play.

COURSE OF STUDY

The course of study is that prescribed by the State of Pennsylvania, but in some matters this school leads its compeers. At the instigation of Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, who was principal at the time and had been a member of the Pennsylvania Industrial Commission, a manual training department, directed by Dr. W. W. Deatrick, was established, the first in Pennsylvania Normal Schools, in 1891. Instruction in this department is given on pedagogic lines but, nevertheless, the course is eminently practical, having obtained marked recognition in the reports of the United States Com-

missioner of Education. Specimens of work done in accordance with this course, exhibited with other work of the school, won medals and diplomas at two great world's fairs. Among other exercises in this department may be mentioned construction of apparatus, clay-modeling, and mechanical drawing. The fine arts are not neglected; drawing, crayoning, and painting in water and oils and on china, are thoroughly taught. The present capable instructor in drawing, painting, and the ceramic arts is Prof. Harry W. Sharadin, an alumnus of the Normal and a student in the great galleries of this country and of Europe. The splendid mural painting, of mammoth proportions, occupying the wall recess back of the chapel platform and entitled "Education," the gift of a recent class to their alma mater, is the product of his imaginative mind and facile brush.

Electric Plant -Dynamo Room

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

For some years past elementary sewing, with optional art needle work, has been taught to the girls. In the summer of 1914 elaborately equipped laboratories for the teaching of domestic science were fitted out and during the past year the girls of the senior class have received instruction in all phases of culinary art. Miss Lillian I. Bull, B. I., is the enthusiastic and extremely capable and successful instructor in this new branch of study.

ENVIRONMENT

The environment of the school is superbly excellent. On all sides the beautiful East Penn Valley stretches away to the mountains or the rivers. Elevated 510 feet above sea level, on almost the apex of one of the mid-valley watersheds, its drainage is ample. Sweet country airs sweep its campus. The water supply, from its own artesian well, is pure. Within the last few years landscape gardening has been begun, which, when extended to the entire campus will make the setting of the buildings unexcelled in all the country for beauty and for healthsomeness.

THE FACULTY

But brains are better than bricks and the

THE TENNIS COURTS

mainstay of a great school must ever be the excellence of its teaching force. In this particular the Keystone State Normal School has been especially fortunate; it has always had forceful instructors, and never more of them than now. The roster of teachers in the last catalog contains twenty-nine items; and among these a considerable proportion is of names of college and university trained instructors. In this way the desired breadth and accuracy in instruction is secured.

The school is crowded with pupils to the point of taxing the capacity of the present ample buildings. The last catalog contained the names of 710 pupils. The list of alumni of the institution now totals 3440 names, among which are those of men and women prominent in every sphere of wholesome and serviceable human activity.

THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT

The present roster of trustees, officials, and faculty of the school is as follows:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Trustees Representing the State

1913—1916

Lewis B. Butz.....Kutztown, Pa.
James Schaeffer.....Kutztown, Pa.
Charles W. Miller.....Kutztown, Pa.

1914—1917

Hon. George W. Wagner.....Reading, Pa.
Eli M. Rapp.....Reading, Pa.
John R. Gonser.....Kutztown, Pa.

1915—1918

Ulrich J. Miller.....Kutztown, Pa.
William F. Stimmel.....Kutztown, Pa.
Hon. Richard H. Koch.....Pottsville, Pa.

Trustees Representing the Stockholders

1913—1916

C. J. Dilcher.....Allentown, Pa.
Alvin E. Rupp.....Allentown, Pa.
Livingston Seltzer.....Pottsville, Pa.

1914—1917

J. Daniel Sharadin.....Kutztown, Pa.
Aaron B. Stein.....Reading, Pa.
Lewis A. Stein.....Kutztown, Pa.

1915—1918

Charles D. Herman.....Kutztown, Pa.
Charles A. Hottenstein, M. D.....Kutztown, Pa.
W. Kerper Stevens, Esq.....Reading, Pa.

OFFICERS

Eli M. Rapp.....President of Board of Trustees
Charles W. Miller.....Secretary of Board of Trustees
James Schaeffer ..... President of Board of Stockholders
John R. Gonser.....Secretary of Board of Stockholders
Prof. J. J. Hottenstein.....Treasurer
Charles W. Miller.....Steward

STANDING COMMITTEES

Instruction and Discipline.—Charles W. Miller, Hon. Richard H. Koch, U. J. Miller, Hon. George W. Wagner, Prof. Livingston Seltzer, J. D. Sharadin, Prof. Alvin E. Rupp, Prof. Eli. M. Rapp, *ex-officio*.

Library and Apparatus.—Prof. Alvin E. Rupp, Hon. Richard H. Koch, Prof. Livingston Seltzer, C. J. Dilcher, Hon. George W. Wagner.

Finance.—John R. Gonser, Aaron B. Stein, W. Kerper Stevens, Esq., Prof. Eli M. Rapp, Charles D. Herman, Charles A. Hottenstein, M. D.

Accounts.—Lewis A. Stein, W. Kerper Stevens, Esq., Charles D. Herman, J. D. Sharadin, William F. Stimmel.

Household.—J. D. Sharadin, James Schaeffer, U. J. Miller, Lewis B. Butz, Charles A. Hottenstein, M. D.

Grounds and Buildings.—U. J. Miller, Lewis B. Butz, C. J. Dilcher, Charles D. Herman, John R. Gonser, Prof. Alvin E. Rupp.

Insurance.—Lewis A. Stein, William F. Stimmel, Aaron B. Stein.

Fuel.—William F. Stimmel, James Schaeffer, Charles W. Miller.

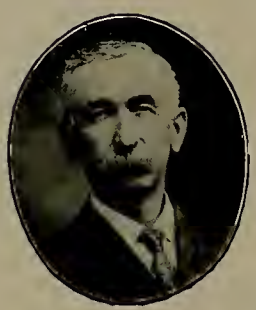
THE TRUSTEES

AARON B. STEIN

ELI M. RAPP

DR. C. A. HOTTENSTEIN

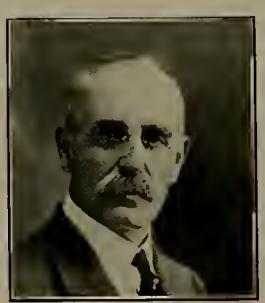
LEWIS A. STEIN



JAMES SCHAEFFER

JOHN R. GONSER

WILLIAM F. STIMMEL



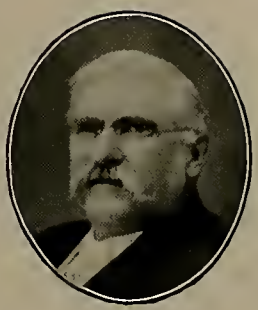
CHARLES W. MILLER

ULRICH J. MILLER

THE TRUSTEES

CHARLES D. HERMAN

LIVINGSTON SELTZER



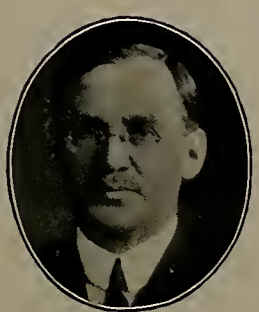
ALVIN E. RUPP

C. J. DILCHER

W. KERPER STEVENS ESQ.

HON. RICHARD H. KOCH

LEWIS B. BUTZ



HON. GEORGE W. WAGNER

J. DANIEL SHARADIN

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION

Officers

A. C. Rothermel, A. M., Pd. D., Litt. D.....Principal
Rev. Charles C. Boyer, A. M., Ph. D.....Vice-Principal and Librarian
C. L. Gruber, A. M.....Secretary
Jno. J. Hottenstein, M. E.....Bookkeeper
Miss Clara A. Myers, M. E. ..... Preceptress
H. T. Stein, A. M., Litt. D., Ph. D., N. D..... Secretary to the Principal
Miss Clara A. Myers, M. E. ..... Assistant Librarian

Instructors

A. C. Rothermel, A. M., Pd. D., Litt. D.....Philosophy of Education
Rev. Charles C. Boyer, A. M., Ph. D.....Pedagogy
Rev. W. W. Deatrick, A. M., Sc. D.....Psychology and Higher English
David S. Keck, A. M.....English Grammar and History
G. C. Bordner, A. M.....Higher Mathematics
Rev. George Smith Kressley, A. M., Litt. D.....Latin, Greek and German
C. L. Gruber, M. E., A. M.....Arithmetic and Civics
Frank S. Krebs, M. E. ..... Superintendent of Model School
James S. Grim, A. M., Ph. D.....Biology and Geology
Jno. J. Hottenstein, M. E.....Penmanship
Miss Clara A. Myers, M. E.....Geography
Miss Alma D. Stier, B. I., D. I.....Reading and Elocution
H. W. Sharadin ..... Director of Art Department, and Painting
Miss Ella E. Kramlich.....Piano
H. T. Stein, A. M., Litt. D., Ph. D., N. D. . Commercial Science and School Law
Miss Mabel E. Brown.....Professional Nurse
Miss Helen A. Beam, M. E.....English
W. S. Haldeman, B. S. ..... Chemistry
A. M. Dietrich, B. S., M. S.....Physics
Miss A. Irene Kramer.....Kindergarten
Miss Joan Easley.....Superintendent of Music Department
Miss Lillian I. Bull, B. I.....Physical Culture and Sewing
Bert M. Bohler.....Physical Culture
Miss Laura M. Schultz.....Vocal Music and Voice Culture
B. W. Beck, Ph. B.....Latin and French
Miss May E. Hagenbach ..... Critic Teacher in Model School
Miss Mary E. Brooks ..... Training Teacher in Model School
George L. Swank, A. B. ..... Assistant in Latin and Greek
Frederick A. Sterner, B. Pd. ..... Assistant in Latin

THE CEMETERIES

Fairview Cemetery

Fairview Cemetery received its name from a suggestion made in 1860 by the late Peter D. Wanner, Esq. to the late Rev. J. Sassaman Herman, then resident in the "Fairview Mansion," now the property of the Rev. Hiram F. Seneker, long the home of the late Col. Thomas D. Fister. According to Mr. Wanner, while he and Mr. Herman were discussing Mr. Wanner's future, the establishing of a school in Mr. Herman's home, and the opening of a cemetery on part of the latter's estate, they stood one evening by the roadside. Facing the west, they had a view of a most glorious sunset. There had been some inquiry as to the name to be given to school and cemetery. Looking over the landscape to the west, Mr. Wanner said: "How would Fairview do for a name?" The suggestion met a ready response, "Well, Peter, I guess we can do no better." The school was established as "Fairview Seminary," the cemetery was opened as "Fairview Cemetery," and the house once occupied by the school remains "Fairview Mansion" to the present day.

The consecratory services were held June 15 and 16, 1861. On the first day, Saturday, the Rev. Dr. Christian Rudolph Kessler, of Allentown, and the Rev. Gottlieb F. I. Yeager, of Greenwich, preached. On Sunday, 16th, the Rev. Joseph S. Dubbs, of Lehigh, and the Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Easton, delivered discourses, and the Rev. J. S. Herman had charge of the consecratory services proper. The association framed for the management of this burial ground, was formally organized on April 12, 1862.

The first funeral was that of Isadore, son of William and Esther Weiser, aged seven years, one month, and three days.

Like Hope Cemetery, Fairview is independent of ecclesiastical control.

In 1906 an additional plot of land, containing ten acres, lying on the opposite side of the Easton Road, and some two hundred yards to the west of the limits of the original cemetery, was purchased by the trustees. No interments have yet been made in the addition.

The present officers of the company are: J. Daniel Sharadin, president; Jeff. C. Hoch, secretary; Wilson B. Kutz, treasurer. Supervisors, Nicholas W. Kieffer, Nathan S. Schmehl, Oscar O. Sell. Directors, Wm. Bieber, Henry Wagenhorst, Michael Braucher, Reuben Weidenhammer, J. Daniel Sharadin, Jeff. C. Hoch, Wilson B. Kutz, Nicholas W. Kieffer, Nathan S. Schmehl.

Hope Cemetery

On April 8th, 1861, an application was filed for the opening of a new burial ground which is now known as Hope Cemetery. It adjoins the old burial plot belonging to St. John's Union Church. The petitioners of Hope Cemetery were: Samuel Schweyer, William Hine, Daniel Bieber, David Kutz, John W. Bieber, Jacob R. Heffner, Chas. W. Esser.

I. Pringle Jones, President Judge of the Berks County on September 17th, 1861, granted the petition.

The first Board of Trustees were: Henry Schmick, Jacob R. Heffner, William Hoch, George S. Kutz, Gabriel Klein, Daniel Yox-

Fairview Cemetery and Fairview Mansion
(Fistt Grave Indicated by Arrow)

theimer, William Heine, Charles S. Kutz, and J. Daniel Wanner. The officers of the board were: George S. Kutz, President; Charles W. Esser, Secretary, and William Hine, Treasurer.

The present board are: Jacob S. Swoyer, John A. Schwoyer, George Wink, David D. Kutz, James Schaeffer, C. D. Herman, Samuel S. Heffner, George Glasser and Fred N. Baer. The officers are: David D. Kutz, President; Jacob S. Swoyer, Secretary, and James Schaeffer, Treasurer.

THE POST OFFICE

In early times postal facilities were very limited. Even so late as 1835 the citizens of the vicinity, in order to enjoy the reading of their paper, "The Neutralist," without great delay, "were forced to organize societies, the object of which was to eke out the deficiencies of their postal accommodations. Thus, at a meeting of its subscribers in Rockland, August 1, 1835, they bound themselves, each in his turn, under a penalty of fifty cents, to bring the paper from the printing office every Wednesday and deliver it on Thursday morning at the store of Thomas Oyster." (Ermentrout).

The first post office in the county was at Reading, established March 20, 1793. Next was Hamburg, July 1, 1798. Kutztown was third, July 1, 1805. Subjoined is a list of the postmasters, as furnished May 21, 1915, to the Centennial Historical Committee by Daniel C. Roper, First Assistant Postmaster General, through the kindly services of Postmaster Llewellyn Angstadt. It will be noted that until September 19, 1835, the official spelling of the name of the town was "Cootstown."

Office	Postmaster	Date of Appointment
Cootstown, Pa.	Jacob Harman, Est.	1805, July 1st
"	Henry Heist	1806, Oct. 1
"	Joseph Heist	1821, Feb. 9
"	Name changed	1835, Sept. 19
Kutztown, Pa.	Joseph Heist	1835, Sept. 19
"	C. B. Bast	1851, Feb. 25
"	George J. Fister	1853, May 5
"	H. F. Bickel	1857, Dec. 4
"	Charles Helfrich	1861, June 25
"	Daniel Bieber	1865, Mar. 2
"	Jacob C. Geehr	1865, Dec. 6
"	H. F. Bickel	1867, April 19
"	Jonathan Bieber	1869, April 10
"	C. H. Bieber	1880, Oct. 4
"	William Sander	1885, April 8
"	M. T. Donmoyer (First Presidential Postmaster)	1889, May 1
"	Wm. R. Sander	1894, May 3
"	John P. S. Fenstermacher	1898, May 12
"	Llewellyn Angstadt	1914, Mar. 20

Note—The first appointment made as *Third Class* was that of M. T. Donmoyer (Re-appointed) by President Harrison, April 26, 1890.

So far the First Assistant Postmaster General. The following notes may be added:

Under Henry Heist and Joseph Heist was the post office was conducted in a stone building, which, burned down in 1859, stood where Jacob H. Stump's house now stands. Joseph Heist was a cripple, a hunchback, with one side of his face disfigured with a birthmark.

C. B. Bast kept the post office where now W. S. Christ has his store.

George J. Fister, brother to Col. T. D. Fister, sorted the mail in the building where now jeweler Wm. E. Myers regulates timepieces.

In 1857 Hiram F. Bickel removed the office to where Alvin S. Christ's stationery store now is. During his second term of office, 1867-1869, he had it in the D. L. Wartzenluft building, then owned by the Rev. J. S. Herman.

Charles Helfrich had the office where now is the Keystone Five and Ten Cent Store, the property of the D. B. Snyder Estate. For a time, however, while he was postmaster he was located in the frame house of Mrs. Isaac Strasser, on the northeast corner of Main street and Strasser alley, where now is A. M. Herman's Ten Cent Store.

Capt. Daniel Bieber, grandfather of Congressman Arthur G. Dewalt, kept the office at the same place.

Jacob C. Geehr, succeeding Bieber, remained in the same building for a time and then moved to Daniel R. Levan's building, on the corner of Main and Greenwich streets.

Jonathan Bieber, grandfather of Rev. Milton J. Bieber and Dr. U. S. G. Bieber, moved the office to the house now occupied by Charles A. Hottenstein, D. D. S.

Clinton H. Bieber, son of Captain Daniel Bieber, and uncle of Hon. A. G. Dewalt, continued in the same place.

William Sander moved the office to his

home farther up town, next to the home of Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger.

Milton T. Donnoyer, living in the Levan house, corner of Main and Greenwich streets, re-established the office in the quarters occupied some twenty years before.

William R. Sanders, becoming postmaster, took the office back to the Sander home.

John P. S. Fenstermacher started in where C. D. Herman's clothing store now is. Later he fitted up the room occupied by the office in his own home until a few days ago.

Llewellyn Angstadt beginning in the Fenstermacher house has within the last few days removed the office to its present location, which now, greatly improved and more than ever suited to the purpose, is for the third time the home of the Kutztown post office.

No one seems to have any recollection of the first postmaster, Jacob Harman, or of the location of the office while he was in charge.

The present office force consists of Llewellyn Angstadt; postmaster; Jonathan Dietrich, assistant postmaster; Mrs. Lynn Koch, clerk; Samuel N. Angstadt, subclerk.

There are seven incoming mails daily and eight outgoing and four rural routes.

CHARLES O'NEIL
Who was a familiar figure in Kutztown years ago

The above is a picture of Mrs. Mary Schlenker at her spinning wheel. She was married to Josiah Schlenker and they were the parents of 17 children, five of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Schlenkerwere natives of Greenwich. She died at Grimsville in 1901

THE PRESS OF THE CENTURY

BY CONRAD GEHRING

It is at the request of the historical committee that I reduce to writing my experiences as an humble representative of the press which was one of the strong forces in the development of Kutztown in the century just completed. At the outstart I want to mention that the newspapers were only the mouthpieces of a strong progressive spirit that prevailed in Kutztown from away back and in every new movement the papers had the solid backing of a noble and aggressive citizenship. Whatever the papers advocated in the line of progress was heartily supported by a class of citizens of which every community might be proud. In every movement that was proposed by the papers the only question was, "Is it right?" and if the answer was in the affirmative, every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and it was right in the end. In the century which is being celebrated now the writer can only cover 37 years by personal experience, but that, of course, is an essential part of the century.

Kutztown was enterprising from the start and the need of a newspaper was felt in its early existence. An attempt was made to publish a German weekly before the forties, but no success was attained until a man by the name of Hawrecht established the *Geist der Zeit*. Mr. Hawrecht was a man of literary attainments and published a German paper that was a credit to himself and the community. The writer in his early life had access to the files of the *Geist der Zeit*, but they subsequently disappeared much to his regret. No doubt they are still in existence and the future historian may be able to obtain them and thereby open a splendid source of information about Kutztown before the Civil War. As it is, the writer has to start from the time of his personal knowledge.

How I Got to Kutztown

When I entered the office of the *Pennsylvanier*, a German paper, published at Lebanon, Pa., as an apprentice to the printers' trade (then a boy of 17 years), I became acquainted with Daniel Miller, a journeyman and as things were then conducted in printing offices, considered the foreman of the shop. The *Pennsylvanier* was the leading and money-making paper of the county, because the language of the people was Pennsylvania German and all the sales of farm stock, commonly called "vendues," characteristic of German Pennsylvania to this day, were published in the German paper and well paid for. There were two prosperous English weeklies, *The Courier*, published by Warth and Reinoehl, (Republican), and the *Lebanon Advertiser*, (Democratic), published by William Breslin, which, as the language changed, gained in circulation whilst the *Pennsylvanier* was bound, for the same reason, to go backward. The relation between Daniel Miller and myself developed into a fast friendship.

"Dan," as I always called him, was ambitious and a fine type of the brainy Pennsylvania Germans. Having little schooling the printing office became his university, where he pursued his studies with a zeal that made him a fluent writer in English and German and an author and publisher of renown.

In the Grant campaign of 1868, when Berks county had no German Republican organ, the enterprising leaders of the "Grand Old Party" collected a fund and started a German campaign paper under the name of *Republikaner von Berks*. When Grant was elected and the fund exhausted Daniel Miller bought the *Republikaner von Berks*, built up a good circulation and laid the foundation for his successful publishing house. He asked me to go along to Reading as foreman of his office and complete my apprenticeship with higher pay. I accepted the offer. Dan subsequently obtained the contract to publish the *Reformirte Hausfreund*, edited by Rev. Dr. B. Bausman, of sainted memory, and later established the *Reformed Church Record*, besides publishing numerous books.

Whilst working in this capacity I formed many fast friendships, among these was a German confectioner and ice cream manufacturer, who had his place at the southeast corner of Sixth and Franklin streets. He was well educated and a poet of considerable ability. One day in the fall of 1871 he sent a messenger to the office requesting me to call at his place, as he had a matter of great importance to discuss with me. When I got to his place he introduced me to a stranger of nearly middle age, as the publisher of the *Kutztown Journal*. His name was Isaac F. Christ. Mr. Christ, who had been a farmer and school teacher, with no knowledge of the printing trade, but with considerable enterprise, had begun the publication of the *Kutztown Journal*, a German

weekly. Not being a printer himself, he had to depend upon employed help for the editorial and mechanical work of the paper, whilst he himself conducted a book store and the business office. His last editor and printer had just left him in the lurch and he applied to his friend Kuler whether he couldn t recommend him a steady man who would fit the place. Mr. Kuler answered in the affirmative and sent for me. It took but a short time to come to terms and I promised to come to Kutztown on the big fair day (Thursday) of the following week. I did as promised, looked the plant over and made an agreement. The first number under my editorial and mechanical management appeared on Thursday, November 10, 1871. The paper had been established Feb. 1, 1870, shortly after the Kutztown branch of the Allentown and Auburn Railroad had been opened, which was the first railroad connection in the old town's history. The first editor was Charles Kolbe, of Doylestown, Bucks county, and he was followed by Fred. Konietzky, who had formerly worked on Rosenthal's *Reading Post*.

Incidentally it may be mentioned here, that Mr. Rosenthal had bought the hand press and other material of the defunct *Geist der Zeit* and *Der Neutralist* which had flourished in Kutztown for many years before the Civil War. The publisher of the *Geist der Zeit* was Mr. Hawrecht, already mentioned. He raised a conspicuous family of sons and daughters. The writer had the honor of starting housekeeping in the home on Walnut street which Mr. Hawrecht built for himself. When the Ohio fever broke out, Mr. Hawrecht, with his printing outfit and family, moved to Ohio, but later came back and in partnership with Charles Wink published *Der Neutralist*.

How Kutztown Looked

The writer started for the Kutztown fair and for what proved to be the field of his labors for an average life-time. After leaving Reading he was a stranger in a strange land. There were then on the East Penn branch of the Philadelphia and Reading system only three trains connecting for Kutztown, one in the morning, one at noon and one in the afternoon. There was then, as there has been ever since, a special train on account of the big day of the Kutztown fair, but the writer took the regular morning train. As a matter of course, every farm, every village, every stopping point, the hills on the right, the flourishing rich valley on the left, every person entering or leaving the train, their language, manner of speech and bearing was a subject of observation and study. It was soon evident to the writer that his lot had fallen in one of the best sections of the grand State of Pennsylvania and among a class of people who for straightforwardness, integrity, industry, thrift, hospitality and unaffected, unpretentious friendship has no superiors.

At Topton, so named because it is the highest point on the East Penn Railroad, between Reading and Allentown, the passengers had to change cars for Kutztown. The branch to Kutztown was the only completed link of the projected Allentown and Auburn Railroad. Approaching Kutztown the stranger from the car window tried to "size up" the town. It stretched up from the Saucony Creek, in two pretty compact lines of houses to the top of a commanding eminence on which was visible the original building of the Keystone State Normal School. There was one parallel street only partly built up, Walnut street (then popularly called back street, or in Pennsylvania German hinnerstross.) There were four lateral streets, Greenwich, Noble, White Oak and Baldy's Lane, but only sparsely built up. The one-arch masonry bridge across the Saucony looked too small for the watershed of the stream, and this first impression was verified when the usual spring flood came next season. Then the bridge looked like a diminutive fort lost in a raging river. On the right, going up Main street, was an old log house, while on the left were Daniel J. Sharadin's tannery and residence, strong signs of thrift and prosperity. For the rest of the stretch the houses were a varied picture of construction, some of substantial limestone, a few of broad-board frame, with side benches on the stoop, and most of them of brick and modern looking. All of them presented an air of prosperity and contentment. The steady march of progress has not only modernized the entire aspect of the town but extended and broadened it in every direction until today it is one of the prettiest and most wide-awake little cities in the Keystone State.

The Cradle of the Patriot

The printing office of the *Kutztown Journal*, which was destined to develop into a prominent publication house, was neither remarkable for size, arrangement nor comfort. But it answered its purpose and was only the first unit of a more comprehensive plan. The building, erected in the rear of Mr. Christ's bookstore and residence, next door to the time-honored Pennsylvania House, was of frame about 16x20 feet, one story, with a two-story annex

in the rear. Mr. Christ had bought from Ritter and Hawley, publishers of the *Reading Adler* and *Reading Eagle*, the old Hoe railway press, which had done service for the *Reading Gazette*, the forerunner of the weekly *Eagle*. The press took up by far the greater part of the room. The type cases, stone and editorial desk were lined up against the one side and rear wall. The annex was built of light frame and could not be used in cold weather. Inside of two years, however, Mr. Christ built a second story on the original unit and had the whole plastered. After that there was ample room, good light and the whole place comfortable.

About this time Kutztown started upon an era of progressiveness and prosperity. Business was booming and everybody fell in with the spirit of the times. Besides flourishing stores there were three banks, also a private bank; they were the Kutztown National Bank, founded by one of the most aggressive spirits Kutztown ever had, Col. Thos. D. Fister; the Kutztown Savings Bank, of which A. J. Fogel, formerly of Fogelsville, was the head, and the Peabody Savings Bank, conducted by J. Daniel Wanner and his son, Solon A. The private bank was that of Dr. Ed. Hottenstein, the father of a prominent family of physicians. Everything was booming and the printing office kept pace with the times.

Prof. John S. Ermentrout, the first principal of the Keystone State Normal School, a scholarly man, of the salt of the earth, had turned Catholic and became a member of the faculty of St. Charles Barromeo Seminary, Philadelphia. The board of trustees elected as his successor Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, then city superintendent of Williamsport, an educator and author of renown. As his term as city superintendent did not expire until the spring of 1872, Prof. N. C. Schaeffer, a son of Maxatawny township, one of the first graduates of the new Normal School and a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, was made acting principal in the interim. At the expiration of the interim Prof. Schaeffer went to Germany to complete his education in the leading universities of the Fatherland. The reader, of course, will at once perceive the connection between the then acting principal and the present famous head of education of Pennsylvania, an educator of world-wide fame.

When Rev. Dr. Horne arrived in Kutztown he brought with him the *National Educator*, an educational monthly, which he founded in his early career and which was then published by contract from the *Journal* office.

Being somewhat ambitious and possessed of a strong desire to run his own plant, the writer entertained a proposition from his former boss to go to Snyder county and revive the defunct *Middleburg Volksfreund*. Accordingly he resigned his Kutztown position, to take effect April 1, 1873, and went to Middleburg. Whilst he succeeded in raising quite a respectable subscription list, he soon discovered that because of the transition of language, there was no future for him in that field and he kept his eye open for better fields. When in the fall of the same year he had occasion to go to Philadelphia to participate in the parade in honor of the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, he concluded to go home by the way of Kutztown, in order to meet some of the friends he had left there. Arriving at Topton, to change cars for Kutztown, he met Isaac F. Christ, the proprietor of the Kutztown printing office, who at once extended to him a flattering offer to come back to his old place with the privilege of naming his own salary. The offer was accepted and Conrad moved back to his old stamping grounds.

When the writer left for Middleburg his position as editor and superintendent was filled by Emil Meister, also a Swiss by birth and a scholarly man. He went from Kutztown to Baltimore to take charge of the *Baltimore Wecker*, a prominent German daily. While thus engaged in journalistic work he incidentally studied for the Lutheran ministry and was ordained as a minister of the Lutheran Church of the new school, or what was then and still is known as the General Synod. He accepted a call to Lancaster where he built up St. Stephen's church and made quite a name for himself as an organizer and author of German church publications.

The Patriot Enters the Field

The writer foresaw that owing to the fact that the public schools laid stress on the English language and German was only taught in the home, the Sunday Schools and catechetical classes, the German would in course of time be superceded by the English. The territory was in a state of transition so far as language was concerned. He proposed to the publisher, Mr. Christ, that we start a new paper, half English and half German, which could keep apace with the transition, increase its English part and finally become an English paper. The publisher saw the matter in the same light and the result was the *American*

Weekly Patriot. The first number appeared Saturday, May 16, 1874. The editorial announcement explained its intents and aims in the following words: "Instead of stating in a long article how and what we will do, we simply refer our readers to the present number, which will show them that the paper contains English and German reading matter and is especially adapted to that class of Pennsylvania Germans and those families who are educated in the one and are anxious of acquiring the other language. We hope and believe that our efforts in furnishing our community with reading matter especially adapted to its various classes will be properly appreciated and a large subscription list be the response."

A Change of Ownership

Among the many apprentices who were initiated into the black art at this office and made names for themselves was Alfred B. Urick, a native of Lebanon county. He left the office to take a business course in Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After the lapse of some time he came to Kutztown and proposed to the writer a partnership to buy the plant if the owner was willing to sell. Mr. Christ was willing and the printing office passed to the ownership of Urick and Gehring. This was in March, 1875. The first numbers under the new management appeared April 1, 1875. Mr. Christ retained the book store and subsequently turned it over to his son, Alvin S. Christ, who conducted it successfully for about two decades, improving it from time to time and in his early career connecting with it a job printing office that turned out good work.

The new firm of Urick and Gehring enjoyed a prosperous era and improved the plant as time went on. In the first summer it introduced steam power and added much new job type. Feeling hampered by the rear location of the printing office, it looked around for a prominent front location on Main street. The opportunity presented itself, when D. B. Snyder, a progressive citizen completed a desirable three-story brick business house, on Main street, next door to his residence. The first floor of the spacious building was intended for a drug store of Mr. Snyder's son-in-law, J. F. Breininger, whilst the second floor, with an easy stairway, lent itself nicely to the purposes of a growing printing office.

1876—Centennial—A Great Year

The dawn of the centennial year of the declaration of American independence (1876) found Kutztown well prepared and in line with the best communities of these great United States to do honor to the shining event. The spirit of patriotism was wide awake and willing to do and celebrate. The local journals led by increasing their size from seven columns to eight columns to the folio page and making other improvements. Besides they were untiring in advocating and supporting every movement tending to glorify the valorous deeds of the fathers, who not only declared, but also achieved American independence and laid the solid foundation for this great nation of the West.

Another Change of Firm

In the course of time the partners came to the conclusion that a partnership in this kind of business was not desirable and amicably agreed to dissolve. The writer sold his interests to Mr. Urick, but retained his position as editor, etc., under the sole proprietor. The dissolution went into effect April 1, 1877.

The growth of the business again required more room and when Dr. J. S Trexler, a prominent physician, erected several business houses between the Keystone House and his residence, Mr. Urick rented the one nearest the Keystone House and moved the printing office to that place. The removal occurred on the ninth anniversary of the *Journal,* the first week in February, 1878.

This was a desirable place for a business of this kind. Mr. Urick opened a book store on the first floor, with the business office in the rear. On the second floor were the composing and editorial rooms, while the power presses were housed in the basement. When Mr. Urick added a Potter news and job press the plant was in a position to, and did, turn out some excellent job work, such as the annual catalog of the Keystone State Normal School which from year to year demanded a higher class of work, commensurate with the wonderful progress of the famous institution itself. Books and half-tone work were issued equal to the productions of competing cities.

Mr. Urick was an ambitious man, whose aims ran higher than the returns of a country printing office. The Florida and orange grove fever broke out about that time and he was one of the many northerners who went down to the flowery state to astonish the native "crackers." He had meanwhile married Miss Mary Kistler, a daughter of Nathan Kistler, of Kistler's Valley, Lehigh county, near the Berks border, and with his family moved to that semi-tropical peninsula, on an orange plantation, which he had bought. The business at Kutztown

was meanwhile left in the hands of the writer, who, with two sisters of the proprietor, Misses Kate and Amanda Urick, ran the establishment to the best interests of its owner.

In the meanwhile another of the most enterprising apprentices of the office, Jacob B. Esser, had finished his trade and left for the larger cities to perfect and advance himself in his profession. He had exacted from his preceptor and friend, the writer, the promise that if ever Mr. Urick betrayed any inclination to sell out, he wanted to be the first man to be considered as a buyer. The moment arrived in due time, and in 1887, the ownership of the Kutztown printing office, with all that pertained to it, passed over to Jacob B. Esser.

Mr. Urick entered the grocery business in the Snyder Building and subsequently moved to Baxter Springs, in the extreme southern corner of Kansas, to grow up with the country. Later he moved up further north and engaged in extensive real estate and mining operations. Under Cleveland's first administration he was appointed postmaster in some important Kansas town, near the Missouri border and at the same time continued in the real estate business.

J. B. Esser's Period

Mr. Esser's administration brought with it many important changes and improvements. In order to get more room for the growing business, the office was removed across the street to the Rev. Herman building which N. S. Schmehl had acquired and part of the first floor of which he had converted into a hardware store, with open front. The book store was discontinued, whilst the other part of the first floor was used by Mr. Urick as a wall paper store with the business office in the rear. The composing room was on the second floor, with the editorial sanctum in the rear and the presses housed in an anex in the rear of the first floor. The job work had by this time greatly increased and new type and new material was acquired as occasion arose and lots of fine work was turned out for the community, Reading and other cities. A. F. DeLong, one of the best and most faithful apprentices of the early years, had meanwhile risen to the foremanship of the plant and the mechanical part was always safe in his hands no matter where his superiors were. He is still connected with the plant and performing his duties as faithfully, but, of course improved by much experience, as he did forty years ago.

The Patriot Blossoms Into All English

Catching the spirit of the original destiny of the *Patriot*, Mr. Esser considered the time ripe to turn the *Patriot* into an all-English paper. Continuing the English "patent outside" he engaged Jeff. C. Hoch as local editor to conduct the second and third pages of the paper. Previously Mr. Hoch was a school teacher, farmer, poultry raiser and all-around useful man. By this time he had retired from farming and his new position offered him a useful field for his ability and acquirements. The *Patriot* made good progress as an English paper.

Increasing business demanded larger quarters and in 1905 Mr. Esser erected the present two-story brick structure to the rear of his property on Main street which is the present location of the Kutztown Publishing Company. The lower floor is used as an office, paper stock house and press room, while the second floor is used as a composing room, job press room and editorial room. This fine building gave Mr. Esser ample room to arrange his machinery, type cabinets, etc., in a more convenient and accessible manner. The change marked an epoch in the history of local newspaperdom and from that date until the present the paper and other products of the plant have greatly increased.

A Live Wire Spurt

In the fall of 1894 there appeared upon the stage of Kutztown journalism a new live-wire performer destined to make his debut on the *Patriot* stage and then rise by easy stages to one of the highest positions in the New York newspaper world. This was Howard C. Hillegas, a brother-in-law of Mr. Esser. He was a recent graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, vigorous of body and mind and imbued with all the elements that enter into the make-up of a born journalist. He was made editor and promoter of the *Patriot*. The patent outside was discarded and the paper turned into an all home-print sheet that made the papers and reading public of Eastern Pennsylvania look up and read. The *Patriot* gained rapidly in circulation and influence. But the Hillegas spirit soon found the field too narrow and at the expiration of seven months of meteoric work he resigned his position to take charge of a Bloomsburg daily. From there he left for still larger fields and rose and rose until today he is one of the leading editors of the *New York Herald*. Leaving the *Patriot* he had the following kind words to say of his successor:

"Mr. Conrad Gehring, who will next week assume editorial control of this paper, has been in the newspaper business the greater part of his life and for twenty-five years has catered to the wants of the public

through the columns of the Kutztown newspapers. On November 4, 1871, he took editorial charge of the *Kutztown Journal* and with the exception of seven months in 1873, he has since then had charge of that standard publication. He is an experienced, well-read and enterprising newspaper man and fluent writer, and the readers of the *Patriot* may expect a decided improvement of the paper." (The concluding phrase, of course, was complimentary).

Hillegas, after a series of upward steps, became connected with the famous *New York Journal* and in the interests of that paper undertook a trip to the Boer Republic in South Africa at the outbreak of the Boer-English War. He personally met Oom Paul, the venerable president of that peaceful and thrifty republic, and subsequenty wrote an interesting book on "Oom Paul and his people."

In September, 1909, the *Daily City Item*, of Allentown, refers to him, in connection with others, in the following article:

"The *New York Sun* of Tuesday had an account of the Independence League (Hearst League) giving a banquet at the Cafe Boulevard, in New York City, to Charles E. Gehring, chairman of the county committee, at which were present some of the most prominent politicians in New York.

"The Charles E. Gehring, mentioned above, is the son of Conrad Gehring, for many years editor of the *Kutztown Patriot* and *Journal* and now of the proof room of the *Reading Eagle*. Charles learned the trade of printer in the office of the *Patriot* and then struck out for New York. He caught on, and for years worked on the *Tribune* and other papers. He became interested in politics and became one of Hearst's right hand men.

"It is peculiar the number of Kutztown boys who learned their trade in the old *Patriot* office under Conrad Gehring, who won out in New York, where the failures are so many and the successes so few. One young man who left for New York from the *Patriot* office is now one of the leading and foremost Masons in that city. (The writer refers to Martin O. Good). Several others occupy responsible positions on the *New York Herald*, *World* and *Tribune*, and all are doing well. Howard Hillegas, the assistant city editor of the *New York Herald*, started his career as a newspaper man on the *Patriot*. Friend Conrad has ample reason to feel proud of the calibre of boys he turned out in the old *Patriot* office." (If I mistake not the above article was penned by my deceased friend Oliver C. Henninger and his well-known modesty forbade him to mention that he was one of the brightest of those Kutztown boys. He went to New York, made good, came back to Allentown and made good as an editor and besides became a brilliant orator, whose speeches were sought and heard in different parts of the country.)

Three Editors Now

When Hillegas left, Mr. Esser, the publisher said to the writer, "Hillegas left but the high standard of the *Patriot* must be maintained. Whom can you suggest as a suitable successor?" I mentioned several names. He said, "I want a few days to consider the matter." After the lapse of the few days he invited me to a walk and incidental private conversation. He said, "What's the matter with you taking the position?" "Well," I said, "If you give me Rev. Dr. W. W. Deatrick as editorial writer on the *Patriot* and Julius Schneider (who had taken my place when I was down with typhoid fever) as assistant on the *Journal*, I will undertake it." "That suits me," Mr. Esser said and so it came to pass. And this hour marked the beginning of another epoch of substantial growth and progress.

Rev. W. W. Deatrick, Sc. D.

The man whom I selected as editorial writer for the *Patriot* is a man of extraordinary qualities. He had become a member of the faculty of the Keystone State Normal School, coming here from the western part of Pennsylvania, where he had been prominently active both as a minister of the Gospel and an educator. He is a Reformed minister, the son of a minister and the brother of another Reformed minister Rev. E. R. Deatrick, B. D., pastor at Martinsburg, Pa. I soon learned to admire him for his scholarship, his indomitable industry, his capacity for work, his classic English and his manliness in dealing with a foeman of opposite view on any question. Those are the sterling qualities any community needs in its public men, for after the contests are over, the losses and gains compared, there can only be one result—plus.

Julius Schneider

The man selected for the German paper was picked up from the ore mines. He was one of those who are generally classed as shipwrecked by their own fault. Born at Halle an der Saale, (the same city where once was active Rev. Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg, the father of the Lutheran Church in America) he enjoyed unusual opportunities for education and social life.

His father was a prosperous merchant, who gave his only son the choice between a mercantile career or the ministry. Julius chose neither, but set sail for America, to seek his own fortune. After working on farms in New York and New Jersey, he drifted to Eastern Pennsylvania, where the iron ore business was then in its zenith. His social qualities and culture, that hard work could not wear off, made him friends wherever he came in contact with people. That was the way in which the writer learned to know and appreciate him and landed him in the chair of local editor of the *Kutztown Journal*.

Karl Julius Herman Schneider, the faithful editor of the *Kutztown Journal* for seventeen years, was born Feb. 27, 1848 at Halle on the River Saale, Province of Saxony, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany. He came to America on March 17, 1868. He came from a fine family in Germany and received a good education. He worked in various capacities in New York and New Jersey and finally came to Berks county where the iron ore industry was then in its zenith. Being a man of culture and winning social qualities, he readily made friends and his services in various capacities were always in demand.

He died on Tuesday, October 24, 1911, at the Reading Hospital, from heart failure, and was buried in Hope Cemetery.

Rev. F. K. Bernd, Editor of the Kutztown Journal

And this is the way it happened. Julius Schneider became dangerously sick in October, 1911. He could not get out the edition of the *Kutztown Journal* for October 25. The proprietor, J. B. Esser, hastened to the home of the Rev. F. K. Bernd on Normal Hill, and asked him to come down to the printing office for the week and help him out. Mr. Esser told Bernd that Mr. Schneider would have to be taken to the hospital, and he hoped within a few weeks he would be able to take his old place again. After a good deal of coaxing Mr. Bernd promised to come to the office and see what he could do. The material was gotten ready and the paper published on time. The following week the report came that there was hardly any hope of Mr. Schneider's recovery. The new editor pro tem was prevailed upon to get the next edition in shape, and before it was put on press Mr. Schneider had died. Mr. Esser not knowing in what direction to look for the man he wanted, again prevailed upon Mr. Bernd to continue the work for at least a while, and thus it happened that he is still at the post, doing the work.

Rev. F. K. Bernd became Julius' successor as editor of the *Journal* and still fills the position.

Gehring Goes to New York

This plan worked very well and the printing office enjoyed another era of prosperity. In the meanwhile the health of the writer had become impaired, so much so that he concluded the only remedy would be a change of climate. This change was made easy by a combination of favorable circumstances. When he learned his trade the construction of a practical type-setting machine was considered impossible. Many attempts had been made, but all proved failures. In course of time, however, Otmar Mergenthaler, of Baltimore, a skilled German machinist, invented the linotype which revolutionized the printing trade all over the world. As the machine does the work of six men, five men out of every six found themselves out of employment wherever the machine was introduced. As a million-dollar syndicate had taken hold of the patent, the machine was introduced fast in all leading newspaper offices. To give union printers a chance to "learn the machine," the writer's son, Charles E. Gehring, who had become an expert operator on the *New York Tribune*, opened a linotype school in the World Building, in New York. Knowing his father's ardent desire to master the machine before he should die of old age, he requested him to come to New York to assist him in running the school and incidentally become proficient himself. The offer was accepted, the writer resigned his positions on the *Patriot* and *Journal* and on Jan. 1, 1903, left for New York.

Wm. S. Rhode Becomes Editor

His successor as editor of the *Patriot* was Wm. S. Rhode, who had entered the office as an apprentice to the printers' trade. Rhode was one of the boys who had ambition and was willing to do the extra work that spells success. Knowing where he was deficient he burned midnight oil to advance himself. He took extra lessons in English under Dr. W. W. Deatrick, of the Keystone State Normal School and otherwise took advantage of every opportunity to increase his store of knowledge to fit him for the editorial chair that apparently was waiting for him. When the proper time came he was advanced to the chair and filled it with credit and during his administration the *Patriot* was enlarged from four to eight pages and the circulation nearly doubled.

In due time his enterprising spirit caused him to broaden out and establish the Rural

Delivery and the Commercial County Directories, at first limited to Berks county, but subsequently extended to most of the advanced counties of eastern Pennsylvania.

In 1906, besides his newspaper work, he published the first rural delivery directory in this part of the country. After issuing a number of creditable volumes of directories in Berks and adjoining counties Mr. Rhode discovered that the business people, especially those in the larger cities, required a more complete publication when he determined to publish the names of one and two counties under one cover and include a financial department in them. These publications are now known as Rhode's Commercial County Directories and the names are alphabetically compiled. Besides this information all property owners are designated, giving the assessed valuation and monies on interest. The acreage of farms is also included. With this information Rhode's Directories are easily in a class by themselves for completeness and unique compilation. Arrangements are now under way to issue a directory of eight Pennsylvania counties under one cover.

On April 19th, 1905, Mr. Rhode was married to Miss Edna C. Gehman, daughter of Henry M. Gehman and his wife Clara (nee Laros) of Allentown. Mr. and Mrs. Rhode are the parents of one daughter, Constance E. Rhode.

In 1911 Mr. Rhode resigned his position to devote his entire attention to the publishing of County Directories.

Mr. Williamson Becomes Editor

He was succeeded as editor by Fred. T. Williamson, who became foreman of the printing office in 1905. Mr. Williamson filled the chair of editor most creditably for two years. He is now foreman of the job and proof reading departments.

Chas. H. Esser Assumes Duties

Chas. H. Esser is now filling the position as editor of the *Patriot*. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Esser and was born in Kutztown. He graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in 1909 and from Muhlenberg College in 1913. While at college he devoted a great deal of his time to English and journalism. He was employed as a reporter for the *Allentown Morning Call* for a few months. Notwithstanding his brief experience, but having really grown up in a printing office, he is becoming a very capable editor and business man. He was married on April 27, 1915, to Miss Ruth Rupp, of Lehighton. He is a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, R. A. C., and of Adonai Castle, No. 70, K. G. E.

J. B. Esser Retires and Kutztown Publishing Company is Formed

BY REV. F. K. BERND

Owing to failing health Mr. J. B. Esser, the proprietor of the printing plant, felt constrained to retire from the active life which he had led for many years. It is well known that about a year prior to July, 1913, Mr. Esser was stricken with a slight stroke of apoplexy and from that time on he had lost to a large extent his former activity and push. The business, therefore, required a new head. Mr. Esser and his son, Charles, made an offer to Wm. S. Rhode, a former employee, who bought a half interest in the plant.

This happened in June of 1913. In the beginning of July of that year he sold out his interest to his son, Charles H., and Wm. S. Rhode. The new firm adopted the name *The Kutztown Publishing Company*, Mr. Rhode acting as president and Mr. Esser as secretary.

Mr. Rhode's two years' absence from the office in which he was a conscientious worker and learned his trade were most profitably spent. Through his directory work he was thrown into direct contact with some of the best and biggest business houses in the United States. He has many friends throughout Berks and adjoining countis who are now favoring him with their printing orders and use their influence in his behalf.

During the two years of its existence the firm has made many important improvements, having revolutionized the entire plant. The *Patriot* was in a short time increased from eight to twelve pages, a number of new machines were installed, and in fact the entire office was rearranged and a new open front put in the building, which gives the establishment a cosmopolitan appearance. The plant is thus prepared to do practically all kinds of work pertaining to a fully equipped printing establishment. The amount of new work brought in has been enormous, taxing the present efficient corps of workers at times to their fullest capacity. The work is of the highest order. In job and book printing, in fact in all lines of work, the new firm is easily able to compete with any establishment of its kind and capacity. The linotype machine is in operation day and night. This historical edition of the Kutztown Centennial Association is one of the many books turned out by the new firm. We bespeak for them an exceedingly prosperous future.

Their publications are *The Kutztown Pa-*

triot, an English weekly newspaper of twelve pages, the *Kutztown Journal*, the only German newspaper in Berks county, Rhode's Commercial County Directories, and the Public Sales Bulletin. The latter publication is the vest pocket edition of public sales of spring farm stock, is issued annually in January, and is in great demand. Of these booklets upwards of ten thousand are mailed direct to the farmers, butchers, drovers, hucksters, and others in Berks and Lehigh counties.

Conrad Gehring

Everybody in town and community knows about Conrad Gehring. The name has a familiar sound. Although not any longer a resident of Kutztown, nevertheless from the time of his arrival in 1871 till his final departure in 1902, he took such a deep interest in the highest welfare of our borough, that any history of Kutztown would be incomplete without mention of his name.

Mr. Gehring hails from Switzerland. He was born in Buchberg, Canton of Schaffausen, Switzerland, on the 5th of January, 1851. He studied in the town schools up to his 14th year when he entered the Academy of Eglisan, and later attended the Realschule in the city of Schaffausen. In the fall of 1867 he came to America by way of Paris and Liverpool on the "City of Paris." He landed in New York and from then he went to Philadelphia. In 1871 he accepted the editorship and management of the *Kutztown Journal* and became a citizen of our borough. During his spare hours he devoted himself assiduously, without the aid of a teacher, to the study of English. He soon became proficient in its use and could quite readily converse in German, French and English. He uses choice English in conversation and in writing. In 1895 he became the editor of the *Kutztown Patriot*. In 1907, at the request of John W. Rauch, then the superintendent, secretary and treasurer of the *Reading Eagle Company*, a poem dedicated to the Friends of the Reading Shriners, was translated by him from the German language into English. The rythmn is exact and the choice of words used shows that he had by that time acquired a large working vocabulary of the language. The citizens of Kutztown entrusted four times in succession the highest office of the borough—that of Chief Burgess—into his care. He showed himself an efficient and active official.

Mr. Gehring is a man of small stature but big brain. When Governor Pattison who was a man of large stature, visited Kutztown, Mr. Gehring welcomed him in a few well chosen words. The address of welcome was made on the porch of the Keystone Hotel. The tall and straight form of the governor, as he stood in front of our Mr. Gehring, who was almost a head shorter than Mr. Pattison, was a scene which has impressed itself very vividly on our mind.

But the real life of Mr. Gehring, and the influence he exerted upon our townspeople and vicinity was brought out more especially in his utterances in our papers—both German and English. He wielded a ready pen. There was absolutely no tendency towards sensationalism. Under his management the columns of the *Journal* and *Patriot* were always clean.

His friendship, opinion and counsel have always been highly valued. In every substantial improvement he was ever an earnest promoter. At social gatherings he was always in his happiest of moods and was much in demand. Likewise, as a churchman he was equally prominent. He was a very active member of St. Paul's Reformed church. He was a leader in the Sunday School, a member of the Consistory and an active promoter of all societies in the church. He was most valuable in all directions. When he bade Kutztown good-bye, the town felt as though one of her staunchest friends was about to leave.

Mr. Gehring will always be most pleasantly remembered by all who were brought into contact with him.

Printers Turned Out

Among the many good boys who started their careers in the Kutztown printing office and subsequently became of the salt of the earth, doing well in their respective chosen fields, we mention the following:

Jacob Spohn, now a member of the firm of Lins and Spohn, job printers, of Reading.

Lewis Marx, who left for Wyoming, where his brother had become a State Senator.

Martin Q. Good, already mentioned as an expert linotype operator, who was sent out by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, wherever it introduced machines, to teach the printers the secrets of the new machines. He is still one of the most progressive members of the craft and one of the highest Masons in the State of New York.

Oliver S. Henninger, deceased, who became a famous editor and orator, of Allentown.

J. B. Esser, who became owner of the plant in which he learned his trade, a prom-

inent factor in Berks county politics and Clerk of Quarter Sessions of his county.

A. F. DeLong, foreman of the press room department of the Kutztown Publishing Company's plant.

C. E. Gehring, who became known as one of the expert linotype operators in New York, established a linotype school and then entering politics, became Wm. Randolph Hearst's first lieutenant. He held the office of deputy county clerk of the county of New York, and at the expiration of that term was made superintendent of records. He is now the publisher of the New York Hotel Register and Review.

Wm. G. Kern, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., an experienced linotype operator and publisher of directories.

Jacob C. Hoch, still prominent school teacher of Maxatawny, with his residence in Kutztown.

E. M. Angstadt, the first linotype operator in the Patriot office and still operates the machine satisfactorily.

Ed. Eshelman, an expert linotpye operator in New York and noted for his speed and accuracy.

John D. Wink, who as teacher and printer is at present employed by the Kutztown Publishing Company.

Charles Berkemeyer, who made the Bethlehem Star shine as a star of the first magnitude and still is active in the newspaper world of Allentown and in the political circles of that city.

Robert Berkemeyer, who cut his path to fame as a Bethlehem hotelkeeper and then allied himself with the Schwab interests.

Henry H. Bieber, who at the completion of his apprenticeship opened a job printing office here in Reading, which he is still conducting and where he is turning out good work.

Thomas S. Sharadin, a job printer, who is assisting the Reading Eagle Company and the Kutztown Publishing Company during the busy seasons.

James O'Neil learned his trade here and is now employed by the Kutztown Publishing Company.

The present force of the Kutztown Publishing Company numbers fourteen.

ARTICLES OF THE HOME ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

INDUSTRIES, OLD AND NEW

A few locations in our borough have been well-known business places almost from the beginning. One of the oldest established places is that of William S. Christ, known for many years as Bieber's Store, situated on Main street, about one-half block from Greenwich street. In the long, long ago, a Mr. Wilson had a drygoods store at this place. Next came a candy store under the management of Samuel Bast. This was followed by another effort at a drygoods store in the hands of Reuben Bast, only to be followed again by a candy store.

Later on the property was bought by Joshua S. Bieber, who was married to a sister of Mr. Bast. From that time on to the present time it continued as a drygoods and general merchandise store. At the death of Mr. Bieber, the property went over to his son, Walt. B., who successfully carried on the same line of business until the day of his death in 1910. The property then went into the hands by purchase of Solon A. Stein, who conducted the business for a short time when the property again exchanged hands, Dr. George Stimmel buying the property and rented the store room to William S. Christ, the present proprietor. The old building was torn down and the present large brick structure erected by Dr. Stimmel.

During Joshua S. Beiber's time a wholesale liquor store was also established at the same place and was continued by his son, Walt. B., and Solon A. Stein,—Mr. Stein having given over this business to his cousin, Byron A. Stein. It was discontinued a few years ago.

Shankweiler's store is another location where for many years the drygoods business was carried on. Simon Arnold handled the yard stick at this place many years ago; from him the business passed over in succession to David Fisher, then Helfrich and Fisher,—the firm consisting of Charles H. Helfrich, Lewis S., and Frank Fisher. Then the property was bought by Joshua G. Hinterleiter and he and his son, William G., carried on the business until the death of the father, from which time it was conducted by his son, William G., until his death in 1904. The widow of Mr. Hinterleiter rented the store-room then to J. V. Shankweiler and his sons, H. O., and E. H. These continued in the partnership business until Feb. 1, 1907, when the three brothers H. O., E. H., and J. S. Shankweiler continued its management. On the 1st of Feb. 1909, the brother, H. O., retired from the firm and since that time to the present, the two remaining brothers, E. H., and J. S., constitute the firm.

The corner of Main and White Oak streets, in the center of town, is another old stand for business. Here we find that in the long ago, Jacob Sunday, and George Y. Kemp, conducted a business for a number of years. After them came Charles Lesher, and Richard Dunkel; they were followed by Richard Dunkel, and John S. Dunkel. Later on Richard left the firm and John S. conducted the business alone. He sold out to Valerius S. Reinhard, who after having managed it alone for some years, took in as partner, Bartolet Reinhart. From this party it passed into the hands of Samuel Rahn. Then came James E. Merkle, and Solomon Y. Peters. Then we find Harry H. Ahrens holding forth. Next comes Harvey O. Dietrich. At this point the business was discontinued for some years, when Julius Bram and Jacob S. Kemp launched out in the delicatessen and caterer business for a while. At the present time John F. Angstadt conducts a grocery store at this place. The building was remodeled during the early part of the present year and is well adapted for a business place.

Another location where our people could buy their dry goods and groceries for many years, is the northwest corner of Main and White Oak streets. The first proprietors of a store at this corner were William Heidenreich, and Daniel B. Kutz. They were brothers-in-law, Mr. Heidenreich having married Louisa, a daughter of Dewalt and Elizabeth (Sassaman) Bieber. About the year 1855 they went out of business and were followed by Lewis Hoffman. After Mr. Hoffman came Egedius Butz, the father of our worthy and venerable townsman, Lewis Butz. Simpson Schmehl and Nathan Zimmerman formed the next business firm of this corner. Then followed Lewis A. Stein, and William B. Stein; after a short time Mr. Lewis A. retired, leaving the business in the hands of William B. Stein, who added a wholesale liquor store to the business. Oscar Merkel took the store from the hands of Mr. Stein and continued it for some years. At the present time the cousins, Richard, and Francis Sharadin, hold the place under the firm name of Sharadin and Sharadin.

The corner of Main and Greenwich

streets has likewise since 1875 become a business centre. It was here where Mr. Milton T. Donmoyer, who had been in the saddlery and harness business since 1869, settled himself in 1875. It had been the property of Col. Daniel Levan. Mr. Donmoyer secured it and conducted the harness business until early in the 90's. He was succeeded by J. M. Wolf, who was followed by Stephen Keinert. Mr. Keinert bought the property. He continued in the harness business until 1913 when he sold the building tothe Saul Brothers. Mr. Keinert transferred his saddlery to his new home erected on the rear of the same lot which he retained, fronting on Greenwich street. Mr. Keinert still continues in business in his new place. The Saul Brothers' building is now occupied by the Kutztown post office.

In the early days all the stores were open on Sunday. People came to church bringing their produce, which they would leave, with orders for what they desired The orders were filled while the country folk attended church. These folks often came in their shirt sleeves. Devout in church, men entering the pew, would stand and pray into their hats. The same custom prevailed even among ministers; we remember a highly respected pastor of a large parish, the father of two sons. also in the ministry and later receiving the title of D. D., who would enter the chancel, take off his hat, and in front of the altar. hold a minutes' devotion, holding his hat in front so as to pray into it.

After the services were over, the church people returned to their homes, first stopping at the store for their goods.

Hat Making

Charles W. Esser, a native of Maxatawny township, father of Jacob B. Esser and grandfather of Charles H. Esser, member of the Kutztown Publishing Company started hat making in Kutztown. He learned the trade of hat making early in life. His place of business was located on Main street in the building now owned by J. P. S. Fenstermacher, the front room serving as a salesroom for the stock manufactured in the shop to the rear. He died in 1863, aged fifty years.

Hardware

At first all the general stores kept a supply of hardware along with their other goods. As the town increased in size and the demand for hardware became greater, stores were established, where the business was almost exclusively confined to the hardware trade.

The first man who conducted a regular hardware store was Simpson S. Schmehl. He had his store where the barber, Wm. Livingood, now holds forth. This was in the 70's. After him we have N. S. Schmehl who bought out his Uncle Simpson.

In 1888 Zach Y. Miller started a hardware store where N. S. Schmehl had been up to this time, Mr. Schmehl having moved his store to its present quarters.

On Nov. 1, 1892, E. P. DeTurk bought out Zach Y. Miller and in 1903-04 erected the large building on Main street where he has successfully conducted the business ever since.

Undertaking Business

During and before the Civil War there were two parties who conducted the undertaking business. The one was Paul Hilbert, and the other Daniel Gehret. The Hilbert establishment was located on Noble street. After some years Mr. Hilbert retired.

Daniel Gehret established himself on Main street where the Boston Grocery Store now is. In 1867 he turned the business over to his son, William, who continued until 1902—a period of 35 years—when failing health compelled him to retire.

For a while David Sharadin started up in this business on Lower Main street; this was in the 80's.

In 1902, after the retirement of Mr. Gehret, J. H. Stump began business on Lower Main street and has continued ever since.

William Fritz has conducted a similar business for the last one and one-half years on Lower Main street.

Drug Business

Late in the 70's, Jacob Breininger opened a drug store on Main street where John Kohler's lot is, in a one story building; later he procured quarters in the Snyder building, now the property of the Snyder Estate. Here he continued until his death. The business was then carried on by his brother, Joe, and still later, for a short time by the widow of Jacob Breininger, when it was discontinued.

About this time another drug store was started by Dr. Berkemyer, across the way from Breininger's, in the building then owned by Dr. J. S. Trexler. This was in the 80's Dr. Berkemyer moving to Allentown, sold his interests to the Whittiker Bros., who in turn sold it to Dr. Trexler. In 1887 it passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Dr. E. J. Sellers.

Tanneries

In the lower part of the borough a tannery was operated for a number of years,

with success, by Nathan Levan, who was also a currier by trade. It was removed about twenty-five years ago.

From 1870, for some thirty years, J. D. Sharadin conducted the Silver Spring Tannery. It consisted of a main building, thirty-three by seventy- two feet, two stories high, with an extension thirty by thirty feet. The power was furnished by a ten horse-power engine. The product was chiefly oak-tanned harness-leather, although kipp and calf-skins were also prepared The site of this building is now occupied by the Kutztown Motor Car Company and J. S. Knittle, dealer in agricultural implements.

Kutztown Furnace

Kutztown Furnace was erected by the Kutztown Iron Company which was incorporated in 1872. Most of the stockholders lived in Kutztown and vicinity, although some persons from abroad were interested. A tract of five acres of land was secured from the D. S. Kutz farm, near the borough, and thereon the furnace was built in 1873, the first ground having been dug July 2d, by Henry Boyer. The contractors were Lee, Noble, and Company. The furnace was first operated under a lease by Charles H. Nimson and Company, with Henry C. Cooper as manager. In the course of a few years the furnace became the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, who leased it to different parties. William M. Kauffman and Company have been the most successful operators. In July, 1883, the boiler of the furnace exploded upsetting the smoke stack, which fell across the casting house and demolished it. Several workmen were fatally injured. Since that time the property has lain in ruins. The capacity of the furnace was nearly two hundred tons per week.

Kutztown Brick Yards

John H. Mohr and William Weaver each had large and well-appointed brick yards, just outside the limits of the borough, which gave employment to a large number of hands.

Keiser and Miller are the present lessees of the Kutztown Brick Yards, owned by Wm. F. Stimmel. This plant is one of the finest equipped in the state. The operations are conducted by steam power throughout. The bricks are steam dried, thus enabling the work to run the entire year. The proprietors, who also operate a plant at Topton, are running their industries to their utmost capacity. They took possession in the spring of 1915 and employ sixteen men. The daily output is 16,500 bricks They make only the common bricks. The company ships the product of their plants to Reading and Allentown and supply the local demand.

Cigar Industries

In the borough the manufacture of cigars was carried on by Fritch and Merker, Harvey Bast and C. W. Keiter, the latter employed sixteen hands.

The cigar industry of Kutztown is taken care of by four concerns, namely: J. B. Keiter, O. R. Keiter, Ed. L. Schatzlein and S. Dries. J. B. Keiter has the largest plant, located on Noble street, and employs about five men. His product, such as "Ten Inches for 5 Cents" are well known to many. Ed. L. Schatzlein, the maker of the popular cigar, "Smokers Inn" has been in the tobacco business for many years. The past year he confined himself entirely to the wholesale trade. S. J. Dries, a veteran cigar maker but a new manufacturer, will no doubt make a success. He is located on Upper Main street. O. R. Keiter's factory is located on Walnut street, and his "Durham" brand is very popular.

Hosiery Mill

Eck's Hosiery Factory was established in the fall of 1882 by J. L. Eck. He began operation with three machines, and steadily increased his business, until there were thirty weaving and knitting machines in the factory. A new building was fitted up in 1884, with steam for motive power. The operatives were girls and boys and the products were plain and fancy hose, chiefly for women and children. About three hundred dozen pairs were manufactured weekly.

Lime and Crushed Stone

Lime was manufactured extensively by John D. Deisher, Neff Bros., Lewis Brown, A. W. Fritch and William Wessner. The first named had a dozen kilns. This business afforded occupation for a large number of men.

Dr. U. S. G. Bieber, veterinarian and an extensive builder of homes is conducting two stone crushing and hydrated lime plants, one in Kutztown and the other at Alburtis, employing upwards of 25 men. Dr. Bieber finds a ready market for his products.

Martin Koller is the proprietor of a lime and crushed stone plant near Kutztown. Mr. Koller employs a number of men the entire year.

Milk Depot and Creamery

Many farmers bring their milk daily to a depot operated by L. G. Balzreit, of Philadelphia, and managed by Mr. Musselman,

who only a few weeks ago moved to Kutztown from Lititz. Most of the milk is separated and both cream and milk is shipped daily to Philadelphia where it is bottled and sold to the general public. They ship daily thirty-five to forty 40-quart cans of milk and two cans of cream. Mr. Balzreit is conducting several other stations in this vicinity.

An association with forty-nine members was organized in the spring of 1881 for the manufacture of butter and cheese, and on the following summer a fine two-story brick building (thirty-four by forty-four feet) was put up, and the other necessary buildings provided to carry on the business. The entire outlay was about four thousand dollars. In 1885 William S. Kutz was president; David S. Schaeffer, treasurer, and Jonathan Biehl, secretary.

Pipe Organs

One of the first industries of the place, aside from the ordinary mechanic pursuits, was the building of pipe organs by the Openheimer Brothers, who moved to Reading where they followed the same occupation.

Marble and Granite Works

Prior to the year 1855, Charles Sharadin conducted a stone cutting establishment in Kutztown. This establishment never grew beyond the needs of the immediate community.

About the year 1855, a German stone cutter came to Kutztown and started the stone cutting business on a small scale. This was Philip Wenz. He was the father of the Wenz brothers. The father retired in 1895 and gave the business over to his sons, who carried it on under the firm name of Wenz Bros.

The plant, situated on Greenwich street, grew year after year; additional machinery of the most modern type was installed until it had grown to such proportions that it competed favorably with any marble yard in the State. Soon the plant became known far and wide. There is hardly a cemetery to be found in eastern Pennsylvania where their work in the shape of tombstones, beautiful and imposing monuments, vaults or mausoleums are not to be found. The firm extended their business year after year and in 1912 felt themselves obliged to seek larger space for the growing industry. Kutztown not offering a site sufficiently large, they felt themselves constrained to move to Allentown, which they did on July 1, 1913. When they left Kutztown they employed about 50 men, all told.

The company was entirely reorganized and the work begun at Allentown. The present officers are: Wm. Wenz, president; T. E. Hensinger, secretary and treasurer. Directors, William Wenz, T. E. Hensinger, J. D. Wenz, J. Lawrence Rupp, Esq., C. L. Hollenbach, E. S. Eberts, and Harvey Bascom.

Geo. W. Ramer, the owner of a marble and granite works on Greenwich street, Kutztown, started out on a very small scale in 1905. He was the only workman at first but his business grew to such an extent that today he employs eight people and has installed a steam plant and the latest machinery. He has turned out some very fine tombstones and monuments, which can be seen in the Kutztown cemeteries and the burial grounds of many other places.

Kutztown Bottling Works

The Kutztown Bottling Works has been in existence for about 30 years. It was started by Ed. Immel and carried on successively by C. J. Rhode and Charles H. Rhode, and C. J. Rhode and Son (John W.) Harry Sharadin bought the business from that firm and after conducting it for four years sold out in 1908 to J. P. Dreibelbis, who is the present proprietor. The business has grown considerably and Mr. Dreibelbis with the aid of a Mack Truck covers quite a territory. He makes all kinds of bottled drinks and also bottles Barbey's beer. His product can be seen at almost every hotel and restaurant in Berks and Lehigh counties.

The Shirt Factory

The Kutztown shirt factory is located in the building on White Oak street which was for years the public school of Kutztown. The first proprietor was C. U. Bensing, formerly of Kutztown, who started in 1897 and after being in business six months sold out to Daniel Sharadin, who conducted the same from 1897 to 1900 and in turn sold the business to his son, Francis E. He conducted the business successfully for nine years and then sold out Nov. 16, 1909, to S. Leibovitz and Son.

S. Leibovitz and Son have their general office in New York City, 75 Leonard street. They are classed as one of the largest manufacturers of shirts in the country, being proprietors of 65 factories, located in Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, as far south as South Carolina. Forty-one hands are employed here and their output is about 350 dozen shirts per week. Their product is sold to wholesalers.

Mrs. A. H. Fritch is the general manager.

Kutztown Foundry and Machine Company, Inc.

The Kutztown Foundry is our largest enterprise and is in a prosperous condition. The business was organized by Chas. G. and Fred. S. Zehm, who came to this country from Herzberg, Germany. They located at Reading, but being desirous of getting into business for themselves, came to Kutztown in 1866 and started business in the old Kutztown Foundry and Machine Company's shops, located on Kutz's Alley, near the centre of the town, where the livery stable now stands.

In 1869 they bought three acres of ground near the railroad station and that was the beginning of the present shops. The business was run as Zehm & Brother until April 1, 1896, when Chas. G. Zehm retired. It was then run as Zehm and Company until Oct. 15, 1896, when it was incorporated into the Kutztown Foundry and Machine Company.

This business has had a steady growth from one employing half a dozen men until now about 200 men are employed, with buildings covering approximately 80,000 square feet. The officers are: G. T. Schnatz, President, Philadelphia; Chas. Edgerton, Vice President, Philadelphia; Irvin Bair, Secretary, Philadelphia; Arthur Bonner, Treasurer and Superintendent of Works, Kutztown; Philadelphia Office, 800 Morris Building, 1421 Chestnut street.

The company had a disastrous fire on Dec. 8, 1898, destroying part of main shop, office and most all the patterns, after which all buildings were built one story. When enlarging the shop later on it was found necessary to have more ground, and the company purchased the farm of the late Rev. B. E. Kramlich.

They manufacture a general line of medium size castings, and of late have made some very large ones. They make a specialty of garbage work, sometimes furnishing roller presses and parts, and other times have contracted complete plants. They engineered and built complete plants at Columbus and St. Louis. Roller presses have been sold in a number of States and in South America. Another specialty is evaporators. Recent orders filled cover all sizes up to 13 feet inside diameter, which had to be made in sections for handling and shipping. Shipments of evaporators have been made to a number of different States, Cuba, and Europe.

Fred S. Zehm was born in Herzberg, Germany, Feb. 2, 1836, educated and learned machinist trade there, came to Reading June 9, 1853, worked at John Noble's Machine Shop, then at Addison and Mellert's Machine Shop, then Franklin Iron Works.

Chas. G. Zehm came to Reading in 1854. Both came to Kutztown in 1866. Bought ground at railroad in 1869.

Isaac and John F. Wentzel operated a machine shop in town for a number of years. They were in business in Leesport before coming here, starting there in 1854, and on August 3, 1868, came to Kutztown. Isaac Wentzel was then steward at the Normal School for several years and John F. Wentzel was his assistant. In a few years they started in the machine business in the old foundry building where the livery stable now stands. In 1872 they moved down to a building adjoining Zehm Bros'. shops, near the railroad. They worked here for several years until the building was destroyed by fire. From there they moved up-town to a shop in the rear of Richard Miller, Sr., coachmaker's shop and remained there about one year.

They then moved to Jacob Sanders' coachmakers shop on Walnut street, which property is now owned by Jacob Kemp, and remained there about three years. From there they moved down town to a new shop they built, where John F. Wentzel now lives. Two years later they built an addition in the rear for a dwelling.

Henry Biehl built the present paper box factory, expecting to start his son in it, as a roller flour mill, but it was never used, the son having died at college. The Wentzels occupied this building for a while and then sold the business to Kroninger Bros., who also built and sold implements and wagons. Later on they sold out to Abram Zimmerman.

After this the building stood idle for some time, but later on the Saucony Shoe Company was started and occupied the place until they built their present brick factory on Heffner street.

Chas. L. Ahn started up a paper box factory in the Biehl building, and later on sold out to U. B. Ketner who now runs it.

Carriage Industry

The carriage industry of Kutztown is almost as old as the town itself. At different times various parties had opened establishments of this kind with varied success. Among them we might note Jacob Sanders, who for awhile had his works on Walnut street, Charles Heffner on White Oak, William Albright on Noble, William Smith on Greenwich, and Sanders and Wagner on Main street, just across the Saucony where the Zehm property now owned by Dr. U. S. G. Bieber is located. All these have passed away. The one that has continued

successfully for 75 years is the present well known carriage factory of R. Miller's Son, managed by our enterprising townsman, Chas. W. Miller.

The carriage business under the firm name of R. Miller's Son, of which Chas. W. Miller is the sole owner, was started many years ago by his father, the late Richard Young Miller. He was a native of Lancaster County, born in East Cocalico Township, where he spent the early days of his life. He assisted his uncle on the farm at Muddy Creek Church until he arrived at the age when the matter of learning a trade was taken up with his mother, and they concluded that he was well fitted for a carriage wood worker. He found a place in a town in Lebanon County where carriage building at that time was carried on quite extensively, building principally six post rockaways and the famous old carry-all. They were all built at that time with a drop wooden axle. Some of the rockaways of that time were built with sword cases in the rear of the seat for the storage of weapons. At that period the men were obliged to cut their own lumber in the woods, splitting spokes for light and heavy work and selecting such logs for lumber as were suitable for the construction of the vehicles they were building. The spokes were all manufactured on the hand lathe, and the rims for the wheels were all cut with the hand whipsaw from planks. Before the time Mr. Miller became an apprentice it was the custom to round out the rims with an adz, and the mechanics were well experienced in doing that kind of work. In a blacksmith shop all the different accessories that go into the assembling of a running part, as bolts, clips, nuts, fifth wheels, shaft schackles, springs, etc., had to be forged by hand, as no finished work of this kind could be had. In the trim room all the stitching was done by hand, sewing machines being unknown. Mr. Miller served an apprenticeship of four years, after which he was employed by Mr. Blatt of Third Street, Reading, Pa. However, he was not so well satisfied with the position at Reading. He happened to become acquainted with Mr. Isaac Strasser, a young man of Kutztown, and he concluded upon the request of Mr. Strasser to seek his fortune in our good old town. He found employment with Mr. Sigman, who started business about the year 1837, the carriage and repair shop being located on the lot now occupied by the Farmers' Bank, Mr. Schlenker's Store and Mr. Christ's Book Store. Very little new work was done at the time with the exception of a few rockaways, and quite a number of the old fashioned square box sleighs, of which Mr. Miller would complete one every day, working from five o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock at night, and by so doing he could earn about nine dollars a week. Kutztown being the stopping place for the stage line between Reading and Allentown, daily repairs to these coaches brought in quite a nice revenue in the carriage business.

Mr. Sigman's health became impaired and he died soon after Mr. Miller had found employment with him. While being employed at this place Mr. Miller became acquainted with Catharine Bast, a daughter of Samuel Bast, whom he married in the year 1840. After his marriage he continued business at the old place, but finally concluded to make his home at Reamstown, Lancaster county. The place however, not being congenial to his wife he remained there but a few months and moved back to Kutztown in the month of March the following year when he started in business again for himself, his capital being limited to the sum of $7.50 when he made another start in life. When the old building was demolished he bought the property, an old log and frame building, located on Main street and Sander Alley, the property belonging to the old Christian Copp estate, where the business has been carried on to the present time by himself and later by his sons and for the last thirty-five years by his son, C. W. Miller, the present owner. In the year 1850 he was also running a blacksmith shop for horse shoeing and general repair work in connection with his carriage business. This shop was located next to the building of the late Dr. J. S. Trexler, on the lot now occupied by the Elmer J. Sellers Drug Store. The building was made of logs and was a genuine village smithy.

Having had a desire to extend his business he entered into a partnership with Mr. Charles Wink on January 29, 1848, for the sale of improved straw cutters, patented by Daniel Sechler, of Wooster, Ohio, having all of Berks county as their territory, including the city of Reading, but this business did not turn out very satisfactorily and the firm dissolved partnership. In the year 1850 he entered into partnership with Mr. Emanuel Reider. This partnership continued only two years when it also was dissolved, and from that time on he personally conducted the carriage business and remained the sole owner until 1870 when he took his son, C. W., as a partner. In 1873 his son Zacharias, now of Monowi, Ne-

braska, entered into partnership and remained a member of the firm until the year 1876 when he sold his interest to the present owner. After disposing of his share Zacharias moved with his family to a farm in Warren County, Indiana.

This carriage factory has the unique distinction of being the only firm in Kutztown that has been in business for seventy-five years in one name.

Dery Silk Mill

D. G. Dery, manufacturer of silks, of Catasauqua, bought the Kutztown mill and took possession on January 22, 1912. Chas. W. Moyer, formerly of Allentown, is the superintendent. Ninety-two hands are employed and arrangements have been made to double the product of this industry which means an addition to the present mill.

Mr. Dery is the largest individual producer of silk in America or in the world. He is the operator of sixteen plants of which fifteen are located in Pennsylvania and one in Massachusetts. His general offices are located in the Allentown National Bank Building at Allentown, Pa., and the salesrooms at 381-385 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Dery has on his payroll 3284 people in Pennsylvania and 350 in Massachusetts, a total of 3934, who earn annually in wages almost $1,700,000. The output of his plants is 12,500,000 yards annually, valued at seven and a half million dollars.

As a business man Mr. Dery has a noble record. His work shows that he is a business man of the first magnitude. He is a good example of what a man can accomplish by the exercise of talent and industry, and has risen to the distinction of having the greatest silk organization ever perfected by any one man.

A little more than a quarter of a century ago Mr. Dery, a college graduate, and trained in the best weaving schools of the Eastern World, began his business career in the United States. He had acquired a thorough knowledge of silk weaving and all the attendant details of silk manufacture in Europe, and with this as his chief capital at the beginning he has risen to a height in the silk manufacturing world that he then little dreamed of.

His career in this work furnishes one of the most striking illustrations of the success that can be attained by a right-minded, clean-living, ambitious young man, with a definite view in life. Beginning as a superintendent, Mr. Dery in a few years became a manufacturer, added mill after mill in different localities, until today he is the largest individual silk manufacturer in the world.

Saucony Shoe Manufacturing Company, Inc.

In April, 1898, a co-partnership was formed by Walter C. C. Snyder, Wm. A. Donmoyer, T. S. Levan, and B. F. Reider, Sr., under the firm name of Saucony Shoe Co. The plant began operations in the building owned by Mrs. Hannah Biehl and now occupied by U. B. Ketner's Paper Box Manufacturing Company. The business was carried on until January, 1902, when it was deemed necessary by the co-partners to form a corporation in order to continue and increase the business. An application was made and a charter granted on January 21, 1902.

John R. Gonser was elected the first president, which office he is still filling The firm continued to transact business in the Biehl building until February, 1906, when larger quarters were imperative. On January 19, 1905, building operations were started on the present company's new factory building, located on Heffner street. In February, 1906, the firm took possession of the new plant and added more modern machinery and merchandise to their equipment. The Saucony Shoe Manufacturing Company are manufacturers of infants' and children's turn shoes and sandals. The capacity of the plant is 250,000 pairs of shoes annually. The firm employs ninety hands and the pay roll is $5000.00 per month.

The present officers are: John R. Gonser, president; M. T. Donmoyer vice-president; T. S. Levan, treasurer; W. C. C. Snyder, secretary, and C. S. Siegfried, general manager.

The present directors are: M. T. Donmoyer, John R. Gonser, W. C. C. Snyder, U. S. G. Bieber, T. S. Levan, Samuel H. Heffner, and Chas. D. Herman.

Deisher Knitting Mills

About 1884 a hosiery mill was started by J. L. Eck on the second floor of the Red Front Millinery store, now occupied by I. B. Stein & Son's liquor store.

A few years later a barn in the rear and across the alley was fitted out for a knitting mill, and underwear machinery was installed. The ribbed underwear business was in its infancy at this time.

April 1, 1890, H. K. Deisher left the employment of W. G. Hinterleiter as clerk and joined Eck as partner. This partnership was dissolved October 1892, H. K. Deisher succeeding and the mill was moved to its

present location on Noble street, which building had been occupied as a creamery since 1881.

In 1900 the entire building was raised three feet from its foundation and another story added. Annexes were built in 1903 and 1907.

Deisher Knitting Mills was incorporated May 1, 1913. This industry has always furnished employment to about fifty hands and the merchandise has made itself a reputation in the retail trade.

Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Company, Inc.

Out of the firm name Levan, Stein, Lentz & Company, grew the Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Company of Kutztown. This concern started business on January 15, 1884, in a building on Sander alley, for some years occupied by the Kutztown Bottling Works and later turned into private dwellings. The company manufactured ladies', misses', and children's shoes. In 1885 the name was changed to Levan, Stein & Company, with offices and salesrooms in Trexler Block. They did a jobbing business at that time.

In 1887 the name was changed to the Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Company, with an office at 101 Main street, Kutztown. The company was composed of the following members: L. A. Stein, Dr. J. S. Trexler, Wm. F. Stimmel, and C. W. Miller. The present buildings were erected in October, 1888, and operations in the new plant began February 25, 1889.

On November 14, 1900, L. A. Stein became the sole owner of the plant.

On June 7, 1910, the company was incorporated, and on September 18, 1911, was reorganized. The present officers are: John R. Gonser, president; C. J. Rhode, vice-president; Philip D. Hoch, treasurer; O. Raymond Grimley, secretary, and C. S. Siegfried, superintendent.

They manufacture children's, misses', and growing girls' Goodyear welts. The output is approximately 200,000 pairs annually. The employees number 150. Payroll, $7000.00 per month. The goods are sold exclusively to jobbers and wholesalers.

The directors are: Wilson P. Krum, Phaon S. Heffner, R. H. Angstadt, John R. Gonser, N. S. Schmehl, Philip D. Hoch, John Hunsicker, C. S. Siegfried, Wm. T. Breinig, C. J. Rhode, and J. B. Esser.

Paper Box Factory

U. B. Ketner started in business Dec. 3, 1906, in what was formerly the Saucony Shoe Manufacturing Building. He equipped it with a new steam plant and all modern machinery. He manufactures boxes of all sizes and descriptions, supplying manufacturers of Kutztown, Topton, Lyons, Trexlertown, Reading, Allentown, Macungie and Bath.

He has ten hands employed. His output in a year is at least 560,000 boxes. He has built up an extensive trade.

KUTZTOWN'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Kutztown National Bank

The Kutztown National Bank was incorporated Dec. 17, 1897. Since its incorporation the bank has earned 20 good dividends for its shareholders and accumulated a surplus and undivided profits to the amount of over $100,000.00, also a deposit list of over half a million dollars, by courteous and kind treatment to everyone, great or small, rich or poor; straight forwardness in everything, trying to say "no" as pleasantly as "yes," presentation of facts in soliciting business, in an unobtrusive way, not buying or begging accounts, which is contrary to ethics of good banking and lastly being so accommodating that some think that is what the bank stands for, and yet allowing no overchecks.

This institution has not only kept apace with the classical little city of Kutztown, but it has kept abreast of the progressive spirit of the times, by its progressive and yet conservative policy and has won the confidence of the banking public. Such institutions as the Kutztown National Bank are causing the old timers to empty their former depositories (old stockings, tin cans, etc.) and placing them in financial institutions where they not only know their funds are safe, but where they can get a small rate of interest.

It is a source of satisfaction to the officers and stockholders of this bank to see this steady advance in its resources, realizing the fact that the public universally appreciates the facilities and accommodations consistent with the business principles that this institution maintains.

The Farmers Bank

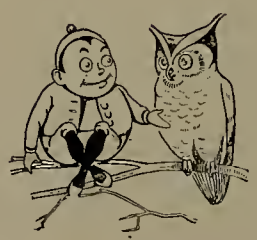
The Farmers Bank was chartered June 15, 1909, and opened for business on July 27, 1909. The capitalization of this institution is $50,000.00 and although in business less than in six years it has a surplus of $30,000.00 and undivided profits of over $5000.00.

This bank started paying interest on time and savings deposits thereby complying with the requests of the community and thus bringing money back from the cities where it had been deposited for years. It also made people deposit money that had been lying idle. Money that was hoarded was again put into circulation and today our town, as a banking community, ranks among the highest in the state.

That this institution is enjoying the confidence of the community may readily be seen by its steady growth, both in deposits and in the number of customers. In less than six years the deposits of this bank have increased from $50,000.00 to almost $400,000.00 while its depositors have increased proportionately.

The bank is well equipped in all its departments, having an immense concrete vault, manganese steel safe, and safe deposit boxes for the use of its patrons. Adequate insurance, increased from time to time is carried against burglaries, hold-ups, or fire.

This bank was the first in the county to install a modern adding and subtracting machine which is used to post the individual ledgers and to make out depositors' statements.



BOROUGH IMPROVEMENTS

The Kutztown Park

A large park, comprising ten acres, situated in the eastern addition to the borough along the main thoroughfare to Allentown, was established by a private corporation in 1903. Since then it has attracted from thirty thousand to fifty thousand visitors annually. The park is well equipped with buildings. In 1914 a band shell was erected. Besides there is a dining room, refreshment stand, dancing pavilion, etc. The park has been improved by the planting of selected shade trees and shrubbery. A base ball field is also included in the park improvements.

The Auditorium

An improved and modern amusement place in the form of a theatre was provided by the Kutztown Auditorium Company in 1907. A superior brick building was erected and equipped at a cost of between $30,000 and $31,000 with a seating capacity of one thousand people. There is a commodious stage, suitable scenery, and the company has its own electric light plant. The theatre part is located on the second floor. Besides the theatrical engagements it is a popular place for concerts, banquets, festivals, etc. The basement is taken up by the Kutztown Steam Laundry, while the first floor is equipped with bowling alleys, pool tables, and ice cream parlor.

The Kutztown Auditorium

Water Supply

In 1889 the Kutztown Water Company was organized and incorporated by Dr. J. S. Trexler, Sell D. Kutz, J. Daniel Sharadin, and Peter D. Wanner for supplying Kutztown with water. They established a reservoir on Kutz's Hill, a mile west of the town, with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, and put down mains to and through the borough. The water was secured from springs, from Kemp's Run, and from an artesian well, 800 feet deep, with a flowing daily capacity of 100,000 gallons. Dr. Trexler was president of the company until his death in 1902, and Mr. Wanner officiated up to his death in 1914. The latter's son, John P., is now at the head of the company.

Trolley Lines

A street railway line was opened for travel from Kutztown to Allentown in 1902, and from that time dwellings began to be erected east of the Saucony creek, creating a large and valuable addition to the borough. In 1903 a trolley line was extended to the borough from Reading, thereby opening through travel from Reading to Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton, via Kutztown.

Similar building operations have been carried on beyond the western limits of the borough, opposite the Keystone State Normal School, making that section also very attractive. As elsewhere, the influence of

this railway has been felt in the general development of the place. A power house was established at Kutztown in 1902, and this has supplied the power to and from Trexlertown and to and from Temple since the extension to Reading.

Streets and Sidewalks

The principal streets have been macadamized and upwards of seven miles of cement sidewalks have been put down in recent years. Efforts are under way for street paving.

Herman's Play House

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Board of Trade

The Kutztown Board of Trade is an organization of progressive citizens, business and professional men, whose purpose is, by joint and concerted effort, to promote the general welfare of the borough, and especially to protect, aid, and develop its industrial, commercial, and business interests.

It was organized on the 10th of January, 1915, in the reception room of the Keystone House. Regular meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month. The first officers were: Cyrus J. Rhode, President; Victor H. Hauser, Secretary, and Nathan S. Schmehl, Treasurer.

The following were the charter members: Harry H. Ahrens, Llewellyn A. Angstadt, Arthur Bonner, Jacob K. Boyer, Dr. U. S. G. Bieber, Frank Cadmus, A. S. Christ, Rev. J. J. Cressman, Dr. W. W. Deatrick, Henry K. Deisher, Walter S. Dietrich, Daniel Dries, Jacob B. Esser, Ellwood D. Fisher, John Z. Harner, Victor H. Hauser, Albert S. Heffner, U. B. Ketner, A. K. Lesher, A. N. Levan, Chas. W. Miller, Fred. Moyer, D. Levan Nicks, Nicholas Rahn,

A. N. LEVAN, Pres.

M. K. YODER, Sec.

N. S. SCHMEHL, Treas.

Benjamin F. Reider, Cyrus J. Rhode, John W. Rhode, Dr. H. W. Saul, John A. Schwoyer, Nathan S. Schmehl, Francis Sharadin, Howard S. Sharadin, L. A. Stein, and Wm. F. Stimmel.

Space does not permit to enumerate all that the Board of Trade did for Kutztown. Below are a few items in which this organization was instrumental in getting accomplished:

Annexing to the borough certain outlying portions adjacent to the borough, effecting a greater Kutztown and creating a stronger spirit of aggressiveness.

Removing the old Main street bridge across the Saucony to Normal avenue and getting a concrete structure instead. This organization took all the preliminary steps necessary and obligated themselves financially in part.

Half trolley fare within the borough limits.

Better railroad freight rates.

Two wards giving better voting accommodations and better organization.

A new bridge on Heffner street.

The present officers are: A. N. Levan, President; Mabry K. Yoder, Secretary; Victor H. Hauser, Assistant Secretary, and Nathan S. Schmehl, Treasurer.

Board of Health

The Board of Health was first established in 1893. The preamble in the minute book reads thus:

> "Whereas, The Town Council of the Borough of Kutztown has, according to an Act of Assembly passed May 11, 1893, appointed the following persons, viz: Conrad Gehring, Reuben Dewalt, N. Z. Dunkelberger, M. D., Dr. I. L. Peters, and Dr. E. L. Hottenstein as a Board of Health, they in pursuance of said Act met at the house of Ulrich Miller, the eighth day of September and organized by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: For President, Conrad Gehring; for Secretary, Reuben Dewalt.
>
> "No further business being before the meeting the Board on motion adjourned to meet at the public house of Henry Bowers, Sept. 15, 1893, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
>
> Reuben Dewalt, *Secretary*."

On September 29, Dr. Peters was unanimously elected treasurer.

On March 30, 1894, Mr. Gehring resigned from the Board and was succeeded by Mr. D. F. Bieber.

October 2, 1894, the board re-organized with Dewalt F. Bieber, president; Reuben DeWalt, secretary and health officer, and Dr. Peters, treasurer.

On Dec. 5, 1895, Reuben Dewalt handed in his resignation and on January 22, of the following year, 1896, N. S. Schmehl was installed as a member; Dr. Peters acting as secretary and Dr. Dunkelberger as health officer.

At this point the name of Dewalt F. Bieber and Dr. E. L. Hottenstein disappeared from the minutes. The board then consisted of Drs. Dunkelberger and Peters, Messrs. E. P. DeTurk, N. S. Schmehl and Geo. B. Kohler, the latter being the health officer.

October 26, 1897, Geo. B. Kohler resigned as member of board and also as health officer; and he was succeeded by Dr. H. W. Saul, who took the oath of office as a member of the board at a special meeting held December 2, 1897.

One year later, Oct. 25, 1898, the term of Dr. Dunkelberger as a member expired but he was re-elected by Council, and Dr. H. W. Saul was elected president of the board. This board apparently continued to serve until Jan. 15, 1901, when their records cease.

Under this caption the records of January 11, 1904, appear with the following entry on the minutes: "At a meeting of the Town Council the president of said Council appointed as a Board of Health:

	Term Expires
N. Z. Dunkelberger, to serve 5 years	1909
C. J. Rhode, to serve for 4 years ..	1908
B. M. Deibert, to serve for 3 years..	1907
E. P. DeTurk, to serve for 2 years ..	1906
W. R. Sander, to serve 1 year	1905

"The new board organized at the residence of N. Z. Dunkelberger by electing the following officers: President, C. J. Rhode; Secretary, N. Z. Dunkelberger; Treasurer, E. P. DeTurk, and Health Officer, B. M. Deibert."

This board continued to serve until 1908, when the record of their last meeting appears. During their four years of official life many important matters appeared before the board for their consideration, the principal one being the water supply of the borough.

On July 7, 1908, the records show the appointment of still another new board which held a meeting for organization on the evening of that date. This board consisted of Dr. E. K. Steckel, (5 years), Geo. H. Smith, (3 years), D. W. James, (4 years), Fred T. Williamson, (2 years), and Solon A. Stein, (1 year). The members took the oath of office in the Council Cham-

ber on Monday evening, July 6. The following officers were elected at the organization meeting: President, Dr. E. K. Steckel; Secretary, S. A. Stein; Treasurer, Geo. H. Smith; Health Officer, D. W. James.

On August 3, 1909, an elaborate set of rules and regulations were adopted, which were later drafted into an ordinance and passed by Councils for the proper control of the health of the town and these rules,

H. P. BOGER, Pres.

F. T. WILLIAMSON, Sec.

with but a single amendment, are in force today.

October 5, 1909, Solon A. Stein resigned as a member, having left Kutztown and F. T. Williamson was elected to serve as secretary.

In October, 1912, I. L. DeTurk was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Solon A. Stein and this board continued in office until legislated out by an Act of the Legislature in the fall of 1913.

The present board was appointed in January, 1914, and took the oath of office on February 28, of that year. The board consists of George H. Smith, Dr. I. L. Peters, H. P. Boger, I. L. DeTurk, and Fred. T. Williamson. The officers are: H. P. Boger, president; Fred. T. Williamson, secretary, and D. W. James, health officer.

Yearly reports showing work done by the board are submitted to Councils at the first meeting in January.

Musical Organizations

A band of music has been maintained at Kutztown for many years which gained a great reputation for the recitation of classical music in a superior manner. The instructors and leaders have been James Sanders, Henry Druckenmiller, and Theophilus Wagenhurst. Prof. Preston A. Metzgar is the present leader; Richard Missbach, president; Paul Metzgar, secretary, and S. W. Keinert, treasurer.

A very active musical organization is the Kutztown Drum Corps, organized March 24, 1911. They render principally martial music but are at the same time capable of furnishing other kinds of music. The corps consists of twenty-five members. William S. Gab is the leader.

FIRE COMPANIES OLD AND NEW

From the town records interesting extracts, relating to protection from fires and the improvement of the streets, show that in 1816 fire ladders were provided. William Henninger was authorized to take the

THE OLD HAND PUMP AND FIRE HOUSE

same to the shop of Jacob Baldy and have them shod. As early as 1820 steps were taken to secure a fire engine, but none was purchased until 1830, when Dr. Christian L. Schlemm, George Bieber and William Heidenreich, as a committee, purchased an engine. The following year an engine house was built by Benjamin Bachman for $44.75. In 1836 the fire company then in existence complained that the engine was out of repair. In 1840 another engine was bought, and January 1, 1841, Dr. Bieber was apopinted a committee to procure a fire bell for the use of the American Fire Company.

AMERICAN FIRE COMPANY

This company became an incorporated body April 2, 1844.

In 1854, there being no fire company in existence, owing to the engine being out of repair, the young boys of the borough petitioned the Council for permission to organize a company. The request was not allowed. The engine was repaired by Paul Hilbert and Henry Glasser, but not thoroughly, it would seem, for in 1858 two hundred dollars more were expended for this purpose, through D. B. Kutz and Company.

In 1860 the Borough Council decided to build an engine house, but the Civil War caused the matter to be suspended. The building was not put up until 1871. It is a two-story brick, twenty-one by thirty feet, and cost one thousand three hundred and forty-nine dollars. In it are housed the old fire engines, but no company to man the same is now maintained.

On January 14th, 1908, a fire company was organized with the following officers: President, C. D. Herman; First Vice President, N. M. Rahn; Second Vice President, Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger; Third Vice President, E. P. DeTurk; Secretary, W. S. Dietrich; Assistant Secretary, D. M. Saul; Chief, W. R. Sander; Assistant Chief, John D. Geiger, and Second Assistant Chief, Marion Hertzog.

The present officers are: President, C. D. Herman; First Vice President, W. E. Meyers; Second Vice President, Wm. B. Schaeffer; Recording Secretary, Jno. D. Geiger; Financial Secretary, Peter K. Steckel; Treasurer, Geo. B. Kohler; Trustees,

THE NEW BROCKWAY MOTOR EQUIPMENT, JUST PROCURED

Jno. R. Gonser, H. S. Sharadin, S. J. Dries, C. I. G. Christman, A. Bonner, Q. D. Herman, A. K. Lesher, Dr. Geo. Stimmel, J. P. S. Fenstermacher, J. D. Sharadin, C. W. Miller, and U. J. Miller.

The present membership is 115. Recently the company bought a Brockway Motor Fire Truck from the Brockway Motor Company, of Cortland, N. Y., for $3000. It was delivered on July 1, 1915.

The New Town Hall and Central Fire Station

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

Dr. Ephraim Becker practiced medicine in Kutztown up to the year 1814, when he died, just one year before the village was incorporated into a borough. Soon afterwards, Drs. David and William Baum came, but stayed a short time only, when they both removed to the West.

Dr. Christian Ludwig Schlemm lived and practiced medicine in a house where now stands the carriage works of R. Miller's son. He began to practice his profession here in 1818. In after years he moved to Richmond Township to a place which bears his name, Schlemmville, where he died in 1850. Later his son, Dr. Charles W. Schlemm also took up the practice here.

Dr. James Donagan was born in Philadelphia in 1793. He studied medicine with Dr. John C. Baum, of Exeter Township. After his graduation at the University of Pennsylvania, he located in Kutztown, where he practiced medicine for a number of years in the house in which is located the Kutztown Post Office, at the corner of Main and Greenwich Streets. Later he built the house on Main Street which at present is occupied by Dr. Henry W. Saul. This house, ever since its erection, was occupied by a physician; other physicians, who were occupants besides Dr. Donagan and Dr. Saul were Dr. Charles A. Gerasch and Dr. J. S. Trexler. Dr. Donagan later moved to Reading, where he studied and practiced law. He died in 1862, and is buried in Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading.

Dr. Reuben Hains practiced here from 1836 to 1842 and lived in the house where the Pennsylvania Hotel stands. After this period he moved to Reading.

Dr. Charles A. Gerasch, a physician still well remembered by many Kutztown citizens, came from Prussia to Berks County to practice medicine and surgery, and located in Kutztown about the year 1840, where he continued in practice up to the time of his death, which occurred on July 22, 1876. Dr. Gerasch was most successful in the practice of his profession, and his services were widely in demand. He took a great interest in school affairs and served as a director of the public schools in Kutztown, and as a trustee in the Keystone State Normal School. He was a lover of children and gladdened the hearts of many by his annual Christmas offerings, which usually consisted of a box or bag of candy and an orange.

Dr. Jeremiah S. Trexler, born in Lehigh County, was the son of James Trexler and his wife, Jenette Dankel. He received his early education in the Moravian Seminary at Emaus, and at Bethlehem. After reading medicine with Dr. Charles A. Gerasch he took a course in and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1854. He became associated with his preceptor and upon his death continued in practice in Kutztown until ten years before his death, which occurred in the fall of 1901. Dr. Trexler served as burgess and various other borough offices; was a trustee of the Keystone State Normal School and was a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

Dr. Wm. S. Bieber practiced here during the period of 1830 to 1854 and was located in the Kemp building at the corner of Main and White Oak Streets. He was the father of Dr. Lewis Bieber, who practiced in Phillipsburg, N. J., up to the time of his death five years ago.

Dr. Charles J. Schultz was located here and practiced his profession on Upper Main Street in the house at present occcupied by Misses Anna and Emma Grim, daughters of the late Daniel P. Grim, Sr.

Dr. I. N. E. Shoemaker located here in 1870, in the house at present occupied by Dr. E. L. Hottenstein; practiced medicine for fourteen years, when he moved to Philadelphia where he resides at the present time. His son, Dr. Ira G. Shoemaker, follows the practice of medicine in Reading, and is located on South Ninth Street.

Dr. L. C. Berkemeyer practiced medicine here and conducted a drug store in the '80's, in the building where our present druggist, Dr. E. J. Sellers is carrying on the business.

Dr. Isaac C. Detweiler was born in Maxatawny Township, was graduated from the Homeopathic College, in Philadelphia, in 1861, practiced his profession for two years in Kutztown, and then moved to Reading.

Dr. Charles H. Wanner practiced medicine in Kutztown for a number of years, up to the time of his death, which occurred November 12, 1869. He was aged 42 years.

Dr. Cyrus Wanner, the son of Dr. Charles H. Wanner, started the practice of medicine

and surgery here in 1875, and was located at the corner of Main and Noble Streets in the house at present occupied by George Rhode, butcher. Dr. Wanner had a very extensive practice; he died in February, 1890. His youngest son, Jesse, is a physician, and is in active practice in Nanticoke, Maryland.

Drs. John Helfrich and his son, J. Henry Helfrich, were Homeopathic practitioners here in the '60's. They came from Lehigh County. The latter lived here from 1866 to 1877, a period of 11 years. The former was here a short time only.

Dr. Edward Hottenstein, whose grandfather, David Hottenstein, was also a physic, studied medicine under Dr. Henry Geiger, of Harleysville, Montgomery County.

DONAGAN-GERASCH-TREXLER-SAUL HOUSE
The Home of Physicians

In 1853 he graduated from Jefferson Medical College and practiced in Maxatawny Township up to 1870, when he located at Kutztown, and practiced here until he retired 12 years before his death, which occurred on August 26, 1914. Five sons of Dr. Edward Hottenstein also are graduates in medicine.

Dr. Elmer K. Hottenstein practiced here for several years, after which he moved to Akron, Ohio, where he is now following his profession.

Dr. Edward L. Hottenstein, second son, was born August 12, 1864. He received his early education in the public schools of Kutztown and at the Keystone State Normal School. Later he studied medicine with his father, after which he entered Jefferson Medical College, and graduated there in 1886, and immediately thereafter started to practice his profession here, and at present is located at the corner of Main Street and Strasser Alley. On Nov. 30, 1889, he was married to Miss Alice Stimmel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Stimmel.

Dr. William J. Hottenstein, third son, is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, but later took a course in dentistry, which profession he now follows at Akron, Ohio.

Dr. Charles A. Hottenstein, fourth son, was born in Kutztown on Oct. 1, 1871. He received his early education in the public schools of town and at the Keystone State Normal School. He studied dentistry at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery and graduated there in 1892. Later he took a course in medicine and surgery in Jefferson Medical College, receiving his degree from this institution in 1895. He now follows dentistry in this borough at 223 Main Street. On September 10, 1895, he was married to Miss Anna C. Hottenstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Q. Hottenstein. They are the parents of one daughter Myrl, who is attending the Normal School. Dr. Hottenstein is a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church and of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Normal School.

Dr. Peter D. Hottenstein, the fifth son, is a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School of the class of 1891, and of the Medico-Chirurgical College, class of 1894. Later he took a course in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, class of 1899, and is following the drug business and the practice of medicine in Philadelphia at 5100 Market Street.

Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger is a son of John L., and Mary (Zimmerman) Dunkelberger, and was born in Bethel Township, Berks County, Aug. 16, 1864. His early education was obtained in the schools of Center Township, and by private tutorship in the advanced branches. He served as clerk in a general merchandise store, and taught school for a period of six years. Later he read medicine, and entered Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia, from which he graduated April 10, 1890. In the fall of the same year, he located in Kutztown, and has ever since successfully practiced his profession here. Dr. Dunkelberger proved himself a useful citizen in our borough not only in his professional work, but in municipal affairs as well. He was a school director for 22 consecutive years and was secretary of the board for 16 years. He is burgess of Kutztown at the present time. On August 30, 1890, he was married to Annie Laura Dunkle, daughter of the late Solomon and Sarah Dunkle, of Maidencreek Township. He is the father of five children, three daughters and two sons.

Dr. Henry W. Saul was born in Kutztown on April 29, 1869, and is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. David Saul. After receiving his early education in the public schools, he entered the Keystone State Normal School, from which institution he graduated in 1889. He taught school, read medicine, and is a graduate of the Baltimore Medical College and the University of Maryland. On April 1st, 1895, he opened his office on Main Street and upon the death of Dr. J. S. Trexler, took possession of the house which the latter had occupied and has ever since practiced his profession there, paying special attention to eye, ear, nose, and throat diseases. Dr. Saul is a member of the Berks County Medical Society, and was its president during the year 1912; is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He takes a great interest in municipal affairs. He served as burgess of Kutztown from 1909-1914, and is at present a member of the board of directors of the public schools, and has been deputy coroner for the past 11 years. Socially, he is a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., Excelsior Royal Arch Chapter, Reading Commandery, No. 42 Knights Templar, and A. A. O. N. Mystic Shrine, Knights of the Golden Eagle and Jr. O. U. A. M. On August 16, 1904, he was married to Miss Katie E. Trexler, of Topton, and is the father of three children, one son and two daughters.

Dr. I. L. Peters was born and raised in Lehigh County, Pa. He attended the public schools and Albright College. After taking a course in medicine at the Hahneman Medical College, Philadelphia, he graduated in 1888. In 1890 he located in Kutztown, and has practiced his profession here ever since. He is married and is the father of one daughter.

Dr. Elwood Kutz Steckel, the son of Edward Martin Steckel and his wife, Susan M., born Kutz, was born and raised in Kutztown. Early in life, through the kindly influence of his grandfather, Charles Kutz, he entered the Normal School, where he was graduated in 1877. For five years he taught the Grammar School of the Borough of Topton; in the meanwhile reading medicine and preparing for Medical College under the direction of Dr. Cyrus Wanner. In 1884 he was graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and began the practice of medicine at Kutztown. On April 28, 1885, he was married to Hettie E. B. Mover, of Orwigsburg, and moved to that prosperous Schuylkill County town where he practiced his profession for 24 years, covering a large and densely populated territory. In 1908, July 2, he returned to Kutztown, where he continues the practice of his profession.

Among other doctors, who studied medicine at Kutztown, and later settled elsewhere may be mentioned: Drs. Beidelman, Kistler, Strasser, Solomon Becker, A. C. L. Hottenstein, Manderback, and Miller.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

Thomas Hardie, the redemptioner schoolmaster, purchased by Johannes Siegfried, (see "Educational History,") was the first lawyer, or conveyancer, in this section, about 1737-41.

William Strong, later one of the judges of the United State Supreme Court, once practiced law in Kutztown, from which place he removed to Reading. He was a native of Connecticut, was admitted to the bar in Reading November 8, 1832, sat upon the Supreme bench of the State of Pennsylvania, and served upon the famous Electoral Commission that counted Tilden out of the Presidency.

Jacob Levan, "Esquire," 1st, settling at Eaglepoint, was Judge of Berks County, 1752-1760.

Daniel Levan, 3d, son of Daniel Levan of Levan's (Kemp's) Inn, was admitted to the Reading bar, 1768. He served as judge in 1777.

Sebastian Zimmerman was one of the judges of the county court 1767-1771 and again from 1778-1784. At that time there were from four to nine "judges."

Other lawyers were Silas E. Buzzard, John K. Longenecker, Henry Kutz, and Frederick John Hatten, admitted June 2, 1801.

William Heidenreich served as associate judge of Berks county prior to David Kutz.

Judge David Kutz in his day was one of the most prominent citizens in these parts. He died July 20, 1870, aged 72 years, 7 months and 17 days. He is buried in Hope Cemetery, Kutztown. He served as associate judge of Berks county for a number of years. He lived on the farm from which Kutztown gets its present water supply.

The Hon. Hiram H. Schwartz hailed from Whitehall, Lehigh county, and after graduating from Franklin and Marshall College, studied law and settled in Kutztown. He soon gathered a large practice, became prominent in politics, and at the formation of the position of Orphans' Court Judge, June 29, 1883, received the appointment, and by subsequent election held the same until his death, August 25, 1891.

J. H. Marx was a native of Kutztown, born February 9, 1846, graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in 1868, taught very successfully for a number of years in town and at the Normal School—in the meantime reading law under Hon. H. H. Schwartz—was admitted to membership of the Berks County Bar in 1879, and engaged in the practice of law at Kutztown up to the day of his death, which occurred September 3, 1913. He was president of the Board of Trustees of the Normal School for a number of years.

F. K. Flood, another attorney raised in Kutztown, received his literary training at the Normal School, graduating in both the Elementary and Scientific courses. He later read law with Hon. H. H. Schwartz and J. Howard Jacobs, and after admission to the bar, opened an office in Reading. He served as district attorney for one term.

Among the later lawyers we have such prominent men as Ex-District Attorney Ira G. Kutz, Reading; Assistant District Attorney F. A. Marx, Reading; Harry D. Kutz, Nazareth; Charles R. Wanner connected with the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C.; Geo. D. Humbert, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; D. Nicholas Schaeffer, Reading; Caleb J. Bieber, Reading; Ex-Senator and Ex-District Attorney W. Oscar Miller, Reading; Edward D. Trexler, Reading.

FAIRS AND BATTALIONS

"As early as 1831 that peculiar institution, the 'Yearly Fair,' had a popular existence in Kutztown. It was not a display of mechanical and agricultural products, but an occasion for hilarious sport, as will be seen from the following announcement:

'The Yearly Fair will be held Aug. 12 and 13, 1831. Persons fond of military parades will see Capt. Grim's company of Horse, and Capt. Bieber's company of Infantry, and the Kutztown Band of Music parade on these days. Shows and pastimes of all kinds will be exhibited. Hucksters will be well provided with Beer, Mead, Sweet Meats and all the Fruits in Season. The Youth are informed that there will be an abundance of good music and plenty of pretty girls to dance to it.'—*Berks and Schuylkill Journal, July* 31, 1837.

An example of the fair at a later day is given in the following circular:

'Glaenzende Fair in der Stadt Kutztaun.'

'Am Freytag und Samstag, den 2ten und 3ten naechsten September, wird in der Stadt Kutztaun eine glaenzende Fair gehalten werden. Unter den vielen ansiehenden Gegenstaenden, welche dieses glaenzende Fest zieren werden, brauchen wir nur anzufuehren, dass ein ganzes Regiment Freiwilliger zur Parade ausruecken werden—Cavallrie und Infanterie, und dass verschiedenartige militaerische manoever ausgefuehrt werden sollen. Die Wirthe haben sich nebenbei mit den besten Getraenken versehen; stark und schwach, vom besten Braendy bis aufs klare Wasser, so dass auch Temperenz Leute accommodirt werden koennen wie auch mit den besten Speisen fuer Van Buren und Harrison Leute—wie auch mit Platz fuer 8000 Mann, denn man erwartet, dass diese Fair ungewoehnlich zahlreich besucht werden wird. Fuer gute Fiddler ist ebenfalls gesorgt worden. Dass auch Pferde Wettrennen stattfinden werden, versteht sich von selbst. Namentlich wird das beruehmte Virginien Pferd Bucephalus gegen das vollbluetige importirte Pferd Rosinante springen. Auch werden einige kleine Ballons in die Hoehe gelassen werden.

'P. S.—Es wird erwartet, dass die Laedies von Lande sich ein wenig schoen aufdressen werden—indem die Kutztauner Laedies sich von Kopf zum Fuss mit den praechtigsten neuen Stoffen aus unsern Stohren versehen haben. Kutztaun, August 17, 1836.'

'At first the battalions and the militia trainings were one and the same thing. When the latter were abolished, the festivities originally connected with them were continued under the name of the former. These were held in the month of May, the fairs in September, and the frolics whenever the humor of the people and the wishes of the landlords required them. About forty years ago fairs died out. These became so unpopular that it sometimes happened that no sufficient notice of the time of their holding was given. As a result of this, the lovers of fun who lived in the remoter parts of the county, occasionally made their appearance in Kutztown a day too late. From this fact originated the well-known phrase 'a day after the fair.'

'The battalions were the occasion of immense gatherings. Not only did the militia turn out, but the volunteer organizations swelled the ranks until more than a thousand men were in line. General Jeremiah Shappell is best remembered as a brigade inspector who ably handled this body of citizen soldiers, and his military bearing is still remembered by the old citizens. These gatherings were seldom bloodless. Men of brutal disposition looked forward to them as the time when they would meet kindred spirits, and in sanguinary combats determine who should be entitled to homage as the "bully" the ensuing year. Hence fights and brawls were of constant occurrence, and the whole influence was debasing. The battalions were not inclined to elevate life, and it was not until the Normal School, with its refining influence, had made them obnoxious in the sight of the respectable element of the community that they finally succumbed in 1873. The "Frolic" has also been relegated to the past, and its departure should cause no regrets. It was a low form of amusement, whose existence is not possible among refined people; and those who regarded it as a form of enjoyment in their youth looked upon it as mad folly in their maturer years, and so severely discountenanced it that it died for want of patronage.' —*History of Berks County* (1886) *page* 358-359.

Dr. Higbee used to tell a story of how one of the early officers of the militia, at one of the battalions held at Kutztown, not being entirely familiar with martial terminology and desiring to command in English after some hesitancy finally exclaimed, "Men turn mit your front sides to Reading and mit your back sides to Kutztown—forwards, march." Dr. Higbee also relates how his predecessor, the learned Dr. Wickersham, state superintendent of public instruction, who was colonel of a regiment of students at the time of Lee's invasion, desiring to march his soldiers around a pool of water exclaimed, "Boys, evade the mud."

The Old Kutztown Fair

In 1870 the Keystone Agricultural and Horticultural Society was chartered. Six-

teen acres of land were bought, the necessary buildings erected and track was built. For many years successful exhibitions took place here annually; in fact, the Kutztown Fair was, and is to-day, one of the principal events of Berks county. The first officers were: Elijah DeTurk, president; John R. Gonser, secretary; L. K. Hottenstein, treasurer; and for 1876 George J. Kutz, president; Jefferson C. Hoch, secretary; A. J Fogel, treasurer; Dr. J. S. Trexler, corresponding secretary; Hon. H. H. Schwartz, attorney.

In October, 1872 Horace Greeley, then the Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, visited Kutztown, and delivered two addresses, one before the society and the other before the students

The Fair ground was purchased in 1903 by Daniel Kline, Jacob B. Esser, and William R. Sander, known as the Kutztown Improvement Company, and was divided into building lots.

Previous to this time the fair for a number of years was conducted by Jacob B. Esser.

Kutztown Fair Association

The Kutztown Fair Association was chartered to do business in the spring of 1905. Soon after the "Old Kutztown Fair" became a thing of the past the citizens of this community began to agitate the re-organization of a Fair Association because of which agitation the present Association became a reality.

Record Breaking Crowd at the New Kutztown Fair

of the Keystone State Normal School. For 1874, the orator, during the agricultural exhibition, was Alexander Ramsey, United States Senator from Minnesota; 1875, Judge Humphreys, of Washington, D. C.; 1882 General James A. Beaver and in 1893 Governor Robert E. Pattison.

Jacob R. Heffner and Joshua Levan bought the grounds in 1877. After Joshua Levan's death in January 1884, William H. Heffner and Llewellyn Kaufman bought Levan's share, each owning one-fourth. Then Edwin DeLong and Cyrenius Kutz had Jacob R. Heffner's share for three years. Later William H. Heffner bought out DeLong and Kutz.

In 1890 Jacob R. Heffner took William H. Heffner's, deceased, share.

The beautiful and spacious grounds, located in the northwestern section of the borough were purchased from three parties, the greater portion, consisting of over twenty-nine acres, was purchased from the Fairview Stock Farm for a consideration of $5078.28; a second purchase of over an acre and a quarter was made from A. S. Christ for $1000.00; and later an additional lot was purchased from George Heiser for $225.00.

In addition to the purchase of the grounds the largest item of expense at the beginning was for the construction of the race track. Owing to the topography of the land and the nature of the soil the work of constructing the track delayed the holding of the first Fair till the middle of October, 1905;

but it is now well that the Fair was delayed till that time, for that gave the Association opportunity to build a half mile track which horsemen all over the country have repeatedly pronounced second to none in the State.

Besides constructing the race track the Association erected a number of substantial buildings, including the Grand Stand and the Main Fair House, to which have since been added a poultry house, two cattle sheds, stalling over one hundred head of cattle, race horse stalls, accommodating over one hundred horses, a spacious pig sty, a large office building, containing an exhibition space of 40 feet by 80 feet, and a substantial hotel building.

The growth and popularity of the Fair has been such that the exhibits in the various lines have overcrowded every building on the grounds.

The money to defray expenses incurred in purchasing the grounds and improving the same has been raised by the sale of stock. The stockholders, numbering over five hundred, are scattered over Berks and the adjacent counties.

Since its inception the Association has been a member of the National Trotting Association, and for the past four years a member of the "Big Fair Circuit." This last affiliation has been a means of standardizing exhibitions of speed and brings to the Fair some of the best horses on the turf.

At first the Association had to struggle to raise sufficient funds to pay substantial premiums, but after several years of existence it was recognized by the State, and received, in conjunction with the Reading Fair, a pro rata appropriation of $1000.00 to be used toward the payment of premiums on products; but since 1914 each Fair receives separately $1000.00 for this purpose, so that the Association is now in a position to pay more substantial premiums. In fact, the premiums on products have been more than doubled in the past two years.

Since 1913 this Fair has been laying especial stress on educational exhibits. Working on the hypothesis that the child must be interested in things industrial, agricultural and educational in order that the adult may take the proper interest in the same, this Association make a specialty of paying liberal premiums for school exhibits with the result that all expectations have been surpassed.

An Exciting Race at the New Kutztown Fair

The Board of Directors, consists of twenty-five of the stockholders, elected at the annual meeting, held the first Monday in February. The first board, elected in the spring of 1905, consisted of the following: Dr. Chas. D. Werley, Topton; A. G. Smith, Maxatawny; Geo. A. Dreibelbis, Virginsville; F. S. Kutz, Fleetwood; D. M. Herbein, Fleetwood; Aaron Brintzenhoff, Bowers; Geo. Schoedler, Lyons; James B. Fisher, Monterey; John Barbey, Reading; H. J. Stocker, Reading; Frank D. Smith, Schofer; Wilson M. Rahn, Moselem Springs; D. B. Edelman, Maidencreek; W. P. Krum, Krumsville; Solomon Heist, Dryville; Geo. Isamoyer, Longswamp; L. C. Schwoyer, Breinigsville; Abraham DeTurk, Oley; F. H. Werley, Weisenberg; James Frey, Kutztown; Dr. U. S. G. Bieber, Kutztown; C. J. Rhode, Kutztown; J. B. Esser, Kutztown, and Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger, Kutztown.

The board organized by electing J. B. Esser, President; Dr. C. D. Werley, First Vice President; F. S. Kutz, Second Vice President; C. J. Rhode, Secretary, and Dr. U. S. G. Bieber, Treasurer.

The following members of the first board have served continuously in that capacity up to the present time: Geo. A. Dreibelbis, F. S. Kutz, Wilson M. Rahn, W. P. Krum, F. H. Werley, Dr. U. S. G. Bieber and Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger.

The present board consists of the following members: Chas. D. Herman, Kutztown, President; A. K. Lesher, Kutztown, First Vice President; F. S. Kutz, Fleetwood, Second Vice President; G. C. Bordner, Kutztown, Secretary; F. H. Werley, Kutztown, Treasurer; Llewellyn Angstadt, Kutztown; Dr. U. S. G. Bieber, Kutztown; Chester D. Christ, Kutztown; E. P. DeTurk, Kutztown; Lawson G. Dietrich, Kutztown; Geo. A. Dreibelbis, Virginsville; D. A. Dries, Kutztown; Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger, Kutztown; William Fink, Kutztown; David Heffner, Lyons; S. H. Heffner, Kutztown; Geo. C. Herman, Kutztown; J. S. Knittle, Kutztown; W. P. Krum, Krumsville; Chas. H. Rahn, Kutztown; Wilson M. Rahn, Kutztown; Albert S. Sarig, Bowers; Geo. A. Schlenker, Kutztown; A. J. Seidel, Kutztown; J. K. Steffy, Lyons.

The following additional parties have served as directors since the Association was chartered: Wilson Hoffman, Calcium; J. S. Heffner, Kutztown; Nathan Oswald; E. B. Stoudt, Blandon; H. O. Zimmerman, Kutztown; C. D. Kutz, Lyons; Abner Deysher, Reading; Samuel Hummel, Kutztown; Henry J. Schmeck, Kutztown.

The Presidents of the Association have been J. B. Esser and Chas. D. Herman; and the Secretaries have been C. J. Rhode, J. B. Esser, Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger and G. C. Bordner. Dr. U. S. G. Bieber, E. P. DeTurk and F. H. Werley have served as successive treasurers.

The Racing Game in Olden Times

In the late twenties and early thirties there was a race course on the farm now owned by James Schaeffer in Maxatawny township, formerly the property of George Breyfogel. Nothing but running races were conducted on the track. Later the race course was laid out east of Kutztown, on the land of Jacob Fisher, better known as "Daddy" Fisher, a tract now owned by Frank Schmeck. Racing took place annually and lasted three days. People came from Philadelphia and New York as well as from nearby points. Some of the local horsemen were David Fister, David Levan, Jesse Overbeck, and Christian Cupp.

A rather tricky game was pulled off one time by a stranger with a lean horse. The man appeared to be ignorant of what was going on. After being told that running races were indulged in he asked if he could enter his nag. Everybody gave the man a merry ha! ha! Not being satisfied in losing the first event he entered again and cleaned up the old sports, winning all kinds of money. At first the local horsemen seemed dissatisfied because on the home stretch the man fell accidentally or intentionally from his horse but nevertheless the animal finished first without its rider.

He was a game old gentleman and after cashing in his bets left for parts unknown.

In the early part of the seventies running races were held on the Easton Road. The starting point was at Rev. Isaac Roeller's home, now the property of Dr. U. S. G. Bieber, and the finish at Kemp's Hill. This racing was a purely local affair, rivalry being keen between the owners of a number of fast horses. On these occasions the streets were lined with interested spectators and much betting was indulged in.

Some Military Notes

1781—Militia from Greenwich and Maxatawny, numbering 120 men, were on a tour of duty.

Data with reference to the soldiers of this region of the Revolutionary War are very scant. We find that on Sept. 27, 1777, a battalion, under Col. Michael Lindenmuth, from Bern, was mustered in, consisting of 256 men. Of these one company came from Richmond township under the captiancy of John Rodearmel.

Again in the same year another battalion under Col. Joseph Hunter, from Reading, was mustered in. This company consisted of 226 men of which one captain was Michael Togge from Richmond.

In August, 1780, also under command of Col. Joseph Kiester, the Sixth Battalion joined the army of Gen. Joseph Reed in New Jersey, near Camden. Jacob Baldy, from Maxatawny, was one of the captains of this battalion. Evidently the soldiers which enlisted from this section were in these different battalions. It is further stated that the militia from Greenwich and Maxatawny townships, which were on a tour of duty, numbered 120 men.

Following is the muster roll of the Wash-

ington Guards, prominent in the old battalion days. These men were the forerunners of the now existing National Guards of Pennsylvania :

Captain Daniel Bieber
First Lieut. John Kover
Second Lieut. John L. Yeager
First Segt. David Fister
Second Sergt. Peter Gift
Third Sergt. Jacob Harmany
Fourth Sergt. John Y. Houck
First Corpl. Charles Singmaster
Second Corpl. Johnathan Harmany
Third Corpl. William Heidenreich
Fourth Corpl. Charles Fauber

Privates :

Peter Angstadt
Benjamin Bachman
Isaac Baldy
Reuben Bast
William Bast
Edwin H. Bieber
Joshua Bieber
David Bobst
Samuel Bobst
John Dedweiler
Jacob Dieter
Benjamin Dornmoye
Charles W. Esser
John H. Esser
Elias Fegley
David Fegely
David Fink
Solomon Fisher
William Fister
Jonathan Fritz
Charles H. Gehr
Valentine George
Daniel Gift
William M. Gift
Jonathan Grim
Jonathan S. Grim
Dr. Reuben Haines
Samuel Harmany
William Heist
Henry G. Henninger
John Y. Houck
Daniel Humbert
William Kroll
Edward G. Knoske
John Kover
Mathias Kruck
Abraham Kutz
Benjamin Kutz
Josiah Kutz
James Leidy
Abraham Levan
David Levan
David Neff
John Nehf
Harrison Ohl
Nathan Paltzgrove
David Reidenour
Levi Reppert
William Schlem
John Schneider
Samuel Schneider
William F. Sellers
Fayate Shedler
David Sheradin
Henry Sneyder
Isaac K. Strausser
John B. Swenk
George Wink
Jesse Wink
John G. Wink
Nathan Wink
William Wink
Abraham S. Wolf
Jacob Xander
John Xander
George Young

KUTZTOWN PARK SCENE

FRATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. & A. M.

Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, Free and Accepted Masons, was constituted by the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on November 29, 1866, with the following members as charter members: Achilles J. Fogel, Dr. Jeremiah S. Trexler, Dewalt S. Kutz, Jonathan B. Grim, Lewis Fisher, Rev. J. S. Herman, William S. Kutz, Daniel F. Wagner and Alvin Dewey.

All of the charter members have died,—the last one to cease labor being our highly esteemed townsman, the late William S. Kutz, who passed away July 10, 1914.

The first Master of the Lodge was Achilles J. Fogel, and the first Secretary, Lewis Fisher.

From the day of its constitution till November 21, 1874, the hall of the lodge was located above the store of Daniel Hinterleiter, now known as the store of Shankweiler Bros. On that date they held their first meeting in the hall in the building of James L. Eck, now known as the store of I. B. Stein & Son. The lodge's lease of this hall extended over a period of ten years, until April 5, 1884, when they took possession of the hall in Dr. Jeremiah Trexler's block, now owned by Chas. D. Herman. Here the meetings have been held ever since.

The following members have ruled the lodge as Worshipful Master: Achilles J. Fogel, Jeremiah S. Trexler, Dewalt S. Kutz, Levi R. Lentz, Jairus Hottenstein, Daniel F. Wagner, Simpson S. Schmehl, Cyrus F. Reifsnyder, Hiram H. Schwartz, Eldridge Zimmerman, Francis H. Yeager, Richard H. Koch, Samuel A. Baer, George C. Young, David S. Keck, Cyrenius W. Kutz, Nathan C. Schaeffer, Edwin M. Herbst, Edward Hottenstein, Oscar I. Mellot, John O. Glase, Eli M. Rapp, Charles W. Miller, G. Henry Heinly, James H. Marx, Thomas S. Levan, Jacob B. Esser, George B. Smith, Charles D. Werley, Morris D. Trexler, Frank S. Krebs, Henry W. Saul, William R. Sander, Ulrich J. Miller, Howard S. Sharadin, Frederick A. Marx, Llewellyn Angstadt, Francis E. Sharadin, Quinton D. Herman, George W. Bieber, George C. Bordner, Nathan S. Levan, O. Raymond Grimley, Warren G. Hartman, Amandus M. Dietrich and Charles I. Kutz.

The following have served as Secretary of the Lodge: Lewis Fisher, Zacharias C. Hoch, David S. Keck, Albert M. Kline, Nathan C. Schaeffer, Alfred S. Seidel, Cyrenius W. Kutz, George D. Humbert, James H. Marx and the present incumbent, George C. Bordner.

Since the day of its constitution the lodge has been fortunate in having a steady but conservative growth. Starting with nine charter members it has grown continuously till the roster at this time shows 195 active members.

Its present membership is composed of men standing high in the professions of education, medicine, law and theology, as well as some of the town's most prominent business men and financiers. Its membership is scattered far and wide, for its mailing list extends over three different countries, over sixteen states and over twenty counties.

Junior Order United American Mechanics

Chas. A. Gerasch Council, No. 1004, Jr. O. U. A. M., was organized on Feb. 2, 1895, by the following members who were initiated on the first meeting night: Oliver Brown, Millard Babb, Wallace A. Dietrich, Henry Eggy, Lenius E. S. Folk, Benjamin F. Hain, George Herring, Wm. G. Kern, John Mertz, Jas. P. Michael, Samuel Scheidt, William L. Scheidt, Samuel Schmehl, S. M. Smith, Peter Steckel, David Stoudt, John D. Wink, Harry J. Wylie and Henry Zettlemoyer.

Eight of these charter members are still active while the other eleven have either died or were suspended. At first the Council had an up-hill road but the members were wide awake and knew that they had launched a project and were able to handle it and make a success of the undertaking.

It has been proved that the Jr. O. U. A. M. are able to take care of themselves by the membership at the present time which is 430. The first officers were the following: Councilor, S. M. Smith; V. C., Wallace A. Dietrich; Rec. Sec., Wm. G. Kern; Asst. Rec. Sec., Peter Steckel; Fin. Sec., David Stoudt; Treas., N. Z. Dunkleberger; Con., Sam. Scheidt; Warden, Henry Eggy; I. S., Oliver Brown; O. S., Jas. Michael; Jr. P. C., John D. Wink; Trustees, Wallace A. Dietrich, Henry Eggy and Sam. Scheidt.

The present officers are Jr. P. C., Arthur D. Bortz; Councilor, Geo. M. Welder; V. C., Joseph A. Reimert; Rec. Sec., C. D. Koch; Asst. Rec. Sec., Paul Angstadt; Fin. Sec., B. M. Deibert; Treas., C. S. Siegfried; Con., Chas. Wanner; Warden, Jas. Kemp; I. S., Fred Kemp; O. S., Robert Luckenbill; Trustees, John D. Geiger, F. G. Rahn, Geo. M. Welder; Representative, John D. Geiger; Alternate, Eugene D. Dietrich; Chaplain, Chas. O. Moyer.

Company C, of Chas. A. Gerasch Council, was organized with 26 members in 1903 and is in a flourishing condition to the present time. They are a great auxiliary to the council attending all patriotic demonstrations. The Jr. O. U. A. M. has paid out of its funds $12,258.00 for sick and death benefits; $3900.00 to the Funeral Benefit Department; has $10,150.00 invested while in its treasury $847.00 is held as an emergency fund.

The Oriental Degree, a side issue of the Council, was organized on Aug. 29, 1895, by S. M. Smith, Peter Steckel, Oliver Brown, Benjamin Hain, Wm. B. Dietrich, John Bieber, Carmie Heffner, Elmer Kroninger, Millard Babb and Salem J. Bock. It has 373 members and is in a flourishing condition.

Knights of the Golden Eagle

Adonai Castle, No. 70, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was instituted Jan. 14, 1886, with 37 charter members, and today is recognized as one of the strongest castles in the state, and likewise one of the best financially. There was a need of such an organization so that today it is supported by a noble constituency of Sir Knights, who represent the best type of citizenship.

Adonai Castle offers the young men of our town who join an exceptionally good proposition in that it is a good substantial lodge that has withstood the ordeals and tests of time. The Knights of the Golden Eagle is a fraternal, beneficial and semi-military order and its objects and aims are to promote the principles of true benevolence, to assist its members in sickness and adversity, to assist those out of employment, to

encourage each other in business, to stimulate the moral and mental culture and to elevate the membership towards a higher and nobler life. It studiously avoids all sectarian and political controversies and aims to cultivate the social, moral and intellectual feelings of its members and promote their welfare in all walks of life.

The first officers of the castle were: P. C., J. P. S. Fentersmacher; W. C., J. H. Marx; V. C., C. W. Snyder; H. P., W. M. Hoffman; V. H., R. M. Fritch; S. H., M. T. Donmoyer; M. of R., D. L. Wartzenluft; C. of Ex., B. M. Diebert; K. of Ex., N. S. Schmehl; W. C., C. D. Herman; Equs., J. B. Breininger; W. G., J. T. Fritch; Eng., A. K. Bieber; 1st G., Wilson Sander; 2d G., Geo. Fisher.

The castle at present has a membership of 429 and has paid to its members for sick and death benefits $20,000.00. Its total worth is $23,673.28. The officers are: P. C., C. R. Hoppes; N. C., F. B. Hoch; V. C., Percy Keodinger; H. P., Joseph Haney; V. H., Chas. F. Reinhart; M. of R., Walter E. Herman; C. of Ex., H. S. Sharadin; K. of Ex., F. H. Werley; S. H., Adam Youse; W. B., C. W. Kover; W. C., Chas. Arnold; Eng., Geo. Carl; Equs., Harvey Gambler; 1st G., Charles Hauck; 2d G., Francis Trexler; Representative, H. P. Boger.

Fraternal Order of Eagles

Kutztown Aerie, No. 839, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was instituted on the evening of August 30, 1904, in the old Music Hall. The ceremonies incident to the institution of the lodge were performed by the Lehighton Aerie. There were about 50 members initiated on that occasion.

The first officers were: Past Worthy President, A. K. Lesher, (Hon. Title); Worthy President, W. H. Koch; Worthy Vice President, Percy Ermentrout; Worthy Chaplain, E. Z. Witman; Secretary, Wm. S. Rhode; Treasurer, A. K. Lesher; Conductor, John F. Flowers; Guards, J. Eldridge Dries and Cyrus Kohler; Trustees, J. T. Fritch, Dr. N. Z. Dunkleberger and Dr. E. L. Hottenstein.

The lodge first held their meetings in the Washington House Hall, but after a few months secured quarters in the building next the Kutztown National Bank, at present occupied by I. B. Stein and Son. Here they remained until about seven years ago, when they moved into the present handsome quarters at the corner of Park Avenue and Laurel Street.

The membership of the lodge has grown steadily until at present there are almost 350 members on the roll. Financially, too, the Aerie has been a success, the treasury at this time being in a very healthy condition.

During its eleven years of existence the organization has disbursed a large sum in sick and funeral benefits, besides contributing liberally in assisting other deserving causes outside the lodge proper. (Its latest donation was $100 to the Centennial Fund.)

The present officers of the Kutztown Aerie are: Past W. President, Joseph A. Haney: W. President, Wm. D. Yaxtheimer; W. Vice President, Wm. D. Fisher; W. Chaplain, Wm. Bortz; Secretary, Howard S. Sharadin; Treasurer, Alvin H. Peter; Conductor, Russell Brooks; Inside Guard, Jas. N. Stump; Outside Guard, Jos. Lambert, Jr.; Trustees, E. M. Angstadt, Sealous Fisher and Wm. F. Schoedler; Aerie Physician, Dr. N. Z. Dunkleberger. Eleven members have passed away since the lodge was organized.

Ladies of the Golden Eagle

Purity Temple, No. 124, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, was organized on May 29, 1900, with a charter membership of twenty-four. The present membership is 113. During the fifteen years of its existence the lodge has paid for relief and charity $2,743.60, and on January 1, 1915, its treasurer reported the amount of $1,701.08 in the treasury. Now let us look at the receipts for the last fifteen years.

Receipts from dues	$ 5,271 20
Admission Fees	203 00
Other sources	1,227 81
Total Receipts	$ 6,702 01

Total expenses during the fifteen years were:

For Relief Work	$ 2,743 60
For Working Expenses	2,257 33
Total	$ 5,000 93

Receipts	$ 6,702 01
Expenses	5,000 93
Balance Jan. 1, 1915	$ 1,701 08

Of this amount $1,414.00 is invested.

The members all feel proud of the progress made in fifteen years and are striving to raise Purity Temple to a still higher standard in this town. Purity Temple, No. 124, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, is always anxious to take in new members. The present officers are as follows: P. T., Mary Fritz; N. T., Sallie Bloch; V. T., Louisa Erb; M. of C., Mary Smith; Priestess, Effie Fritch; Prophetess, Lawrena Wentzel; G. of M., Mantana Wessner; G. of R., Annie Leiser; G. of Ex., Mary Angstadt; G. of F., Kate Druckenmiller; G. of I. P., Mary Angstadt; G. of O. P., Mamie Wylie; Trustees, Kate Bock, Mantana Wessner and Lizzie Weil.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 102

Fidelity Lodge, No. 102, Order of Shepherds of Bethlehem of North America, was instituted May 23, 1907, in Washington House Hall, with 25 members. Five more members were admitted during the following month, after which the charter was closed. The lodge was instituted by Mrs. Eva A. Wyckoff, of Camden, N. J., the founder of the order. She was assisted by Mrs. Mary L. Koch of Reading, Pa., the prelate of the lodge. The first officers were: Commander, Herman A. Fister; Vice Commander, Mayme Dries; Aid to Commander, Annie Lesher; Past Commander, Annie M. Angstadt; Treasurer, Geo. H. Smith; Chaplain, A. W. Hagemeyer; Marshal, Frank Fegley; Inside Guard, Minnie E. Fox; Outside Guard, Mamie Fritch; Master of Ceremonies, John A. Fox; Trustees, Alice Angstadt, John A. Fox and Carl Ahlandt. Washington House (Yoder's) Hall was selected as a permanent place of meeting, at which place the lodge meets at 8 o'clock, P. M., except on legal holidays. The motto of the order is Truth, Hope and Faith. Its principles are to promote peace and harmony among its members, to inculcate the teachings of the Holy Bible, and to promote the cause of temperance. The ritualistic work is taken from the Bible, beginning with the beautiful story of Ruth, down to the birth of Christ. During the eight years of its work, the lodge has buried four of its members and paid for the relief of the sick and disabled $518.90, for running expenses $640.00, for entertainment $80.10, for assessments to the funeral fund $576, and

for the home and orphanage $480.20, and has a balance of $760 on interest. The membership on March 1, 1915, was 82.

The present officers are: Commander, Anna Way; Vice Commander, Nora Moll; Past Commander, Eliza A. Smith; Treasurer, Minnie E. F. Fox; Accountant, George H. Smith; Scribe, D. W. James; Marshal, Lovina Herbein; Organist, Florence Arndt; Chaplain, Sylvia Pusch; Master of Ceremonies, Fred. Bennecoff; Inside Guard, Sarah Hagemeyer; Outside Guard, Gertrude Billig; Trustees, Lizzie Wessner, John A. Fox and Mantana Wessner.

Patriotic Order Sons of America

Washington Camp, No. 677, P. O. S. of A., meets every Monday evening in Washington House Hall. It was instituted at Kutztown, Pa., on July 23d., 1910, with a membership of twenty-three. This was the third institution of a Camp at Kutztown, the other two having become defunct. The following officers were elected to serve the first term: Past President. Geo. H. Smith; President, D. W. James; Vice President, Calvin H. Smith; Master of Forms, M. J. Romberger; Conductor, E. S. Ziegler; Financial Secretary, A. F. DeLong; Recording Secretary, W. F. Schick; Treasurer, J. E. Dries; Inspector, W. B. Flexer; Guard, David Dries; Chaplain, B. F. Cressman; Trustees, Geo. H. Smith, B. F. Reider and Irvin Merkel.

Membership, March 1, 1915, 101; valuation, March 1, 1915, $562.72; membership in Pennsylvania, 115,000. The present officers are: District President, W. F. Schick; Past President, James M. Hafer; President, John Erb; Vice-President, Leroy Brumbach; Master of Forms, Frank Williams; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. Smith; Financial Secretary, A. F. DeLong; Treasurer, J. Eldridge Dries; Conductor, Curtis Kramer; Inspector, Irvin Kemp; Guard, George Carl; Chaplain, Irvin Groninger; Trustees, H. W. Klein, J. I. Litzenberger and Clinton Braucher.

Kutztown Lodge, No. 214
Des Deutschen Ardens der Harugari

For twenty years or more there flourished in Kutztown, along with other familiar orders, an unique lodge, known by the name of Kutztown Lodge, No. 214, Des Deutschen Ardens der Harugari. It was unique because while it was a distinctively German order, with a large membership spread over the entire United States, this particular branch consisted of 90 per cent.of native Americans whose ancestors had belonged to the first German immigration into Penn's colony.

The lodge was instituted May 20, 1870. The first secretary was Aug. Sprenger, watchmaker and jeweler, who was one of Kutztown's substantial and esteemed citizens for the greater part of his useful life. He was succeeded some years later by Conrad Gehring who held the office for many years, serving during that time one term each as district deputy grand bard and representative to the grand lodge. The membership was over one hundred and at one time the assets of the lodge were over $1500. The dues were $4.00 a year, the sick benefits $4.00 a week and the mortality benefits $100 for a member and $50 for the wife of a member. As the members grew older and some permanently incapacited, the drain on the treasury became too heavy for the income and the lodge finally disbanded.

Some of the prominent members who made the meetings lively at times were: Isaac Wagonhorst, Isaac Wentzel, Henry Keiter, George O'Neil, George Fleischmann, Henry Petersen, Ulrich Miller, Hugo Wittiger, Henry Stigman, John G. Schofer, John H. Schofer, James Oswald, Myrus Oswald, Jonathan Weida, Daniel B. Kutz, William Brown, Peter F. Wentzel, Clinton Graeff, David Saul, John Neff and Ephraim Sharadin.

DRAMATIC CLUBS

The Kutztown Dramatic Club met in the parlor of the Black Horse Hotel, at the request of Thomas S. Levan. The object of this meeting was to frame history of the first dramatic organization of Kutztown, for the Centennial History.

The members present at this meeting were Thomas S. Levan, U. J. Miller, E. H. Hottenstein, C. W. Snyder, A. F. DeLong, Dr. E. K. Steckel, C. I. G. Christman, A. S. Christ, C. W. Keiter, H. K. Deisher, Mrs. Elizabeth Humbert Miller, Mrs. Lou Neff Sharadin and Mrs. Annie Wagenhorst Deisher.

Thomas S. Levan acted as chairman of the meeting. H. K. Deisher was chosen as secretary.

The club was organized in 1883 with the object of reading standard literature and give entertainments in select readings and recitations. Later the Kutztown Dramatic Club was formed, (nick-named Kutztown Drowned Cats).

The members were:

Thomas S. Levan, Rev. George A. Kercher, Ulrich J. Miller, Ezra H. Hottenstein, Dr. Edward L. Hottenstein, Jr., Charles I. G. Christman, Alvin S. Christ, David Fister, Amandus F. DeLong, Robert K. Berkemeyer, Francis M. Berkemeyer, Robert T. Fritch, Charles Wanner, Esq., Edward H. Eck, Hiram Heckman, John D. Frederick, Louis B. Reppert, Charles W. Snyder, Jacob B. Esser, Chas. W. Keiter, H. K. Deisher, Mrs. Elizabeth Humbert Miller, Mrs. Annie Wagenhorst Deisher, Mrs. Annie Kutz Seibert, Mrs. Louisa Neff Sharadin, Mrs. Mary Neff Berkemeyer, Mrs. Mary Christman Levan, Mrs. Louisa Weikusat Wild, Miss Ernestine Weikusat, Miss Irene Hinterleiter.

The officers of the club were: Thomas S. Levan, manager and instructor; C. W. Snyder, artist; Dr. E. K. Steckel, property man; Chas. W. Keiter, ticket man and advertiser; Louis Reppert, chief usher, and Jacob B. Esser, press agent.

Through the courtesy of the school board, the public school building was secured, there being no public hall in town.

The first play rendered was "The Last Loaf," a drama in two acts, and the one act farce "Paddle Your Own Canoe," May 1 and 2, 1884.

The characters of "The Last Loaf" were:

Mark Ashton, a Silversmith.....A. S. Christ
Caleb Hansom, a Baker.....Geo. A. Kercher
Harry Hansom, his Son.....C. I. G. Christman
Dick Bustle, a Journeyman Baker....U. J. Miller
Tom Chubbs, a Butcher.....R. K. Berkemeyer
Kate Ashton, Mark's Wife.....
.....Miss Elizabeth Humbert
Lillie Ashton, their Daughter...Miss Lou E. Neff
Patty Jones, a Yankee Girl...Miss Annie E. Kutz

The characters of "Paddle Your Own Canoe," were:

Dr. Rubber Dam, a Dentist.....A. S. Christ
Orpheus Beethoven Joyful, a Musician.....
.....R. A. Fritch
Christopher Croesus, a Nabob.....A. F. DeLong
Bob Ridley (better known as Dr. Ridley), a Colored Boy.....R. K. Berkemeyer
Buskin Socks, an Amateur Tragedian.....
.....F. M. Berkemeyer
Larry Lanigan an Irish Porter...Geo. A. Kercher
Tin Wah, a Chinese Laundryman.....
.....L. E. Hottenstein
Mrs. Morey, Dr. Dam's Landlady.....
.....Miss Mary Christman
Kate Croesus, Christopher's Daughter.....
.....Miss Mary A. Neff
Milly Morey, Mrs. Morey's Daughter.....
.....Miss Ernestine Weikusat
Orchestra—"Homer Orchestra was composed of Samuel Benner, J. T. Fritch, Solon A. Wanner and Horace Bast.

A stage was constructed of hemlock boards in the Primary School room. The roller curtain was loaned by Trinity Lutheran Church. The old kerosene lamps loaned by St. John's Union Church were used as foot lights. For entrance and exit to the stage a bridge was built outside from window to window to the Secondary School room. The scenery, which was to represent a room, was draped with wall paper and lace curtains.

The play took so well that it was repeated three evenings. Patrons from Fleetwood insisted the play be given in their town. When the advance agents arrived, the children ran from the street calling, "Mam, mam, de show leit sin do."

W. G. Hinterleiter remodeled his store in 1885 and at the request of the club, he built a hall on the second floor. People remarked, "Now Kutztown has a theater." The first play in the new hall was the two act drama, "The Boys of '76," followed by the one act farce, "John Schmidt." C. W. Snyder painted elaborate scenery, common chairs borrowed from the good neighbors were used as reserved seats, and backless benches served as ordinary seats, which were occupied three hours without signs of fatigue. A stout rope suspended from a rear window of the dressing room was to serve as a fire escape for the club members.

The next play for the boards was "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," and was enjoyed by a full house.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," a drama in six

HIRAM HECKMAN
As "Topsy" in Uncle Tom's Cabin

T. S. LEVAN
As Uncle Tom, Flogged by Legree

ELIZA'S ESCAPE
Mrs. U. J. Miller and Charles R. Wanner, Esq., in Uncle Tom's Cabin

TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM
Showing Death of Little Mary. Mrs. Chas. Messersmith, T. S. Levan and Mrs. H. G. A. Smith

acts, was the crowning success. It was played March 5, 6 and 9, 1886, to jammed houses. It was advertised to be rendered every Saturday evening till otherwise announced.

CHARACTERS

Uncle Tom.....T. S. Levan
George Harris, a Slave.....C. I. G. Christman
George Shelby, Tom's Young Master.....
.....C. I. G. Christman
Mr. St. Clare.....A. S. Christ
Phineas Fletcher, a Quaker....E. H. Hottenstein
Gumption Cute, Ophelia's Relative.....
.....E. H. Hottenstein
Mr. Wilson.....G. A. Kercher
Deacon Perry, Ophelia's Lover....G. A. Kercher
Haley.....J. D. Frederick
Simon Legree, Slave Trader.....J. D. Frederick
Tom Loker, a Slave Hunter.....H. K. Deisher
Col. Skeggs, an Auctioneer.....H. K. Deisher
Marks, the Lawyer.....U. J. Miller
Mr. Mann.....A. F. DeLong
Quimbo, a Slave.....R. T. Fritch
Quimbo, a Slave.....A. T. Fritch
Waiter.....E. H. Eck
Sambo, a Slave.....E. H. Eck
Eva, St. Clare's Daughter.....Irene Hinterleiter
Eliza, a Slave.....Miss Elizabeth E. Humbert
Harry, her Child.....Little Charlie Wanner
Marie, St. Clare's Wife.....Miss Lou E. Neff
Emeline, a Slave.....Miss Lou E. Neff
Aunt Ophelia.....Miss Annie E. Kutz
Cassie, a Slave.....Miss Annie Wagenhorst
Aunt Chloe, Uncle Tom's Wife.....
.....Miss Annie Wagenhorst
Topsy.....Master Hiram Heckman

The New Kutztown Dramatic Club, to distinguish it from the old Kutztown Dramatic Club, was organized in the fall of the year of 1889. The club was organized in the old public school house. The object of the club was to continue the work of the former club, that of beautifying and enlarging the mind with the study of the poets and depicting characters in the drama. The club consisted of the following members, all single at that time:

Thos. S. Levan, leader and instructor; Mrs. Jennie Donmoyer Messersmith, Mrs. Ella Dreibelbis Baer, Mrs. Annie Wagenhorst Deisher, Mrs. Katie Heffner Ressler, Mrs. Anna Hottenstein Hottenstein, Mrs. Beckie Fenstermacher Marx Mrs. Oneida Rahn Smith, Mrs. Annie Marx Ort, Miss Anna Hoover, Sam'l H. Heffner, Wm. F. Schoedler, Dr. H. W. Saul, E. M. Angstadt, C. E. Gehring, J. W. Sander, J. G. Kercher, E. H. Kercher, W. R. Sander, J. H. Schmoyer, W. C. C. Snyder, G. D. Humbert, D. B. Deisher, A. H. Fritch, W. J. Noble, E. M. Steckel, Q. D. Herman, C. W. Snyder, artist, and C. W. Keiter, ticket agent and advance agent.

The first play given was entitled, "Among the Breakers," and was given in the new music hall, (so known at that time) which had been built by the "American Orchestra," assisted by the club as part owners.

This play proved such a great success that the club decided to continue the work

KUTZTOWN'S MUSIC HALL
Recently Razed. Home of The New Dramatic Club

Many social affairs were enjoyed during the club's career. The remuneration to the members was a fine gold badge. All are living but two, Mrs. Mary Christman Levan and David Fister.

A pleasant evening was spent. Luncheon served by Mr. Thomas S. Levan was greatly enjoyed by the attending members, after which the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

and the following plays were given, one each year, "The Dead Shot" and "Seeing the Elephant," (two farces), "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," East Lynne," and "Uncle Josh."

The last three years of its existence the club paid an annual visit to East Greenville where they played to crowded houses. On their home trips they enjoyed an ele-

gant dinner at Allentown. They called this trip their yearly outing. There were quite a number of social functions enjoyed by the club. Although twenty-six (26) years have passed since the club was organized, there has been but one death, that of Mr. John G. Kercher.

The American Orchestra, that rendered excellent music during these entertainments consisted of the following: J. F. Fritch, Leader; Llewellyn Angstadt, Samuel H. Heffner, E. J. Eshelman, C. E. Gehring, E. M. Angstadt, C. J. Leibensperger, Z. K. Merkel, J. H. Angstadt, J. W. Sander and R. A. Fritch.

Olympian Dramatic Club

In 1899 the Olympian Dramatic Club was organized by a number of young folks in this borough. The first production was a comedy drama entitled "The Soldier of Fortune." The play was presented in Music Hall, Kutztown, in April 1899. It took so well that it was repeated shortly afterwards. Mrs. Frank Smoll, formerly Miss Daisy B. Harkey, daughter of the late Dr. S. L. Harkey, former pastor of Trinity Lutheran church, who has considerable elocutionary ability, was the instructor. The cast of characters follows:

Col. Fitznoodle ..... Bernard Schmehl
Mr. Patroni, the villian.....Howard S. Sharadin
Mr. Belmont ..... Dr. Edgar J. Stein
Cyril Clifford ..... Lieut. Richard J. Herman
Dr. Fargo ..... Walter S. Dietrich
Freddie Belmont ..... Arthur B. Hinterleiter
Snowball ..... Francis E. Sharadin
Barney ..... Wm. S. Rhode
Miss Agnes Belmont ..... Mrs. Q. D. Herman
Miss Ida Lovewell ..... Mrs. S. B. Ammons
Miss Pricilla Peterson .... Miss Sallie C. Marx
Deceased

A strong play entitled "Strife, or Master and Men," was presented in January 1901, by some of the old members of the dramatic club and the necessary addition of several new ones. There were two colored men, a Dutchman, two comical old men, etc. As the name of the play indicates the plot was directed upon strike and labor troubles. The title, however, does not indicate the amount of comedy sprinkled throughout the play.

Mrs. Frank Smoll was the instructor and the play was presented in Kutztown, Pennsburg and Boyertown to packed houses. The characters were:

THE OLYMPIAN DRAMATIC CLUB

Judge Henry Buttons, a retired judge and mill owner ..... Quinton D. Herman
Harold Thomas, the villian ..... Wm. S. Rhode
Henry Hansell, a noble specimen of young manhood ..... Paul A. Herman
Aristotle Tompkins and Horatio Squash, intimate friends of the judge ..... John Morgan and Paul Herman
Hans Von Staudt, the cook ..... O. Raymond Grimley
Julius and Neb, two negro servants ..... Francis E. Sharadin and Louis V. Hottenstein
Laura Bell, the judges' ward ..... Charlotte Kramlich
Mrs. Hansell, Henry's mother ..... Mrs. Elmer Maurer
Dolly, a housemaid ..... Mrs. Bert E. Moritz
Mary Harris ..... Victoria Schwoyer

Policeman, Mob of Strkers, Etc.

Location—Wheeling, West Virginia.

Thomas S. Levan was manager and instructor of the Old Dramatic Club, and through his instrumentality the organization was started and maintained. He is a son

THOMAS S. LEVAN

of Col. Daniel R. Levan, deceased. He was born and raised at Kutztown, and his family, of French Huguenot descent, is one of the oldest and best known in the county. Mr. Levan received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Keystone State Normal School.

After leaving school he was engaged in business for some time in Reading and later carried on a successful business in New York. He afterwards sold out and took a course in one of New York's best training schools. Mr. Levan has a wide reputation as an elocutionist. A number of years ago he filled various engagements in that capacity and frequently took part in amateur performances of local theatrical companies in his native town and Reading. For quite a number of years he was the indefatigable manager, instructor, and trainer of the Old Kutztown Dramatic Club and had unusually flattering success. He taught very successfully some fifty young ladies and gentlemen of Kutztown not only in elocution but also in the mysteries of modern stage work. Mr. Levan has played in some of our leading theatrical companies.

He takes a great interest in secret orders and besides being past district grand chief of the K. G. E. for six terms, is a past master of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M. He is treasurer and a heavy stockholder of the Saucony Shoe Manufacturing Company, and a member of the U. E. Church and he has been the superintendent of its Sunday School for fifteen years.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

[Extracts from Gehring's Speech in Patriot]

Centennial Monument—The cost was two hundred and fifty dollars. Of this sum, Mr. Wentz himself subscribed seventy-five dollars, and the remainder was collected in town and in the Normal School by Mrs. Dr. Charles H. Wanner and the Misses Alesa Helfrich and Harriet B. Swineford. On the four larger sides of the die the following mottoes are inscribed, which were selected by a committee consisting of Rev. Prof. Horne, Prof. John S. Ermentrout and County Superintendent Samuel A. Baer.

On the north side—*"Unser Frei Schul wesa kumt fun da Pennsilfownish Deitsha har. Der Govaner Wolf hat's geplant un der Ritner un der Shunk hen's ausgefuehrt."*

On the south—*"Nec scire fas est omnia."*

On the east—*"Wie Gott mit unsern Vaetern war, so sei er auch mit uns."*

On the west—*"Virtue, Liberty and Independence."*

The monument was unique in that the inscriptions were in Pennsylvania Dutch, Latin, German and English. At the time of re-dedication the Latin inscription was removed and there was inscribed on the same panel: *"This monument was erected on the K. S. N. S. Campus, July 4, 1876. Removed and Re-dedicated in the Kutztown Park, 1907.*

At the time of its erection on the Normal School Campus the following articles were deposited in that part of the monument on which the spire rests:

"The history of Kutztown and Maxatawny; the latest newspapers of the county; ancient coins; almanacs and coins of 1876; a catalogue of the Normal School for 1876; the names of contributors to the monument; and the late census of Kutztown, continental script and a silver quarter dated 1776, donated by A. J. Fogel."

From address of Conrad Gehring at the re-dedication of the monument, August 11, 1907:

As I said before, when in 1876 the nation celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, Kutztown was in line with the cities. It was the most elaborate demonstration I saw during the 32 years I spent in the dear old town. Patriotism was at high tide and the waves roared and dashed and foamed and lapped in a manner to carry with them even the most blunted souls. Main Street was one mass of people, who had poured into the town from early morning. There wasn't a house that wasn't gaily decorated in the national colors and Old Glory nodded and waved and fluttered from roofs, windows, verandas, steeples, coat lapels, and hats. Everybody was joyful and everyone in a shouting mood. The marchers faced a glaring sun and clouds of dust, but that didn't dampen their ardor, except that some looked as limp as a sweat-soaked collar by the time it was all over.

The order of procession as it appeared in the Kutztown Journal will give you an idea of the magnitude of the parade:

Chief Marshal, Dr. J. S. Trexler.

Marshal's Aids, Z. T. Miller, Wm. C. Dietrich, Wm. D. Gross, N. S. Schmehl, J. D. Sharadin, D. W. Sheridan, Geo. Eason and Philip Kline.

Ringing Rock Cornet Band, of Fleetwood.

Chief Burgess S. S. Schmehl and Orators in carriages.

Liberty Car, with thirteen girls dressed in white, representing the Original Colonies, grouped around the Goddess of Liberty, drawn by four horses of John Bieber.

Gen. Geo. Washington and Lady Martha Washington (represented by Albert A. Adam and Mrs. H. M. Cloud) and two colored attendants, all on horseback.

Second Liberty Car with 38 girls dressed in white, bearing shields representing the States of the Union, drawn by George Kutz's four stately greys.

Greenwich Cornet Band, Prof. N. P. Kistler, leader.

Topton's large delegation, consisting of Red Men, Knights of the Mystic Chain and Knights of Pythias, with E. J. S. Hoch as marshall.

Maidencreek Cornet Band.

Harugari's and Jr. O. U. A. M. of Kutztown.

Trexlertown Band.

Citizens in carriages.

The day was ushered in with a salute of one hundred guns at 4 o'clock in the morning and at the same time a drum corps paraded the town.

At 7 o'clock a centennial service was held in the Normal School Chapel, when the principal, Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, preached an eloquent sermon and a specially organized Centennial Choir, under the direction of the late Dr. Wm. Stettler, led the singing. At the conclusion of the services this monument was raised. The foundation and base had previously been laid and the shaft hung in midair suspended from the rope of

a derrick, ready to be swung into position. This was done under the supervision of Philip Wenz, the granite dealer and marble cutter, who had been awarded the contract for the monument.

The lamented Prof. J. S. Ermentrout, who was the historian of the association and who had written an interesting pamphlet entitled "History of Kutztown and Maxatawny," placed the customary articles into the box of the monument, which I understand has been wisely preserved and is again within the base of the monument.

Prof. S. A. Baer, chairman of the Monument Committee, presented the monument to S. S. Schmehl, president of the Centennial Association, who in turn turned it over

into the care of the board of trustees of the Keystone State Normal School.

It would be taxing your patience too much to go into all the details of the day, so I will cut the story short.

The spectacular parade marched over to this place which was then a picnic ground known as Kemp's Grove. Here a speaker's stand and seats had been erected and here Judge Sassaman, of Reading, delivered an eloquent oration and Senator M. S. Henninger, of Allentown, read an original Pennsylvania German poem entitled "En Hunnert Johr Zurick."

After the ceremonies the multitude was fed from supplies furnished free by the Centennial Association. The multitude numbered about three thousand, and there was nothing left and even not all were filled.

In the course of the afternoon a burlesque parade took place in which a company of 120 "Mulligan Guards," masked and carrying wooden guns with tin bayonets, formed the leading feature. Besides there were in the grotesque procession a band with tin instruments, making strange but loud music, an improvised elephant, a bear and other fantastic features. This greatly amused the crowd and roars of laughter went up along the line.

"KUTZTOWN, THE HUB OF OPPORTUNITY"

Slogans are all the rage these days. A town such as ours is, should have a slogan. It has one—the one shown here. This slogan, on the suggestion of Wm. S. Rhode, President of the Kutztown Publishing Company, was chosen from some three dozen or more rallying cries, as being peculiarly suitable to Kutztown. The town is situated in the center of the East Penn Valley, one of the fairest, richest valleys in the land, and midway between the cities of Allentown and Reading. As in olden times all roads led to Rome, so now-a-days, many important roads center in Kutztown. Kutztown is not the hub of the universe, not the center of the state, or even of the county—it might have been had the efforts to make the town the county seat of Penn county ninety years and more ago been successful—but it is the "hub of opportunity," that is, a center to which concenter many lines of social, civil, industrial, and educational activity.

The slogan adopted by the Kutztown Board of Trade in 1914, is being extensively used, and with satisfactorily results, in calling attention to the various opportunities afforded by our town.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

The names of the following persons, members of the Kutztown Centennial Association, having contributed one or more dollars annually for the entire period of the existence of the Association, were, by resolution of that body, placed upon this Roll of Honor:

Dr. H. W. Saul
A. S. Heffner
Rev. J. J. Cressman
Wm. F. Stimmel
Jas. S. Heffner
A. S. Christ
Pierce S. Schell
Rev. W. W. Deatrick
H. A. Fister
J. B. Esser
Arthur Bonner
Rev. H. A. Kline
Thomas S. Levan
C. W. Miller
Chas. D. Herman
Rev. R. B. Lynch
E. P. DeTurk
Sam. H. Heffner
N. S. Schmehl
J. H. Marx
J. P. S. Fenstermacher
C. I. G. Christman
H. K. Deisher
Sell D. Kutz
Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger
Mrs. Maggie Christ
Dr. C. A. Hottenstein
Walt. B. Bieber
Cyrus J. Rhode
Nicolas M. Rahn
Victor H. Houser
John A. Schwoyer
M. T. Donmoyer
I. D. Sharadin
Zach. C. Hoch
Wm. B. Schaefer
E. K. Steckel, M. D.
U. J. Miller
D. L. Wartzenluft
Dr. E. J. Sellers
E. L. Schatzline
A. M. Herman
I. T. Fritch
John Hinterleiter
C. W. Snyder
Dr. U. S. G. Bieber

Ed. Sloneeker
Wm. P. Kutz
Clem. J. Stichler
W. S. Dietrich
Fred. A. Moyer
Daniel M. Saul
Ezra H. Hottenstein
Llewellyn Angstadt
William H. Livengood
Katie Heffner Ressler
Geo. C. Bordner
James O. Herman
Quinton D. Herman
Samuel J. Dries
A. K. Lesher
James Schaefer
J. B. Keiter
C. L. Gruber
Geo. P. Angstadt
Wm. D. Yoder
C. S. Siegfried
B. D. Druckenmiller
Howard S. Sharadin
P. F. Moyer
Wm. S. Rhode
Chas. A. Frey
Francis E. Sharadin
Dan. A. Dries
R. D. Sharadin
Rev. Geo. B. Smith
George Rhode
I. B. Stein and Son
Worth A. Dries
Thomas W. Sharadin
George Glasser
William S. Kutz
Wilson B. Kutz
Elizabeth E. Miller
Howard D. Kutz
W. W. Feick and Co.
Isaac Grimley
Wm. S. Christ
O. Raymond Grimley
Geo. A. Schlenker
H. W. Sharadin
Fred. N. Baer
Byron A. Stein
Paul A. Herman
J. F. Weidenhammer
Charles Herbine
Chas. S. Arnold
Oscar Moyer
Horace Schmehl
Walter C. C. Snyder
Lawson G. Dietrich
Augustus G. Wink
Rev. F. K. Bernd
Roger M. Rentschler
William F. Schoedler
B. M. Deibert
Geo. W. Ramer
Harry B. Yoder
John F. Angstadt
Wm. E. Myers
F. H. Moser, Redland, Cal.
John Z. Harner, Boyertown, Pa.
Rev. M. J. Bieber, Halifax, N. S.
J. J. Stigman, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. Morris D. Trexler, Topton, Pa.
Lieut. Richard J. Herman, Philippine Islands
H. H. Ahrens, Reading, Pa.
Tillie B. Gravat, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jno. W. Gravat. Philadelphia, Pa.
Nicholas J. Kutz. Fleetwood. Pa.
Dr. A. C. Rothermel. K. S. N. S.
Rev. Charles C. Boyer, K. S. N. S.
Jno. W. Sander, Allentown, Pa.
Harry A. Taylor, Annville, Pa.
Dr. Albert J. Kutz, Northampton, England
Rosa A. Christ, Philadelphia, Pa.

ODDS AND ENDS OF HISTORY

Some Early Teachers in Kutztown

Besides the teachers mentioned elsewhere the following are said to have taught in town in the early days.

A Mr. Brockway is remembered by some elderly persons as having taught in the old parochial school house.

Mr. Leidy, who came from Philadelphia taught the boys. He is said to have married a Miss Kutz, daughter of Peter Kutz and sister to Charles Kutz.

About the same time Miss Fehling, coming here from Easton, taught the girls in the Snyder house, now occupied by C. W. Snyder, photographer. She married the Rev. Mr. Lukens, spoken of elsewhere.

Miss Catharine Bunnell, an Irish lass, also from Easton, taught in the Snyder house for several years, then went to Hamburg, where she became the wife of a Mr. Boehm, a hotel keeper.

The Rev. Charles Lukens married Miss Fehling. After his marriage he remained a year or two in Kutztown, then went to the neighborhod of Germantown, where he opened a boarding school. It is related of him that each evening, before dismissing his school, he would dictate memory gems to his pupils.

Of the Academy teachers Mr. Story was a New Englander, while Mr. Hill came here from Philadelphia.

Fell Dead at a Battalion

A story told by an aged friend, illustrative somewhat of the customs of the community on battalion days is to the effect that quite a commotion occurred when on one of those days a lady from Greenwich fell dead while on the dancing floor at Kutztown.

Early Stone Masons

Peter Kutz, grandfather of Dr. E. K. Steckel, was one of the early stone masons of the town. Henry Neff, father of Mrs. Elizabeth Wynne, was another worker in the same craft. These two men were master workmen. They built the old two-arch stone bridge which led Main street across the Saucony. Both men labored together on the foundation walls of the old (log, weatherboarded) St. John's Church. They also built the old parochial school house, and the wall around the old St. John's cemetery was their handiwork.

The Story of a Bake Shop

The Walt. B. Bieber (now Wm. S. Christ) store building was built by Neff and Kutz, pioneer stone masons, for a Mr. Wilson. But Wilson had gone beyond his means. Failure followed and the new building was sold to satisfy the creditors. It was bought at Sheriff's sale by Mrs. Sam-

uel Bast, who had to borrow the money to pay the sheriff his fourteen hundred dollars, ($1400.00). But she was a dauntless and resourceful woman. She started a bake shop. She borrowed a bag of flour for the first baking. Little by little she earned and saved enough to pay the borrowed money. Joshua Bieber, father of the late Walter B. Bieber, started store keeping in the front room of the building. He fell in love with and married the daughter of Mr. and Mrs Samuel Bast.

Sports in Olden Days

As far back as we have any records Kutztown has had among its citizens numerous and enthusiastic sportsmen. In those days game was much more plentiful than it is now. It is related that Jacob (better known as "Squire") Graeff, shot the last bear in this section. Some residents of Greenwich township came into town with a report that a big bear was seen rambling around on the Jacob Kohler farm. Squire Graeff, with one companion, started in pursuit of bruin. They chased him up a tall chestnut tree from which he was finally dislodged by a well-directed shot from the Squire's gun. The mighty hunters brought their trophy home and for many years the claws of the bear could be seen hanging on the outside of the barn door in the rear of D. A. G. Wink's home on Main street.

But bear-hunting was not the only sport for the old hunters. Tradition has it that Jonathan Grim was a great fox hunter and always kept a pack of fox hounds. He later met his end while on a fishing trip at Dietrich's Mill, being drowned in what was then known as the "Devil's Hole."

In the early forties there was a tremendous flight of passenger pigeons over this county. The birds were so numerous, that "they darkened the sun," and many were caught in nets. The woodland on the John Kemp farm (now the Kutztown Park) was a favorite resting place for migratory birds but on this occasion they taxed the trees to their capacity, and it is related that many of the smaller branches were broken down by the weight of the roosting pigeons. The birds were doubtless attracted by the many buckwheat fields in this section while migrating south to the rice fields of the Carolinas. It is also said that the pigeons were slaughtered by "the bushel basketful" by local gunners. There were later flights of these pigeons through here but none so great as the one above referred to. It is remarkable that a species of birds once so numerous could have become practically extinct. There is at present a standing offer from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington of $10,000 for a single pair of these particular pigeons. Like the buffalo of the western plains, these birds have fallen a prey to ruthless pot-hunters.

Many years ago, too, all the streams of this section were literally teeming with fish, the wily trout, of course, predominating, the rainbow trout, now so rare, being then especially abundant. At that time every one was a fisherman. A reminiscent fisherman tells that it was the custom, immediately after harvest, for the farmers to gather along the streams for their "yaerlich wesh-tag," at which time the day was spent in bathing and fishing. They always returned with "big catches."

Kutztown As a Show Town

Among the famous show towns of Pennsylvania in early years Kutztown occupied a position in the front rank. There were few traveling shows that did not stop here. Among the most prominent of these were: Sands-Nathan Co., Howe Brothers, Barnum and Howe's Museum, Duryea's Circus, P. T. Barnum's "greatest show on earth," Adam Forepaugh, and Dan Rice. The latter started out with a trained pig, and while here Rice asked Judge Heidenreich to loan him a milk-white horse to transport his show to Rothrocksville, but the showman never returned the horse. Some years later, however, after he had become quite famous in the show world, he returned here with his big show and surprised the judge by presenting him with a brand new outfit—horse, buggy and harness. The "milk-white" horse which Rice secured from Judge Heidenreich was later the trained horse of the show.

These frequent shows were a great attraction to the natives and many folks walked as far as to Breinigsville to meet the wagons and walked back to town with the show.

Early Counterfeiters

Few people, possibly, know of the counterfeiters who operated in and around Kutztown in the late forties and early fifties. The bad money was coined in an old stone building which is still standing near Temple, in Muhlenberg township. This house was known as the "Alsace Bank." This spurious money was put out under an oak tree which stood on the old Fair Grounds, now the property of the Kutztown Improvement Company.

In July, 1852, while cradling wheat, George Humbert, one of the men employed by Benjamin Kutz, discovered a quantity of imitation silver money in an abandoned well

on Mr. Kutz's farm. Amos Rhode and Samuel Marx, father of the late J. H. Marx, went into the well and brought up the coin which amounted to $120.00. The money was taken to Joshua Bieber, an authority on numismatics, who pronounced it counterfeit. The money was afterwards taken to the office of the *Geist der Zeit*, where Mr. Hawrecht also pronounced spurious. The fact that the money had been found was advertised extensively but, of course, no one ever claimed it.

An Old Well

Draw well—"standing on south side of the aforementioned Great or High Road, on the said several acres and one hundred and twelve perches of land, and opposite of the dwelling house of the said Frederick Hittle," sold to Dewald Kutz by Frederick and Maria Hittle (deed dated April 1, 1795) reserved as to free and unobstructed use for Leonerd Rishel and his heirs as well as for Hittle and his heirs.[1]

How Fire was Made in Olden Times

John F. Kohler, an aged resident of town, remembers that prior to 1843 he fetched live coals (charcoal) from Joe Kutz's to rekindle the kitchen fire so that breakfast might be made. If there were yet any live coals among the ashes on the hearth in the morning then splints dipped in sulphur were used to restart the fire; otherwise live coals had to be brought from the nearest neighbor. When sulphur matches first came into use they were considered highly dangerous. They were called "schwevelkep." This explains the action of Kutztown Borough Council, Sept. 9, 1833, which imposed a fine of $5.00 for the selling or keeping for sale of any combustible matches, and like articles.

A Maxatawny Slave

Unlike their English and Irish neighbors the early Germans of this section seldom owned colored servants or slaves. I. D. Rupp says that "Berks, a German county, having a population of 30,179, in 1790, had only 65 slaves, in the ratio of one to 464 whites. Cumberland county, originally settled by Scotch-Irish, with a population in 1790 of 15,655, had 360 slaves, in the ratio of one of 44 whites." So far as known the only slave ever kept in this immediate section was one, Hannah by name, who was the servant of George Kemp, son of Theobald (Dewalt) Kemp, the immigrant ancestor of the Kemp family. Both father and son resided on what was the Nathan S. Kemp farm, on which, in the private cemetery, the negro woman is buried.

Governor Edward Y. Miller

Lieutenant Edward Y. Miller, Military Governor of the Palawan Islands, in the Philippines, was drowned on May 27, 1910, aged 39 years. Deceased served in the Spanish-American war. Later he entered the regular army as Second Lieutenant and advanced to the rank of captain. The Governor was not aware of his new title. captain, as his commission had not reached him when he was drowned.

He governed 34,000 semi-civilized people, who lived with him as a brother and master combined. He ruled them by the sheer force of his personality and thus accomplished in many ways what a host of regulars could not have done.

Governor Miller was born and reared in Kutztown. He was a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, and a son of Zach. T. Miller, who long ago left our town for the west. The deceased is survived by his widow (nee Florence Geehr) and one son, Gordon Geehr Miller.

An Incident of the Revolution

A story was told by the late Nathan Kemp (son of George W. Kemp, son of Daniel Kemp, son of George Kemp, son of Dewalt Kemp) to the effect that the four-horse team of George Kemp, was impressed by Continental soldiers passing this way. The hired man went along with the team. In three weeks the man returned bringing the big horse whip with him but not the team.

Spanish-American War Volunteers

The names of the Spanish-American Volunteers from Kutztown in 1898 were: Moses Reimert, Levi Sassaman, Geo. N. Smith, Samuel Schmehl, (deceased), William Leiby, Howard Geiger, Edward Yenser, and Wm. L. Scheidt.

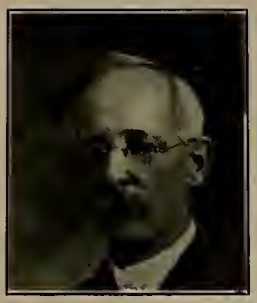
[1] So in deed executed April 1, 1795 by Frederick and Maria Hittle to Dewald Kutz.

Centennial Committees

Biographical and Industrial

Department

HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

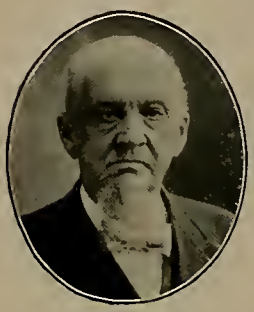


Dr. W. W. Deatrick
Chairman

Zach C. Hoch

Wm. S. Rhode

Rev. John Baer Stoudt



I. L. DeTurk

H. K. Deisher

Rev. F. K. Bernd

Wilson B. Kutz

EDUCATIONAL DAY COMMITTEE

Prof. Geo. C. Bordner

Roger M. Rentschler
Chairman

Harry B. Yoder

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DAY COMMITTEE

Clarence S. Siegfried

Wm. F. Schoedler
Chairman

Andrew J. Seidel

FIREMEN'S DAY COMMITTEE

Wm. S. Christ

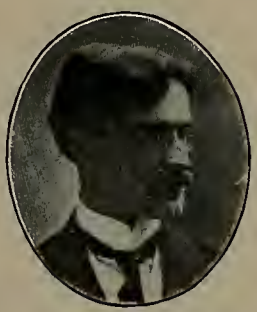
Chas. D. Herman
Chairman

Horace Schmehl

CHURCH DAY COMMITTEE

Rev. R. B. Lynch

Rev. E. H. Leinbach



Rev. Geo. B. Smith

Rev. S. N. Dissinger

Dr. A. C. Rothermel

Rev. J. W. Bittner

Rev. J. O. Schlenker

Dr. George S. Kressley

Rev. D. P. Longsdorf

Dr. C. C. Boyer

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Secretary

Harvey P. Boger
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Samuel J. Dries

Richard D. Sharadin

Clem. J. Stichler

FINANCE COMMITTEE

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Geo. A. Schlenker

Dr. C. A. Hottenstein

Llewellyn Angstadt

HISTORICAL DAY COMMITTEE

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TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Chas. D. Herman — C. C. Deibert, Chairman — U. J. Miller

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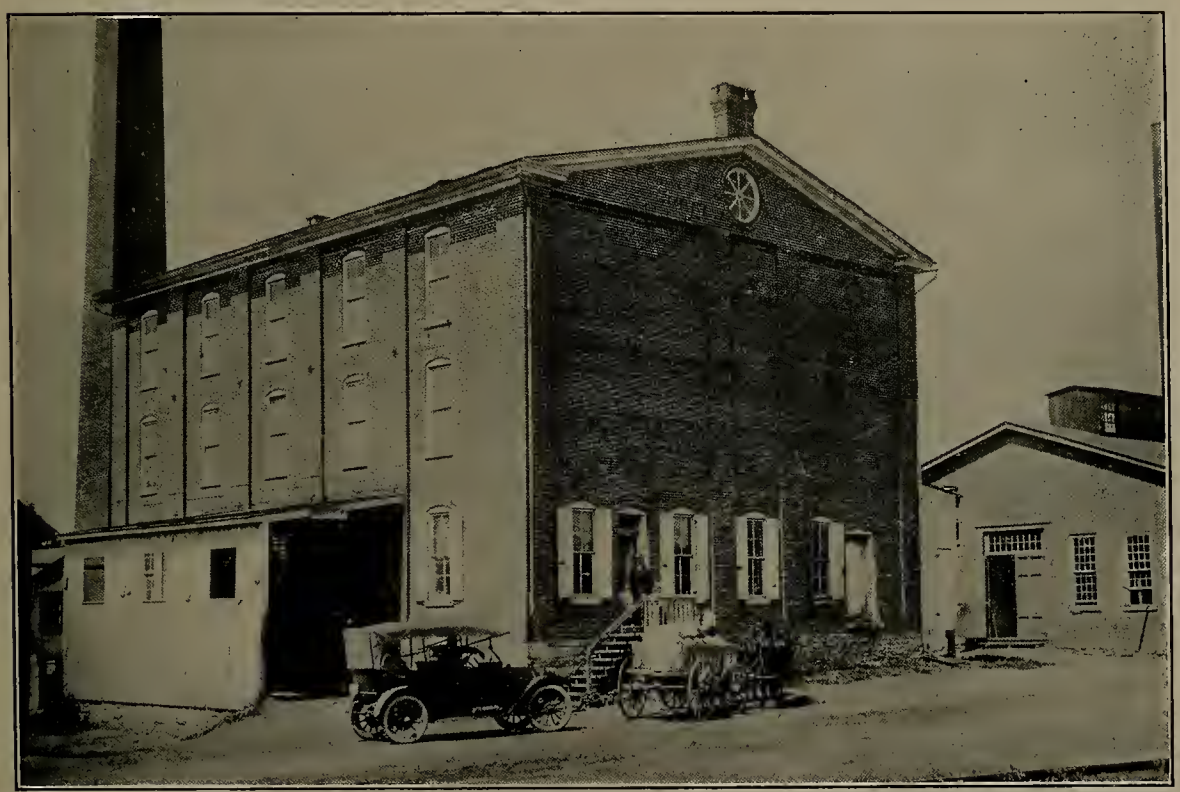
Chas. D. Herman
Wm. F. Schoedler
Dr. H. W. Saul
A. S. Heffner

H. A. Fister
Arthur Bonner
Rev. R. B. Lyneh
V. H. Hauser
E. P. DeTurk
Wm. B. Schaeffer

Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger
Rev. Geo. B. Smith
A. S. Christ
W. S. Dietrich
C. W. Snyder
Roger M. Rentschler

Q. D. Herman, Member of Finance Committee

C. D. Herman, Member of Decorating Committee



HEFFNER-DIETRICH COMPANY

of Kutztown, manufacturers of rye and wheat flour and dealers in coal, lumber and mill work, are the biggest concern in their line in this locality. The business had its inception in 1869, starting under the firm name of Gonser & Heffner. Later James S. Heffner took sole charge of the plant and conducted it up to the time of his death in 1909, when his son, Samuel H., became the proprietor. The business increased continually and in 1913 the present company was formed, composed of Samuel H. Heffner, Lawson G. Dietrich, Calvin Dietrich and Irvin Dietrich.

The daily capacity of the plant is one hundred barrels of wheat and fifty barrels rye.

REV. F. K. BERND

Rev. F. K. Bernd is the present pastor of what is known as the Maxatawny-Mertztown Parish, a part of the parish formerly served by the late Rev. B. E. Kramlich. A native of Egypt, Lehigh county, Rev. Mr. Bernd has spent all but twelve years, since 1867, in this place. His first years were spent as a student in the Normal School, 17 years as Professor in the same institution and the last fifteen as pastor of the above named parish. From Muhlenberg College he received the honorary title of A. M., and served as President of the Reading Conference of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania for three years. He lives with his family on Normal Hill.

REV. ALFRED M. STUMP

of 121 South 11th St., Easton, Pa., was born December 23, 1884, at Schofer's, Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pa. He is a son of John K. and Mrs. Catherine Stump, of Park Ave., Kutztown. He was married on August 2, 1911, to Miss Anna P. Burkhart, of Pottsville, Pa. A son, Alfred M. Stump, Jr., was born October 30, 1913. Rev. Stump graduated at the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, in 1902, and taught in the public schools for two years. He graduated at Muhlenberg College in 1908 and the Mt. Airy Lutheran Theological Seminary in 1911. He accepted a call to the pastorate of the Washingtonville Evangelical Lutheran Church, and on November 1, 1912, began the present pastorate of St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Easton, Pa.

SAMUEL HUGO SCHEIDT

of 219 West Franklin Ave., Lansing, Mich., was born in Kutztown, August 26, 1868. His parents were Harry Scheidt and Susanna (nee Kutz) Scheidt. The subject of this sketch left Kutztown April 1, 1896. He was married to Hannah C. Kline. They have the following children: Pearl S., Hearn, aged 24 years, and Linda A., aged 19 years.

Mr. Scheidt says: "Since I have left the old home I have made good; I have a nice home on one of the principal streets of the city, and I have one of the nicest cafes and restaurants in the middle west."

WALTER S. DIETRICH

of Kutztown, was born May 20, 1879, at Grimsville, Pa. His parents are Charles H. Dietrich and Susan M. (nee Grim) Dietrich. Mr. Dietrich was educated in the borough schools and graduated from the Keystone State Normal School, class of 1896; Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1897. The same year he entered the employ of the Kutztown Foundry and Machine Company as book-keeper. Several years ago he was advanced to the important position of accountant and office manager. On July 28, 1903, Mr. Dietrich was married to Miss Gertrude A. Gehring. The union was blessed with three sons ranging in age as follows: B. Gehring, aged 8 years, Daniel Grim, 6; William Conrad, 4.

HARRY B. YODER

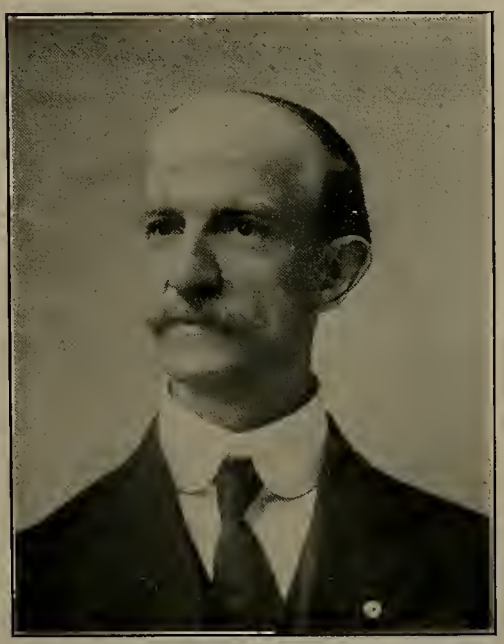
Kutztown, was born October 21, 1889, being a son of William D., and his wife, Annie (nee Barto) Yoder. He is a graduate of the Kutztown High School, class of 1904; Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, in 1907. He studied at State College during the summer of 1914, and at Muhlenberg College 1914-1915. Mr. Yoder taught school a number of terms and is at present assistant principal of the public schools of Kutztown. He was married to Miss Florence O. Esser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Esser. The union was blessed with one daughter, Doris Helen, aged ten months.

WILLIAM S. GABY

Kutztown, was born September 6, 1890, in Rockland township. His parents are Samuel Gaby and wife, Catharine (nee Seip). By occupation Mr. Gaby is a shoemaker and a thorough mechanic at his trade. He was educated in the public school at Bowers and is a member of the Reformed Church at the same place, and Kutztown Aerie, No. 839, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Kutztown. He is employed with the Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Co. Mr. Gaby is also the leader of the Kutztown Drum Corps.

ALLEN A. SCHUCKER

of Kutztown, was born December 19, 1854, in Greenwich township, being a son of Jacob Schucker and his wife, Caroline (nee Wiltrout). The union was blessed with one daughter, Annie E. Schucker, aged 34 years, now Mrs. Otis Hartman. By occupation Mr. Schucker is a mason and is a member of Maxatawny Zion's Church, having served the congregation as elder for a number of years. Mr. Schucker served his township in the capacity of school director in 1901 and assisted in the erection of the Eagle-point schoolhouse. At present he is the road supervisor of Kutztown, having served in this office since 1911. His home is located on Greenwich street.



JOHN L. CRESSMAN

of 342 South 13th St., Harrisburg, Pa., was born October 20, 1870, at Easton, Pa. He is a son of Rev. John J. and Emma C. M. Cressman. Mr. Cressman left here October 7, 1895, and is engaged as a railway postal clerk. He was married to Katie M. Foose, which union was blessed with the following children: Ellen Margaret, wife of Rev. C. K. Fegely, aged 23 years; Mary Catharine, aged 18 years; Arline Naomi, aged 7 months. Esther Ruth, aged 6 years, and John Luther, aged 9 months, departed this life. Mr. Cressman was graduated at the Keystone State Normal School in 1889. He took post-graduate work and taught ten terms in the public schools.

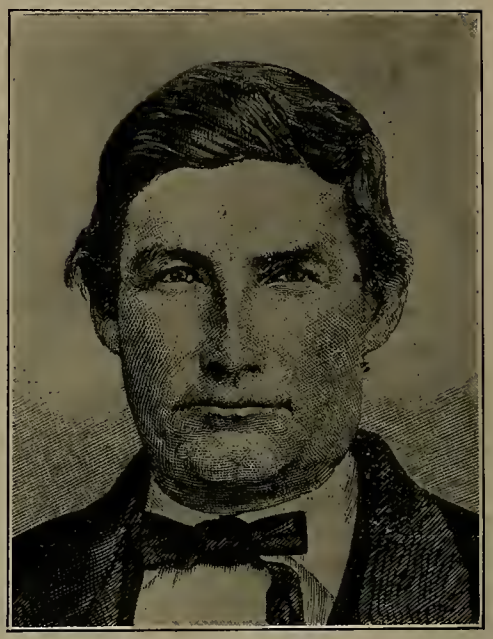
THE STEIN FAMILY

DISTILLERS FOR FOUR GENERATIONS

JACOB STEIN

distiller and farmer, was born in 1791 in Greenwich township, Berks county, Pa. He owned over 500 acres of land, which he divided into five farms, and built substantial farm buildings. He also built a schoolhouse for the township, near his home.

In 1830 he built the original Stein's Distillery. He is known as the *Pioneer of Stein's Pure Rye Whiskey.* Twenty years later he built Stein's Tavern, now known as the Three-Mile House. He died in May, 1872, and is buried in Grimsville cemetery.



ADAM STEIN

distiller and farmer, was born in Greenwich township, Berks Co., Pa., Dec. 18, 1819. In 1846 he bought the Stein homestead from his father, Jacob Stein, consisting of a 200-acre farm and the well known *Stein's Distillery.* When the Keystone State Normal School was originated in 1866, he gave liberal encouragement and support. He was elected one of the first trustees of the institution and continued to fill the position until 1877. In 1864 he was elected county commissioner and served a term of three years.

ISAAC B. STEIN

distiller and farmer and senior member of the firm of I. B. Stein & Son, was born April 9, 1848, in Greenwich township, Berks county. He carried on farming on his father's farm for a number of years. In 1893 he bought his father's business and continued the distillation of the well known brand of *Stein's Pure Rye.* Having years of experience in the business, he started out with more progressive ideas. The Old Stein Distillery was replaced with an entirely new plant, introducing all the latest equipment known to the distiller's art. In 1905 he moved his family to Kutztown and resides on Noble street.

CHAS. A. STEIN

distiller and wholesale liquor dealer, was born May 20, 1879, in Greenwich township, Berks county. He was educated in the public schools and graduated at the Keystone State Normal School in 1900. He taught school three terms. He engaged in the distilling business with his father, Isaac B. Stein, forming the firm of I. B. Stein & Son, distillers and wholesale liquor dealers. He is treasurer of the Kutztown Rural Telephone and Telegraph Co., and secretary of the Farmers Bank, Kutztown. He is prominent in fraternal circles.

DANIEL A. DRIES

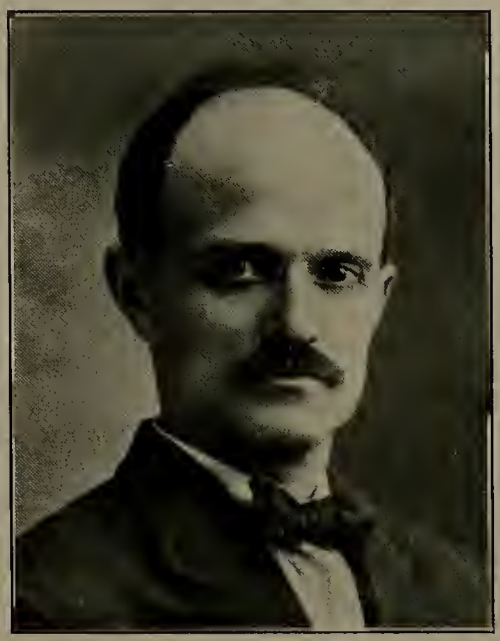
of Kutztown, son of David Dries, was born May 30, 1848, in Maidencreek township, Berks Co. Worked on farm until 37 years old. He engaged in the hotel business at Moselem Furnace, Molltown, Fleetwood, Centreport, Lyons and Kutztown. He spent nine years as proprietor of the Keystone House. He is living retired in Kutztown. He married Mary J. Hawkins, Blandon. Children: Worth A. Dries, present proprietor of the Keystone House; Samuel J. Dries, cigar manufacturer: William D. Dries, bar clerk at the Pennsylvania House, Kutztown. Member of Fleetwood Castle, No. 374, K. G. E.; Director of Kutztown Fair Association; manager of Kutztown Park in 1915.

ROBERT HARRISON WESSNER

of Allentown, was born in Kutztown, Pa., Aug. 22, 1891, the youngest son of Lenious Wessner, deceased, and Lizzie (nee Bieber) Wessner. He attended the public schools, graduating from Kutztown High School in June 1907. Being endowed by nature with a talent for drawing and lettering, the subject of this sketch spent most of his spare time in studying this art. In 1909 he became the Sign and Show Card Artist at Hess Bros.' Department Store, Allentown, Pa., which position he still holds. In 1910 Mr. Wessner married Miss Clara V. Baer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Baer, of Kutztown. There is one child from this union—a daughter, Kathryn Helen.

JOHN D. DETURK

of Kutztown, was born June 23, 1854, in Oley township, Berks county. The parents were Nathan and Esther (nee Deisher) DeTurk. Mr. DeTurk was educated in the public school and was reared on the farm. During his early career he engaged extensively in the cattle business. His present occupation is custom hauling. On June 5, 1879, he was married to Miss Amanda Merkel. One daughter was born, Louise E. M. DeTurk, widow of William Reinert. Mr. DeTurk is a member of St. John's Reformed Church, the Masonic Lodge, Knight Templars and Knights of the Golden Eagle. He has a new home on East Main street.



WILLIAM J. BEAR

of Kutztown, son of Jonathan S. and Fanny Bear, was born at Breinigsville, Sept. 11, 1869. He engaged in the paint business and later was chief engineer and master mechanic of car barns and power plant of the Allentown-Reading Traction Co., at Kutztown in 1900, became assistant superintendent in 1902, and in 1907 was elected general superintendent, resigned in 1913, was on his farm until 1914, when he accepted a position as superintendent of the municipal electric light plant, of Kutztown. He was married to Ellen E. L. Siegfried. Two children were born, Clara, wife of Robert Wessner, of Allentown, and Helen.

THE REV. ROBERT BENJ. LYNCH

of Kutztown, was born at Pennsburg, Montgomery county, Pa., November 28, 1860. His parents were Lieut. Thomas J. and Maria (Long) Lynch. He graduated from Muhlenberg College in 1886 and in 1889 from the Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy. Following his ordination he became pastor of Tinicum Charge, in Bucks county, Pa., where he served for almost fifteen years, when he came to Kutztown as pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, May 15, 1903. Rev. Lynch married Maggie U. Jones, of Reading, who died in Kutztown on April 6, 1904. On December 11, 1913, Rev. Lynch married Anna S. Humbert, a daughter of the late Rev. D. K. Humbert, of Bowers,

PROF. WM. S. HALDEMAN

was born in Pine Grove, Pa. He entered the Keystone State Normal School, at Kutztown, in the spring of 1900, taught ungraded school in Pine Grove township 1901-02, returned to Normal in the fall of 1902. He graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in 1904, was principal of Clinton High School, Aidenville, Wayne Co., 1904-09; was Secretary of Wayne County Teachers' Association 1907-1909; instructor in chemistry in Keystone State Normal School 1900-1913 and 1914-15, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1914. He was awarded the Austin scholarship in chemistry for 1915-1916 in the Harvard Graduate School.

PROF. HARRY W. SHARADIN

artist, of Kutztown, was born December 22, 1872, the son of J. Daniel and his wife, Carolint (nee Butz), in Kutztown. He graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in 1891 and attended the Metropolitan Art School in New York for one year and the Industrial Art School, Philadelphia. He opened a studio in Reading in 1894. He was in Reading twelve years. In 1906 he came to Kutztown and accepted the chair of art and drawing at the Keystone State Normal School. He traveled and studied in Rome and Paris on two different occasions, in 1905 and in 1911. He was accompanied by his wife. He was married to Louise Neff. He is a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Kutztown, and the Masonic Lodge.

GEORGE GLASSER

Kutztown, Pa., was born April 15, 1873, in Maxatawny township. His parents were John and Hannah (George) Glasser. He was married to Alice Rahn, and they have one son, Lester D., aged 10 years. He worked on the farm for some time and then became engaged in the transfer business in Kutztown. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church. He belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles and Knights of Eagle. He has been a school director for twelve years and is at present president of the board. He is also a director of the Hope cemetery board. He resides at 335 Main street, Kutztown.

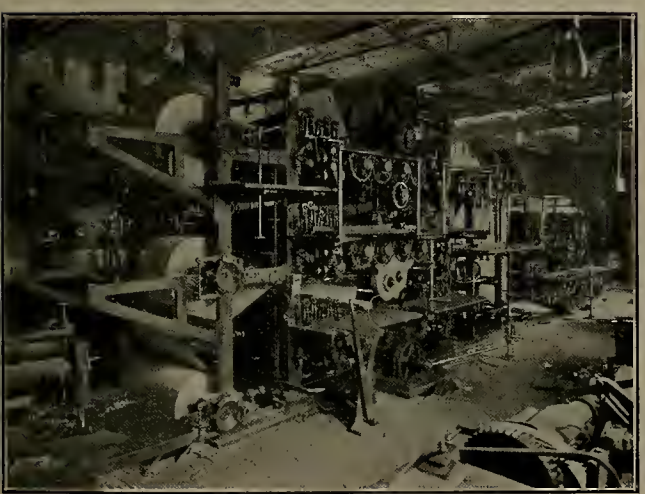
GEORGE C. BORDNER

Kutztown, Pa., son of Thomas L. and Malinda Bordner, was born May 22, 1870, at Bethel, Pa. He spent the greater part of his life as teacher and taught in the rural schools and the Kutztown High School. He attended the Keystone State Normal School. He graduated at Franklin and Marshall College with honors in 1898, and received the degree of A. M. in 1901. In 1899 he was elected professor of higher mathematics at the Keystone State Normal School and is serving in this capacity at the present time. He is a member of the Kutztown school board, director and secretary of the Kutztown Fair Association, secretary of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., member of Maxatawny Council, Royal Arcanum, No. 1807, president of the Alumni Association of K. S. N. S., president of the Berks County School Directors' Association. He is married to Mary L. Berger and they have the following children: Paul B., Claude L., Grace A., Mary H., Richard T., Francis C., and Ruth M.

CLARENCE S. SIEGFRIED

No. 75 Noble street, Kutztown, Pa., was born December 22, 1881, at Eaglepoint, Berks county. His parents are Simon W. and Caroline (Schlenker) Siegfried. He attended the public schools of Berks county and the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, and took a special course in bookkeeping, banking and exchange at Schissler's Business College, Norristown, Pa., completing the course March, 13, 1900. In 1897 Mr. Siegfried met with a misfortune at Mill Creek creamery which cost him his left arm. In March, 1900, he was employed by Welsh & Ambrose, at Manayunk, Philadelphia, as bookkeeper. On December 21, 1901, he resigned his position and accepted a similar position with the Saucony Shoe Company on January 1, 1902. He was elected superintendent of the Saucony Shoe Co. October 20, 1906, and later elected superintendent of the Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Co., September 1, 1912. He is vice-president of the Deisher Knitting Mills, and is a member of Adonai Castle, No. 70, K. G. E.; I. O. O. F., No. 634, Lyons; Jr. O. U. A. M., No. 1004, Kutztown, and is treasurer of the Jr. O. U. A. M. since July 1, 1906 to date.

He was married to Rachael M. Fretz, and they have one daughter, Irma M., aged 5 years.



ALLENTOWN MORNING CALL

This is a picture of the forty-page printing press on which is printed The Allentown Morning Call. Circulation over 18,000 daily. 'Phone or mail your want advertisements.

BREINIG & BACHMAN

Allentown. Firm established 1877. George F. Breinig and A. P. Bachman are the present proprietors.

JOHN WILSON

Kutztown, Pa., was born at Kimberton, Vincent township, Chester county, March 26, 1845, the son of Thomas and Rebecca Wilson. He is a retired railroad employee. He entered the employ of the P. and R. Co. in 1870, as carpenter and by faithful work was promoted to foreman of the carpenters and later fireman, and on April 16, 1877, to engineer. He was at the throttle on various freight and passenger trains and on June 17, 1902, was transferred to the Kutztown and Allentown branch, where he served until his retirement. He was married to Mary Louisa Beck, and they had three children. His wife and daughter are dead. His sons are Addison and Cleon. He is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., and Kutztown Aerie, No. 839, F. O. E.

DR. GEORGE SMITH KRESSLEY

Kutztown, Pa., was born February 8, 1877 at Maxatawny post office, the son of Percival N. and Martha R. (Smith) Kressley. He attended the public schools of Maxatawny and the K. S. N. S., at Kutztown, taught two terms, entered Muhlenberg College September 5, 1894, graduated in 1898, entered the Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy in the fall, and graduated in June, 1901. He received the degree of A. M. from Muhlenberg College. He was elected professor of ancient and modern languages of the K. S. N. S. in 1901. He had a leave of absence in 1910 and spent the summer semester in the University Goettingen, Germany. After three years of work he received the degree of doctor in literature from Muhlenberg College. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church and was confirmed by Rev. B. E. Kramlich in Maxatawny Zion's Church in 1891. He resides on Normal Hill.

CLAYTON F. LEVAN

Kutztown, Pa., was born December 19, 1885, in Greenwich township, Berks county, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Greenwich township and graduated from the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, in 1906. He is a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., and Odd Fellows' Lodge, Lyon Station. He is secretary of the Mill Creek Rural Telephone Company. He taught school in Maxatawny township seven years—1906-1913—and the grammar school at Kutztown from 1913 to 1915. His home is on a 22-acre farm in Greenwich township. He is a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church, of Kutztown.

RALPH C. SHARADIN

of Alleutown, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Daniel Sharadin, of Kutztown, was born in Kutztown April 4, 1882. He left his home town in 1900. He prepared for college at the Keystone State Normal School and graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in April, 1904. He has been the proprietor of the Hamilton Pharmacy, located at 12th and Hamilton streets., Allentown, since 1910.

GEORGE A. SCHLENKER

Kutztown, Pa., was born September 8, 1884, in Greenwich township. His parents were Daniel A. and his wife, Sarah L. (Braucher) Schlenker. He was married to Mattie L. Wagaman and they have one daughter, Helen S., aged 7 years. He graduated from the K. S. N. S., in 1908, taught one year in Greenwich township, and served as principal of the Kutztown High School for three years. In 1912 he engaged in the printing business. He started the Kutztown and Reading Motor Express in 1913. He belongs to Hugnenot Lodge, F. & A. M.; Golden Eagles, Royal Arcanum, Junior American Mechanics; also to the Kutztown Fair Association, the Fire Company, the School Board and Democratic Committeeman of the Second Ward.

C. C. DEIBERT

Kutztown, was born September 15, 1884, at Landingville, Schuylkill county, the son of George R. and his wife, Mary A. Deibert. He attended the public schools of his home town and graduated from the Orwigsburg High School. He started work with the P. & R. Railway Company at the age of 19 years as assistant agent at Landingville, and worked at Pittsville, Port Carbon, Bridgeport, Chapman's, Landingville, and agent at Kutztown. He came here January 16, 1913. He was married to Mary M. Gross, daughter of John Gross and his wife, Ellen (nee Strauss), of Adamsdale. They have the following children: John, Lester and Florence. Mr. Deibert is a prominent Masou and a member of other local fraternal orgauizations.

WILLIAM F. SCHOEDLER

Kutztown, Pa., was horu Januarv 23, 1870, iu Kutztown, the son of William and his wife Sarah (Adam) Schoedler. He is married to Priscilla Heffley. He is superintendent and salesman of R. Miller's Son's carriage works and has heen in the employ of the above-named firm for thirty years. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church and Sunday school, Kutztown: Kutztown Aerie, No. 839, F. O. E.; Adonai Castle, No. 70, K. G. E., Kutztown, and Travelers' Protective Association. He is assessor of the First Ward 1914-1915. His home is on Park avenue.

EUGENE PEYTON DEATRICK

of 708 E. Seneca St., "Acacia House," Ithaca, N. Y., was horn April 7, 1889. His parents are Dr. W. W. Deatrick and wife (nee Balliet). Mr. Deatrick left Kutztown in 1908. He graduated at the Keystone State Normal School in 1906; F. and M. College 1911 · A. B. degree. He taught the Boyertown High School from 1911 to 1913 in Sciences. Entered graduate school at Cornell, 1913. The young man was appointed assistant to the instructing staff of Depart ment of Soil Technology, College of Agriculture, 1915.

EDWARD R. SCHEIDT

Kutztown, Pa., was born October 15, 1870, in Kutztown. His parents are Henry and his wife Susannah (Kutz) Scheidt. He was married to Neda Rothermel, February 25, 1892. He is a practical horseshoer and is proprietor of Scheidt's livery. He was raised on the farm until 15 years old, when he learned his present trade from his father. He remained here thirteen years as helper, and then took possession of the business, which he continued four years. He was next employed in the Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Company's plant for thirteen years. On December 10, 1913, he erected a blacksmith shop on Foundry alley and purchased the livery stock known as Kutz's livery. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church.

FRANCIS H. WERLEY

of Kutztown, son of Elias Werley, born in Weisenberg township, Lehigh county, Pa., August 5, 1849. He is a retired farmer and wheelwright and moved to Kutztown in 1909 and has lived a retired life ever since. He attends to his farms at New Smithville and in Maxatawny. He was married in 1875 to Hannah Levan, daughter of Daniel J. Levan, of Maxatawny. One daughter, Mrs. Milton Kuhns, blessed their union. He is a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., of Kutztown; was one of the originators of Macungie Lodge, I. O. O. F., Fogelsville; Knights of the Golden Eagle and Order of Independent Americans. He is a director of the Kutztown National Bank and treasurer of the Kutztown Fair Association.

DR. ELMER J. SELLERS

Kutztown, was born June 18, 1861, in Windsor Castle, Pa., the son of Mahlon A. Sellers and wife, Leah. He attended the K. S. N. S., after which he served his apprenticeship with Adam Bodenhorn, of Hamburg, and Dr. Jacob H. Stein, of Reading. He served as clerk in various places for twelve years, then became a registered pharmacist August 15, 1887, and located at Kutztown and has conducted a successful business since, a total of 31 years. He is a member of Huguenot lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., Kutztown; St. Paul's Reformed Church, Kutztown, and various Pharmaceutical Associations. He resides with his family on Main street.

B. G. SHANKWEILER

of 119 West Diamond Ave., Hazleton, was born on March 11, 1873, in Longswamp township, Berks county. He is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (nee Geist) Shankweiler. Mr. Shankweiler is a dry goods merchant and conducts a modern department store in Hazleton. Mr. Shankweiler says he spent some of his happiest days in Kutztown. He came here from Shamrock to learn the dry goods business. In 1899 he opened a store in Hazleton in partnership with his former employer, the late William G. Hinterleiter. This firm continued until 1915, when on February 10th Mr. Shankweiler bought the Hinterleiter interest. Several years ago he was married to Ella M. Sully.

FRED. A. WEBB

of Monterey, Berks county, Pa., was born at Hancock, Longswamp township, in 1882. He is a son of Daniel C. and Ellen (nee Yaenich) Webb. The subject of this sketch was born and raised on the farm. Mr. Webb is at present proprietor of the Monterey House. He conducted the Maple Grove Hotel for one year and the Longswamp Hotel for four years. He was married December 15, 1904, to Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Fox, of Henningsville. The union was blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Marie Lula, aged 8 years; Alma Enstina, 7; Eric Freddie, 4; Harold Wayne, 1. Mr. Webb was educated in the township schools, Keystone State Normal School and Schissler's Business College.

CYRUS T. WEBB

of Kutztown, was born September 3, 1877, at Hancock, in Longswamp township, Berks county. His parents are Daniel C. and Ellen (nee Yaenich) Webb. Mr. Webb was educated in the public schools of Longswamp and Maxatawny townships. During his early years he worked in the ore mines at Kline's Corner and on his father's farm. For two years he conducted a general merchandise business at Henningsville, then came to Kutztown and entered into the wholesale and retail ice cream and confectionery business with his father-in-law, Jacob F. Reinert. They also conduct a grocery store and have a big trade. He is married to Annie S. Reinert and they have two children: Ray F., aged 8 years, and Arline D., 4 years.

REV. DR. WM. CHRIST SCHAEFFER

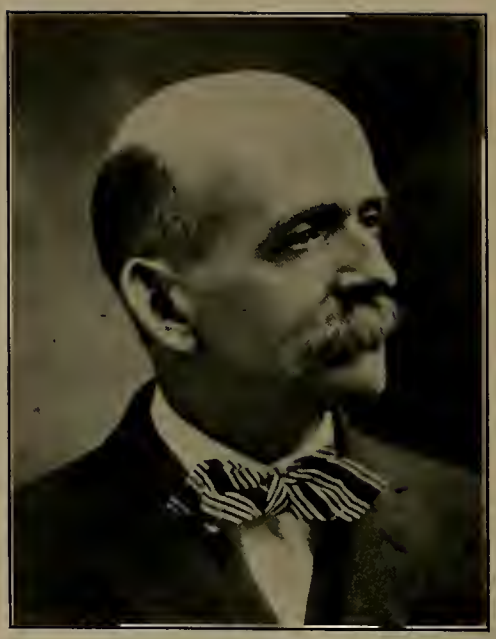
Professor of New Testament Theology in the Reformed Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pa., was born in Maxatawny, Berks county, Pa., April 28, 1851, a son of David and Esther Ann (Christ) Schaeffer. After attending the Keystone State Normal School, he graduated in 1871, from Franklin and Marshall College, receiving his A. M. degree in 1876, Ph. D. in 1889, and D. D. in 1903. He married Miss Mary H. Dreisbach, of East Mauch Chunk, January 11, 1881. Ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Church in 1874, he was pastor at Waynesboro, Danville, Huntingdon, and Chambersburg, Pa., and since 1904 has been professor in the Seminary at Lancaster.

D. L. WARTZENLUFT'S

shoe and hat store, Kutztown. Mr. Wartzenluft was born in Shoemakersville, the son of David and his wife, Rebecca (nee Rothermel) Wartzenluft. He is a graduate of the K. S. N. S., class of 1889, and taught school for thirteen years. He entered the shoe business in Kutztown in 1882, when he and L. A. Stein bought the business from W. D. Gross. In 1884 W. W. Sharadin became his partner and in 1890 he bought the entire business. In the same year he built an annex to the store and in 1913 added a big addition, which gave him a store room of 80 feet in depth.. In 1915 he had a new front put in his building.

REV. E. H. LEINBACH

of Kutztown, a son of Elias A. and Caroline (Hoch) Leinbach, was born in 1861 in Bern township, Berks county, Pa. He was educated at the Keystone State Normal School and at Myerstown College. After teaching for a number of years, he entered the Theological Seminary, at Lancaster, and graduated in 1895. He was assistant to the late Rev. A. S. Leinbach D. D., and others until he received a call to become the pastor of the Kutztown Charge, consisting of St. John's congregation, at Kutztown, and St. Peter's in Richmond township. He was ordained, October 4, 1896. He was married to Mary A. Saylor, daughter of Henry H. and wife, Sarah, of Tuckerton. They have one son, Frederick Saylor, and one daughter, Carolina Sarah.



CHARLES A. FREY

Kutztown, Pa., was born April 8, 1868, in Weisenberg township, Lehigh county. His parents were Henry and his wife, Priscilla (Xander) Frey. He was married to Emma Wisser, which union was blessed with the following children: Bertha M., aged 24 years; Helen E., aged 22, and Webster J., aged 20.

He is employed by C. W. Miller as carriage blacksmith. He learned his trade at Seipstown. He was then employed by Eugene Hillegas, in Bucks county, after which he came to Kutztown and entered the employ of R. Miller's Son, where he has worked for 24 years. He is a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Kutztown; Junior Mechanics and Fraternal Order of Eagles. He has been tax collector from 1908-1917. He resides on Upper Walnut street.

J. GEORGE HINTZ, proprietor of Reading's leading Stationery Store.

ELWOOD M. ANGSTADT

of Kutztown, son of William and his deceased wife, Hettie (nee Graver) Angstadt, was born in Kutztown on Aug. 7, 1870. He attended the borough schools and later entered the employ of J. B. Esser to learn the printing trade. After finishing his trade he worked at New York, Philadelphia, Reading and other places. Aug. 18, 1894, he was married to Mary E. (nee Leiby). This union was blessed with two children, Elsie M., deceased, and Paul W., residing at home. In the fall of 1894 he accepted a position in the office in which he learned his trade and has been employed there ever since, being at present linotype operator with the Kutztown Publishing Company. He is an active member of several secret organizations.

JONATHAN C. DIETRICH

is a son of the late Daniel Dietrich, Greenwich township, Berks county, Pa., born November 26, 1852. He was educated at the Kutztown State Normal School and Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He taught school for two years. Later he conducted the creamery and ice business established by his father, for fourteen years, and held successively the following positions: teller in the National Bank of Kutztown and when removed to Reading, of the Keystone National Bank; Deputy Internal Revenue Stamp Clerk; book-keeper Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Co., deputy to County Controllers during the administrations of Livingood and Rhoads. Mr. Dietrich now holds the positinn of Assistant Postmaster, of Kutztown, Pa.

DR. SAMUEL A. BAER

of Frostburg, Md., was born near Kutztown, 50 years ago. His parents were John and Katharine (nee Adam) Baer. Dr. Baer graduated from F. and M. College, at Lancaster. He taught in the rural schools and at the Normal at Kutztown. Dr. Baer was County Superintendent of Berks for six years; City Superintendent of the schools nf Reading nine years and taught in Eastern College, Va. He served the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association as president. The past six years Dr. Baer had charge of the department of Pedagogy in the State Nnrmal School at Frostburg, Md. He was married to Clara Hartman. These children were born to them: Captain Joseph A. Baer, Stella Margaret, now Mrs. Jas. R. Kinsloe and Carl A. Baer.

ROGER M. RENTSCHLER

Kutztown, was born March 24, 1886, in Tilden township, Berks county, Pa. His parents were Jonathan M. Rentschler and wife Isabella R. He is a teacher by profession. Mr. Rentschler was educated in the public schools of Tilden township, Hamburg High School 1904, Perkiomen Seminary 1907, Muhlenberg College 1911. He taught school in Tilden township 1904-1907; assistant principal of the Hamburg High School 1911-1912, principal of Kutztown High School 1912-1915. Mr. Rentschler is a member of the Lutheran Church and is prominent in Masonic circles.

B. F. CRESSMAN

of Limeport, Lehigh county, Pa., was born in South Easton. He is a son of Rev. John J., and Emma C. M. Cressman. In 1885 Mr. Cressman entered the Model department of Keystone State Normal School, under the tutorship of Prof. C. F. Dry. Later he entered the Normal department, graduating in 1895. After two years of special work in preparing to teach, he later taught in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, and thence in various districts. Mr. Cressman believes in educational replenishment continually, as well as augmenting same. In 1913 the subject of this sketch studied at Wittenberg College. Mr. Cressman is a member of the teaching force of Lower Milford township, Lehigh county.

Original and Present Plants of the Kutztown Foundry & Machine Co.

at Kutztown, Pennsylvania

FRONT VIEW OF THE ORIGINAL WORKS

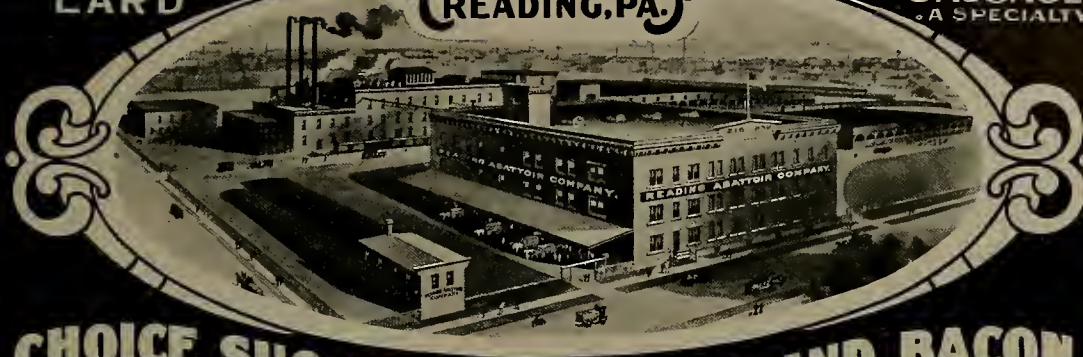
REAR VIEW OF THE ORIGINAL WORKS

READING ABATTOIR CO.

PURE OPEN KETTLE LARD

THIRD AND PINE STS. READING, PA.

FINE SAUSAGES A SPECIALTY



CHOICE SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BACON

SLAUGHTERERS OF CATTLE, HOGS, CALVES AND SHEEP

ALLENTOWN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

ALLENTOWN PORTLAND CEMENT

TRADE MARK.

OFFICE ALLENTOWN · PENNA ·

WORKS EVANSVILLE · PENNA ·

ADVERTISING

DRESSLER PUBLICITY SYSTEM

PALACE THEATRE BLDG. READING PA.

SIGN EXPERTS

DANIEL M. SAUL

of Kutztown, was born at Eaglepoint November 11, 1884. He is a son of Daniel and Sarah (nee Kroninger) Saul. In 1903 he graduated from the commercial department of the Keystone State Normal School. For ten years he was employed as bookkeeper with the Kutztown Foundry and Machine Company. Later he formed a partnership with his brothers and engaged in the wholesale liquor business for three years. Several years ago he accepted a position as bookkeeper with Heffner-Dietrich Co., Kutztown. Mr. Saul is also engaged in the clothing business with his brother, John. He is married to Laura Christman, and they have three sons. He is prominent in Masonic and other fraternal as well as civic organizations.

NICHOLAS M. RAHN SR.

of Kutztown, was born October 15th, 1864, in Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pa. His parents were William K. Rahn and Caroline (nee Merkel) Rahn. Mr. Rahn is Superintendent of the Machine Shop of the Kutztown Foundry and Machine Company. He was married to Annie L. Nicks. These children were born to the couple: Harold H., aged 22 years, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School in 1911 and now a Junior at Lafayette College, Easton, preparing for Civil Engineering. Hilton N., aged 20, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School taking a post-graduate course at the same institution; Leon L., aged 18 years, now a student at the Normal School. Willard N. and Margaret A., died in infancy.

RAYMOND W. HINTERLEITER

son of the late William G. and Mrs. Hinterleiter, was born and raised in Kutztown. After graduating from the Keystone State Normal School and completing a business course at Pierce College, Philadelphia, he clerked in his father's stores in Kutztown and Hazleton for several years. He then opened a department store in Allentown, employing about thirty sales-people. He is a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., Kutztown; Hazleton Chapter, No. 277, Hazleton; Allen Council, No. 23, and Allen Commandery, No. 20, Allentown; Caldwell Consistory, at Bloomsburg, Rajah Shrine, Reading, and Anne Penn Allen Chapter Eastern Star, Allentown.

I. C. GRIMLEY

for 15 years assistant cashier in the Kutztown National Bank.

WILLIAM WENZ

the son of Philip Wentz, and his wife, Malinda, a born Dieter, was born in Kutztown, December 5, 1866. He learned the stone cutter's trade from his father. After the father retired from business he gave the same over to his sons, who conducted the business under the firm name of Wenz Bros. This was in 1895. This business was conducted on Greenwich street until July 1, 1913, when it was moved to Allentown. Mr. Wenz is the president of the reorganized plant. He is married and has one son and one daughter.

JAMES D. WENZ

is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wentz and was born in Kutztown, December 17, 1864. He learned the trade of stone cutter in his father's place of business, and for a while, from 1895, was a member of the firm of Wenz Bros., who conducted the marble and granite business on Greenwich street. Mr. Wenz left Kutztown when the firm moved to Allentown and is now the efficient salesman and director of the new firm.

R. Miller's Son Carriage Works, one of the handsomest business fronts in the borough of Kutztown. At this location the carriage building was conducted for 74 years. The plant is splendidly equipped to do all kinds of work in their line.

A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY OF DOCTORS

DR. EDWARD HOTTENSTEIN

died on August 26, 1914, aged 82 years, 11 months and 25 days. The Hottenstein family is one of the most prominent in this part of Pennsylvania. On this page and facing are the pictures of this great family of doctors. Dr. Edward Hottenstein is a descendant of Kuno Von Hottenstein, who was a soldier in the German army. Kuno married Louisa Von Berg and died in 1563. His two sons were Nicholas and Ernst. The latter married and left three sons who emigrated to America. Dr. Hottenstein was born in Maxatawny township, in October, 1831, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1853. In 1855 he was married to Sarah Ann, the daughter of Jacob Knabb, of Oley. She was born in 1835. We are pleased to note that the widow of the late Dr. Hottenstein is still living and in good health.

DR. E. L. HOTTENSTEIN

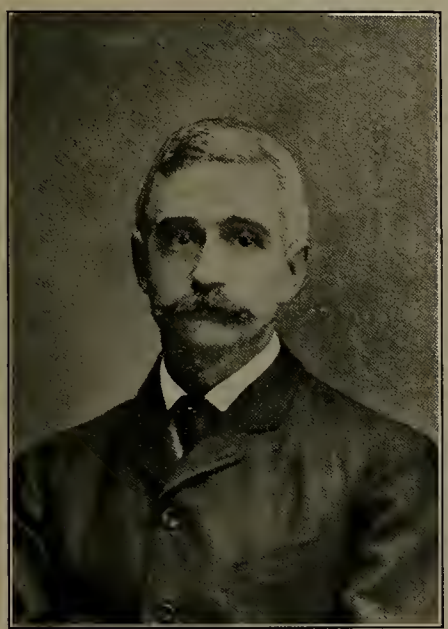
physician and surgeon, of Kutztown, was born August 12, 1864. His early educational training was in the public schools of the borough and the K. S. N. S. Dr. Hottenstein studied medicine with his father, after which he entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1886. Dr. Hottenstein has been a successful practitioner upwards of thirty years. He was married to Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Stimmel.

THE HOTTENSTEIN RESIDENCES

Reading from left to right are the residences of Dr. E. L. Hottenstein, Dr. Charles A. Hottenstein, and Dr. Edward Hottenstein, Sr., deceased.

DR. CHARLES A. HOTTENSTEIN

dentist, was born at Kutztown October 1, 1871. He received his early education in the borough schools and the Keystone State Normal School. He graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1892. Later he took a course in medicine and surgery in Jefferson Medical College, receiving his degree from this institution in 1895. September 10, 1895, he was married to Anna C. Hottenstein. They are the parents of one daughter, Miss Myrl. Dr. Hottenstein is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Normal School, is a Mason and a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church.

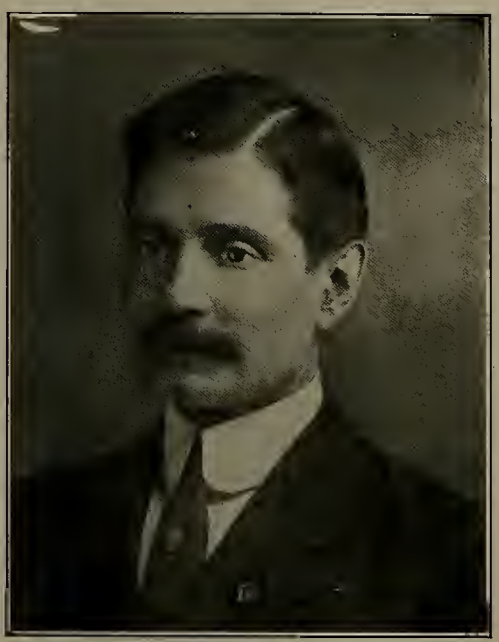


DR. ELMER K. HOTTENSTEIN

of 508 E. Buchtel Ave., Akron, Ohio, was born near Kutztown, Pa. His parents were Edward and his wife Sarah Ann Hottenstein. Dr. Hottenstein is a physician and surgeon and left here in 1886. He was married to Ida Anna Bieber who died in 1904. The union was blessed with two children: Mrs. Clarahelle Evans, 23, and William Edward Hottenstein, 21. Dr. Hottenstein received the degree of M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1883. He practiced medicine at Kutztown in '83, '84 and '85. He removed to Akron, Ohio, in 1886 where he enjoys an extensive practice. He is a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., of Kutztown.

DR. PETER D. HOTTENSTEIN

of 5100 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Kutztown, July 20, 1874. He is a physician and druggist. Receiving preliminary education through the public schools of Kutztown, he graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in 1896. On Oct. 1, 1896 he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1899. In Oct. 1900, he entered the Medico-Chirurgical College graduating from that institution in 1904. He since followed both professions at the above address. Mr. Hottenstein was married to Mabel M. Hill, of Paulesboro, N. J. This union was blessed with the following children: Edward S., aged 10 years; David F., 9; Marguerite A., 7, and Cathene B., 3.



DR. WM. J. HOTTENSTEIN

of 197 Spicer St., Akron, Ohio, was born August 28, 1868. He is a dentist by profession and left his native town in the fall of 1890 for Akron, Ohio. Dr. Hottenstein graduated in medicine in 1889 from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He practiced one year, when he took up dentistry, graduating from the Pennsylvania Dental College, Philadelphia, in 1890.

He is married to Amelia C. (nee Yon Alt) Hottenstein, and they have one son, Howard William, aged 16 years.

J. H. STUMP

of Kutztown, commenced business in 1902 as funeral director and embalmer. He has a modern equipment and gives prompt service. In 1907 Mr. Stump, with his brother, Curtin D., engaged in the undertaking and furniture business at Fleetwood. The latter had charge of the store until his death in 1913, when J. W. Stump took over the business.

LICHTENWALNER'S MILLINERY STORE

an up-to-the-minute business establishment, where sylish millinery goods predominate.

GEORGE RHODE'S MEAT MARKET

The above is a view of George Rhode's modern meat market and residence at the corner of Main and Noble streets. In connection with his butchering business, Mr. Rhode is operating an artifical ice plant. The slaughtering house and ice manufacturing plant are located along Saucony creek, several squares from the meat market.

THE WHITNER STORE A STORE OF "SERVICE" AT ALL TIMES. The "Whitner Service" is extended to you at all times, that is, service that allows for the comfort and permanent satisfaction of all patrons. Visitors to the store will find many comforts and conveniences to make their visit as comfortable as their own homes.

A waiting room overlooking the entire store and the street, a restaurant where are served well cooked and appetizing meals at moderate prices, broad aisles and perfect ventilation, together with good light, are among the conveniences this store offers to visitors.

Or, if you wish us to be of service to you while you remain at home, it will give us great pleasure at any time to respond to your wishes if you will let us know them by telephone or mail. In this case you can depend on perfect satisfaction, just as though you were purchasing in person at our counters. Some of the things constantly to be found in our assortments are:

Women's, Misses', Girls' and Children's Suits, Coats, Furs, Dresses, etc., Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Women's and Misses' Waists, Infants' Wear and Novelties, Boys' Clothing, Millinery, Embroideries and Laces, Cotton Wash Dress Goods, Men's Furnishings, Neckwear for Women, Misses, and Girls, Ribbons, Stationery, Silks, Woolen Dress Goods, Domestics, Linings, Art Embroidery and Supplies, White Waist and Dress Fabrics, Knit Underwear and Stockings for Women, Misses, Girls, and Children, Table Linen and Towels, Umbrellas, Parasols, Toilet Soaps, and Toilet Requisites of all kinds, Notions, Jewelry, Candy, House Furnishings, Kitchen Supplies, China and Glass Ware, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Suit Cases, Rugs, Carpets and Floor Coverings, Art Furniture, Window Shades, Awnings, Home Decoration of many sorts, etc., etc.

We should be glad to hear from you at any time, or to have you pay us a visit.

In business since 1877.

C. K. WHITNER & CO.,

438 to 444 Penn Square, Reading, Pa.

CELEBRATING 53rd ANNIVERSARY

Kline Eppihimer & Co., of Reading.

Making a record that is probably unique in business circles anywhere in the United States, the firm of Kline, Eppihimer & Co., in April celebrated its 53d anniversary. The founders of the big Penn street department store, way back in April, 1862, Amos Kline and Henry Eppihimer, are still in active control of the business, although the former has reached the age of 83 years and the latter is 85 years old. Both may be seen at the store nearly every day. With them are associated Frank M. Rieser, Richard T. Lenhart, and William W. Kline, who were taken into the firm 23 years ago. The house enjoys an enviable reputation for square dealing with the public and with each individual patron, as well as for responsible, high-grade merchandise.

The firm began business at 512 Penn street in the earliest and most trying days of the Civil War period. It employed two clerks and was strictly a dry goods store. This store met with public favor and the business grew rapidly. In five years time its quarters were outgrown and the store moved to 522 Penn street. The building was enlarged to four stories and extended to Cherry street. Later 520 Penn was added to the store and still later 518 was absorbed. The additions were made four stories high and extended to Cherry street. A splendid plate glass front covering the three buildings was put in, the various changes making the store one of the largest and best appointed in this part of the state.

When the firm went into business Reading had a population of 23,000. Now the city and suburbs have many more than 100,000 people, and the store, growing with the city, employs over 200 salespeople, not counting the business office force and the employees in the delivery room.

From a single department the store has grown to an establishment of twenty-four divisions. Many handle large quantities of imported goods from foreign houses supplying this store exclusively. The departments are: Ribbons and small leather goods, linens and toweling, notions and toilet goods, ladies' gloves, ladies' knit underwear, woolen dress goods, wash dress goods, men's furnishings, silks, domestics, carpets and rugs, blankets and bed coverings, upholstery, awnings, porch furniture, ladies' misses' and children's ready-to-wear outer garments, dressmaking, art embroidery, ladies' muslin underwear, ladies' hosiery, linings, china and glass, trunks, bags and traveling accessories, confectionery, toys, hair goods and hair dressing parlor.

The firm sells the Victor Victrolas and Columbia Grafonolas and is the largest distributor of Talking Machines and Records in Berks County.

A well equipped Mail Order Department is maintained for out of town customers and others who cannot always make it convenient to go to the store when in need of goods. Experienced buyers fill these orders, shipping the purchases by Parcel Post.

JUST 15 YEARS AGO

Independent Telephone Service was instituted—the result of a popular demand for relief from unjust, high rates and limited service.

In 27 Towns and Cities throughout Eastern Pennsylvania local companies were organized and now constitute the splendid system of The Consolidated Telephone Company serving 20,000 subscribers.

Good service, courteous treatment, low rates and extensive Long Distance Connections have caused Consolidated Telephone popularity.

CONSOLIDATED TELEPHONE COMPANY

DISTRICT OFFICE---522 COURT ST., READING, PA.

CHARLES E. GEHRING

of New York City, was born October 1, 1873, in Middleburg, Snyder Co. He moved to Kutztown in 1874, where he resided with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Gehring, until 1890. During the early days in Kutztown, in Mr. Gehring's boyhood days he was at various times a newsboy, carried bricks on the William Bieber yard, carried water on the farm of Chas. Deisher, spent several summers picking and selling wild berries, and wound up his career in Kutztown as an apprentice in the office of the Kutztown Patriot, where his father was then employed.

Leaving Kutztown March 19, 1890, Mr. Gehring began his career as a printer in Philadelphia. A year later, when 18 years old, he was superintendent of a printing plant at Moorestown, N. J. Later he became a linotype operator on the New York Tribune. Still later he conceived the idea of establishing a school to teach printers how to operate the linotype. He carried out the idea successfully and profitably, and advanced from the school into a commercial linotype plant, which soon became the largest of its kind. In 1905 he became interested in New York City politics and soon became prominent in the Municipal Ownership League, later named the Independence League, of which from a member in the ranks he arose swiftly to leader of his district and later chairman of the County Committee for three years. After four severe campaigns his party won in 1909 and Mr. Gehring was appointed Deputy County Clerk for four years at a salary of $6000 per year. At the expiration of his term he declined a reappointment for business reasons, but later, at the solicitation of County Clerk William F. Schneider, accepted an equally important appointment as Superintendent of Records of the same county, which office he still holds.

Mr. Gehring is the publisher and managing editor of the New York Hotel Register-Review, which is recognized both in the United States and in Europe as the greatest publication of its kind. When it is remembered that Mr. Gehring took this publication when it was an unknown, insignificant monthly with an unenviable reputation, it may well be said that Charles E. Gehring, a Kutztown boy, has indeed made good.

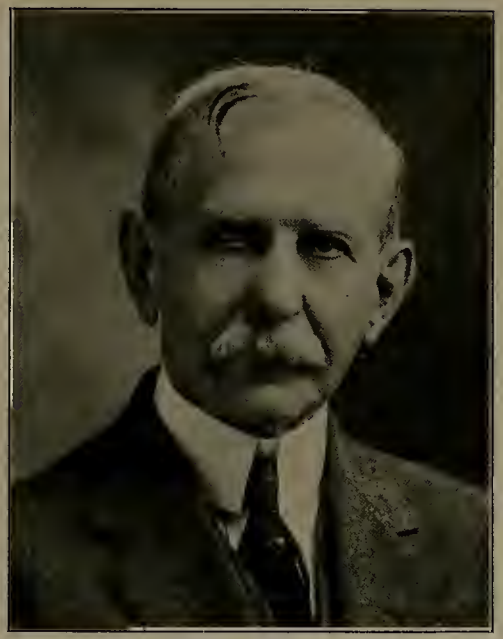
Mr. Gehring also has his social side. He is a Past Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery, Past High Priest of Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M., and a member of many prominent lodges and organizations of national reputation.

AMANDUS M. SMITH

was born north of Kutztown, on December 14, 1874. He attended the public school and the Model School. In 1890 he entered the Keystone State Normal School, graduating B. E. 1894; M. E. 1896, and B. S. 1897. Mr. Smith then taught school for three terms in Greenwich. In 1898 he entered the Sophomore Class at Bucknell University and graduated A. B. in 1901. Then Mr. Smith became the head of the Department of Mathematics, Elkhart, Ind., and principal of the High School from 1902 to 1906. He was connected with the Lake Shore Railway Engineering Corps on the Elkhart gravity yard construction and track elevation in Chicago during the summer of 1903. In 1906 Mr. Smith was appointed out of a big field of candidates to the office of City Engineer of Elkhart. For the past eight years Mr. Smith has been City Engineer and a member of the Board of Public Works, and has charge of over $1,000,000 worth of improvements; fourteen miles of paving, forty-five miles of sewers, forty-four miles of side-walks and a number of bridges. He is the consulting engineer for St. Joseph Valley and the Chicago, South Bend, and N. Ind. Traction Companies and engineer on the sewer system of Milford, Ind. Mr. Smith had charge of motorizing the Elkhart Fire Department. He entered the contracting business in 1914 and now has miles of sewers and street paving under construction. He is a member of the following fraternities: Kane Lodge, 183, F. and A. M., Master 1907; Concord Chapter, 101, R. A. M., High Priest, 1909; Elkhart Council, 79, R. and S. M., Thrice, Ill. Master 1912-15; Elkhart Commandery, 31, K. T., Em. Com., 1914; Star Light Chapter, 181, O. E. S., Patron 1908-11; Fort Wayne Consistory, A. A. O. S. R. (32 degrees); Mizpah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Ma-ha-di Grotto; president of Northern Indiana Past Masters Association; Elkhart Lodge, 425, B. P. O. Elks; Pulaski Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Smith is the secretary of the Board of Deacons of the First Presbyterian Church, Elkhart; secretary of Chamber of Commerce, Elkhart. Recently Mr. Smith was elected vice president and director of the Elkhart Bridge and Iron Company. In 1907 he was married to Edna Calahan, of Howe, Ind. One son, Amandus M. Smith, Jr., was born to the couple. They own a home on the north bank of the beautiful St. Joe River in Elkhart, and will be glad to see their friends.

OBEDIAH J. KOVER

an artistic designer and decorator, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was born May 6, 1838, at Kutztown; parents, John Kover, born in Somerset county, Jan. 8, 1799, and Anna Maria Fetter, born at Saltzburg, Northampton, on August 28, 1800. Mr. Kover left Kutztown in 1863. He is an artist by occupation and his work adorns many churches, theatres, public buildings and halls throughout the United States. On September 10, 1842, Mr. Kover was married to Emeline Shoenberger, of Lehigh Gap, Pa. The union was blessed with one child, Edward W. Kover, born at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, February 16, 1861. We are sorry to state that space does not permit us to give a detailed biography of this gentleman's eventful life. Mr. Kover and his artists, who are divided up in four crews, frescoed over two thousand churches. In his early youth he attended the borough schools. At the age of 16 years he went to Reading to learn the printing trade. At the latter place he was confirmed in the Reformed faith by Rev. Leinbach. After he had served an apprenticeship at the black art for four years he returned to his home where he remained several years, after which he went to Mauch Chunk where he married. When war broke out he showed his patriotism by enrolling as a recruit but was rejected on account of his physical condition. A few years later he and his wife went to Philadelphia where Mr. Kover served an apprenticeship as frescoer and interior decorator. Later he went in business with P. Benson and after being engaged in the frescoing business in Philadelphia a few years went to Decatur, Indiana, thence Fort Wayne, Indiana, his present residence. Mr. Kover worked as a scenic artist in theatres at Cincinnati, Dallas, Texas, New York City and other places. Mr. Kover's son, Edward W., has charge of the management of the business. At a church banquet recently Mr. Kover was presented with a pretty gold-headed cane and complimentary resolutions expressive of the satisfaction of the trustees for the splendid decorations he executed in a western church.



OLIVER P. GRIMLEY

organizer and cashier of the Kutztown National Bank, was born near Pennsburg, April 2, 1846. He was brought up on his father's farm and received his training in the public schools, Freeland Seminary, Ursinus College and Pierce Business College. He graduated from the latter in 1869. For eleven years he engaged in teaching and then entered the service of the Perkiomen Railway Company, as freight agent in Schwenksville, and afterwards as station agent at Palm. In 1883 he left the employ of the company to become teller in the National Bank at Boyertown. While at Boyertown he served as Superintendent of the Reformed Sunday School of the Good Shepherd. This he held for thirteen years and filled the position in the bank for 14 years. In 1897 he came to Kutztown and with certain capitalists organized the Kutztown National Bank with a capital of $50,000.00 and became its cashier. In 1904 this bank appeared on the roll of honor of the National Banks of the United States, due in a large measure to his financial ability. In 1872 Mr. Grimley was married to Sevilla Shaner, a daughter of Isaac Shaner. They have two sons, Isaac, teller of the Kutztown National Bank, and Oliver Raymond, secretary of the Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Kutztown. Mr. Grimley is past master of Lehigh Lodge, No. 326, F. and A. M., Trexlertown, and a member of Lodge, No. 445, I. O. O. F., of Pennsburg.

REV. GEORGE B. SMITH

was born in Maxatawny, July 8, 1867. During the winter months he attended the schools of the township until he was 14 years of age when he entered the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown. Later he took up such branches in the Normal department as were necessary to prepare himself for the Sophomore class in college. In the fall of 1886 he entered Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, from which institution he graduated with honors in June, 1889. At the commencement exercises he delivered the salutatory, an honor given to that member who ranked third in class standing. During his Junior year he won the gold medal in the Junior oratorical contest. He graduated from the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster in May, 1892. On June 22, 1892, he was ordained and installed as the pastor of the Maxatawny Charge, consisting then of Zion's, Maxatawny and Christ (DeLong's) Reformed Church, Bowers; now of those two and St. Paul's Reformed Church, Kutztown, and St. Peter's Reformed Church, Topton. He was married to Mary L. Reynolds, of Scranton, on Aug. 22, 1893. Rev. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter, Arline Reynolds Smith. Rev. Smith is a member of Huguenot Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 377, Kutztown. He is always actively interested in every movement for the improvement of the town.

O. H. DIETRICH

of Kutztown, was born July 23, 1872, in Weisenberg township, Lehigh Co. Parents, Wm. J. Dietrich and his wife, Susannah F. Seaman. Mr. Dietrich is secretary and manager of the Dietrich Motor Car Company, Allentown, and proprietor of the Dietrich Motor Car Company, Reading. The subject of this sketch was the founder of both business establishments. Mr. Dietrich was educated in the public schools, the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, and the Commercial Business College at Allentown. He is a member of a number of secret organizations, among the more prominent being Barger Lodge ,No. 355, F. and A. M., a member of Council, Chapter and Commandery, of Allentown; also Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Reading, and B. P. O., Elks' Lodge, No. 130, Allentown. Mr. Dietrich is prominent in several automobile clubs. He was married to Lizzie A. Kostenbader, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kostenbader, of Fullerton, Lehigh county, Pa. The union was blessed with two daughters, Mahel, aged 18 years, and Erma L., aged 8 years.

CYRENIUS R. GRIM

of Portland, Oregon, is a son of C. R. and Amelia L. (nee Rahenhold) Grim. He was born December 20, 1879, in Maxatawny township. On September 7, 1909 he was married to Minnie M. Apple, of Allentown. One son, Cyrenius R. Grim, Jr., was born to the couple on July 23, 1910. Mr. Grim spent his boyhood days on the farm near Kutztown. At the age of 19 he took charge of the 400-acre farm of Sheriff Lindsley, Greevillage, N. J. Later he conducted the farm of Querney Bros., Madison, N. J. The following year he attended the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown and in the fall of 1901 commenced the machinist trade with the H. B. Smith Machine Company, of Smithville, N. J. After serving two years and eight months, his foreman was appointed assistant superintendent and Mr. Grim succeeded him as foreman. Later the subject of this sketch became identified with the Bethlehem Steel Works. In 1906 he made a tour through the western states, stopping over in some of the larger cities. The city of Portland, Oregon, struck his fancy and he settled down, following his trade

FRED. N. BAER

the florist, Kutztown, Pa. He erected the first hot-house in Kutztown in 1906, and business increased to such an extent that he found it necessary to add another hot-house in 1908. In 1910 he built an additional annex, making it a large up-to-date establishment, consisting of more than 5000 square feet of glass. These houses are fitted with beds of cut flowers, palms, evergreens and vegetable plants. During this time he also built up an extensive trade in floral designs. He furnishes decorations for banquets, weddings, commencements and sociables of any kind.

VICTOR H. HAUSER

of Kutztown, was born on June 17, 1875, in Northampton County, Pa. The parents, James J. Hauser and Anna (nee Lesh) Hauser. Mr. Hauser is superintendent of the foundry department with the Kutztown Foundry and Machine Company, and is one of the town's most enterprising citizens. In 1904 he entered the employ of the local company. He is serving the borough in Town Council and was Secretary of the Kutztown Board of Trade from 1910 to 1915. On April 6, 1895 he was married to Myrtle Knauss. The following children were born to them: Lillian A., aged 19 years; Gladys B., 15; Stanley L., 12, and Clarence H., 8.

ALFRED R. JERLING

of 6002 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa., was born March 10, 1860. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Philip and Lucinda Jerling. Mr. Jerling left Kutztown July, 1882, and is employed by the Pittsburgh Railway Company. He is married to Mary Geneva (nee Kuhn) Jerling, of Nationa, Pa. The children are: Margaret Kathryn, 17; Lucy Magdelene, 16; Paul Alfred, 15, and Irene Elizabeth, 13. Mr. Jerling went to Allegheny county in 1884, entered the service of the Pittsburgh Railway Company, June 1892. He is an advocate of Temperance and Woman Suffrage and introduced the first resolution on equal rights for women with men in all respects, at the special session of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor held at Harrisburg, Dec. 1909.

HOWARD S. SHARADIN

of Kutztown, Pa., was born June 21, 1877, the son of J. Daniel and wife Caroline E. Butz. He received his early training in the public schools of Kutztown, attended Keystone State Normal School and graduated therefrom in 1894. He taught school in Northampton county four years and then came to Kutztown as principal of the High school for two years, and a short time at Keystone State Normal School. In 1906 he was elected Justice of the Peace by the people of Kutztown and has since served in this position. He is connected with the fire insurance companies and is in the real estate business. Mr. Sharadin is a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Kutztown, Pa.; Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., Kutztown, Pa.; K. G. E., No. 70, Kutztown, Pa., and of F. O. E., No. 839, Kutztown, Pa. He was married to Minnie L. Keiter and their union is blessed with one child, Pauline E., aged 12 years.

BERNARD S. SCHMEHL

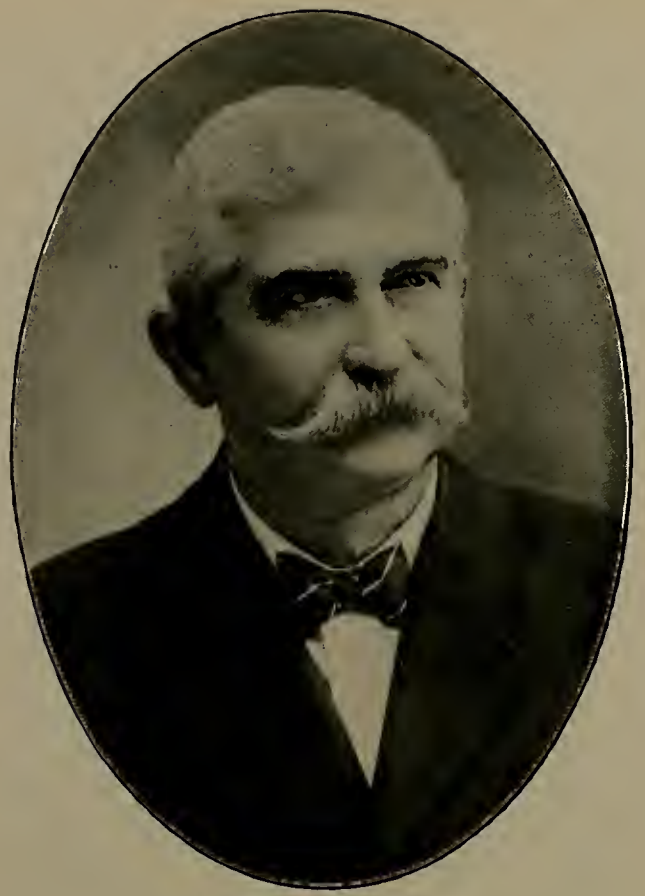
of Baltimore, Md., was born August 19, 1877, in Kutztown. He is a son of Nathan S. Schmehl and Louisa S. (nee Scheidt). He left his native town in 1889 and since then earned an enviable record in the commercial world. At present the subject of this sketch is the manager of the Baltimore office of Warren-Ehret Company (Department Barrett Manufacturing Company). Mr. Schmehl was married to Kathryn O'Malley. A son was born, Bernard Jr., who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Schmehl live in the Woodrow Apartments, 30th and Guilford Sts., Baltimore. Mr. Schmehl graduated from the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown in 1893 and from Allentown Business College in 1897. He engaged in the real estate business from 1899 to 1902; in hardware business, Lake Odessa, Mich., 1902 to 1905; member of firm Holten, Collins and Company, wholesale dealers of Philadelphia, from 1905 to 1906. He entered the employ of Barrett Manufacturing Company as traveling salesman, November, 1906, and was made manager of Warren-Ehret Company, (Department of Barrett Manufacturing Company) December 1914, which is the company's largest office. Mr. Schmehl is a member of Olivet Lodge, No. 607, F. and A. M.; Melita, Royal Arch Chapter, No. 184, all of Philadelphia; also a member of the Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, and of the B. P. O. Elks, No. 130, of Allentown, Pa.

NICHOLAS J. KUTZ

of Fleetwood, Pa., was born on November 18, 1860. His parents were Benneville H. Kutz and his wife (nee Sarah Fisher). He received his early education in the public schools at Kutztown and later attended the Keystone State Normal School from which institution he graduated in 1879. He taught school for three terms. In the fall of 1882 he accepted a position with the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company in Philadelphia. During President Cleveland's first administration, he was appointed a registry clerk in the Philadelphia post office. After the administration was once more in the hands of the other political party, he was again given his position with the railroad company where he continued until the spring of 1894, when he engaged in the general merchandise business at Fleetwood. Politically Mr. Kutz is an influential Democrat, and a well known factor in local politics. He was a member of the Fleetwood Town Council for six years, serving as secretary of that body. He is now serving the people of Berks as County Commissioner and is giving efficient services in this office. He was married to Clara S. Kline, which union was blessed with one daughter, Miss Florence M. Kutz, aged 21 years. On June 2, 1914, Mrs. Kutz died.

REV. MILTON JAMES BIEBER

Eastern Field Missionary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, now stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, is one of the leading ministers of the denomination. He was born Dec. 13, 1862, and brought up on his father's farm, located one and one-half miles east of Kutztown, in Maxatawny township. He attended the public school at Schwoyer's, the Model School, and the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. Rev. Mr. Bieber taught school a number of years. He graduated from the Normal School in 1886, speaking the valedictory. Rev. Bieber was principal of the High School, Bernville, 1886-1889. He entered the Sophomore class at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, 1888. He graduated in 1891, receiving the first honor medal and delivering the valedictory. The subject of this sketch entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, in 1891, graduating in 1894; taught history at the Normal during the spring term of 1893. He was ordained to the ministry by the Pennsylvania Ministerium at Philadelphia in 1894. Rev. Bieber served Trinity Church, Mt. Joy, Pa., 1894-1897. The Church of the Redeemer, Binghamton, N. Y., 1897-1904; has been Eastern Field Missionary of the General Council since 1904, his territory embracing New York, New England, and Eastern Canada.



JEFFERSON C. HOCH

of Kutztown, was born April 30, 1845. The parents were Jonas Hoch and Margaret B. Hoch (nee Christman). Mr. Hoch's present occupation is fire insurance agent. He was married on Sept. 12, 1867 to Jemima C. J. Christman who died July 3, 1909. The children are: M. Elizabeth C. Hoch and Jacob C. Hoch, their respective ages being 43 and 40 years. Mr. Hoch attended the common schools, Kutztown High School, Oley Academy and Maxatawny Seminary, and taught in the common schools seven terms. He has been a resident of Kutztown for 27 years. Lived and was raised on the Hoch farm in Maxatawny township up to 1865, then lived in Kutztown up to 1869, when he commenced farming, which occupation he followed for 15 years or up to 1884. He was editor of the Kutztown Patriot in 1893 and 1894, was appointed Notary Public in 1897 by Gov. Hastings, and reappointed by Governor Stone. He was a Republican in politics and was twice nominated for the State Legislature, once for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and once for Recorder of Deeds, and was also twice elected Chairman of the Republican County Convention. He is a life member of the Geographical Society at Washington, D. C., the American Sunday School Union, the American Tract Society of the American Bible Society, and the Reformed Church. He attended Sunday School for 50 years as a scholar, teacher, assistant superintendent, and superintendent.

LLEWELLYN ANGSTADT

postmaster, of Kutztowo, was born December 25, 1869, in Greenwich township, Berks county. He is a son of Samuel and Esther A. (nee Reinhard) Angstadt. After graduating from the borough schools he entered the employ of R. Miller's Son and learned the carriage painting and trimming trade. Later he put in one and one-half years of study at the Keystone State Normal School, after which he became an employee of the Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Company. He served this firm for nineteen years, up to 1910, when he became a clerk in the Recorder's Office at the Court House, Reading. After clerking for over four years he was appointed postmaster of Kutztown on March 20, 1914, and on April 1st, of the same year he began serving the government. Postmaster Angstadt served the borough a number of years as Assessor, Inspector and Judge of Election. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Kutztown, Past Master of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., Kutztown; Lodge of Perfection, Reading; Past Chief of Adonai Castle, No. 70, K. G. E., Charles A. Gerasch Council, No. 1004, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Kutztown Aerie, No. 839, F. O. E.; Kutztown Park Association, having served on the Board of Directors nine years; director of Kutztown Fair Association five years, and member of several civic organizations. Postmaster Angstadt is an active Democrat and was always a faithful worker for his party. It was mainly through his efforts that the post office was located in one of Kutztown's most modern building and in the center of the business section. Mr. Angstadt was married to Annie Stein. They have one son, Samuel N., aged 21 years.

JOHN R. GONSER

was born on a farm in Exeter township, Berks county. His educational training he received in the schools of Amityville, Reading and McAllisterville, Juniata county. He taught school for four terms after which he entered the employ of Yocum, Kline and Company, lumbermen, and soon became manager of their extensive operations at Moscow, Luzerne county. Later he associated himself with William Ziegler in the grain, coal and lumber business at Farmington. From there he came to Kutztown and formed a partnership with the late James S. Heffner in the same line of business. Later we find him in the wholesale lumber and ice business. At the present time he is one of the chief financiers in the borough; he is still actively engaged in business. He is the president of the Kutztown National Bank, a member of the board of trustees of the Normal School and actively connected with a number of other industries requiring a large portion of his time. Besides all this, he is the owner of a half dozen of the finest farms located in various sections of Berks county. To these he devotes a great part of his time. Mr. Gonser bears his years well and is, despite his age, still one of the busiest men of Kutztown.

DR. A. C. ROTHERMEL, A. M., Pd. D., Litt. D.

principal of Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa., was born Jan. 6, 1864, the son of Lewis W. and Lydia R. (nee Rothermel), at Moselem, in Richmond township, Berks county, Pa. He received his early education from a special lady teacher, procured by the proprietor of the Moselem furnace for the children of that community. She was an excellent teacher and Dr. Rothermel gives her a great deal of credit for his success as an educator. He graduated from Keystone State Normal School in 1886. He taught school for three terms when he prepared for college and graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in 1891. After graduation he was elected Professor of Natural Science at the Keystone State Normal School. He was elected vice principal in 1893 and in 1899 principal of this institution. Under his guidance and through his fine qualities as an executive, teacher and public orator the Normal School has grown until today it ranks with the best of its class in the country. He was married to Miss Ada L. Spatz, daughter of John and Catharine (Moyer) Spatz, of Reading. A charming young lady, Miss Ruth, has been adopted by them and has received the full measure of parental care and affection. Dr. Rothermel is a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Kutztown, of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., and of numerous educational and historical societies.

CONRAD GEHRING

although not now from Kutztown, yet he was identified with the borough for so many years that we look upon him as still one of our own. He hails from Switzerland. He had hardly become an inhabitant of our borough when his excellent qualities began to assert themselves. He was editor of the Kutztown Journal from 1871 and of the Kutztown Patriot from 1895 till 1902, when he resigned to take a position offered him in New York. When Mr. Gehring came to this country in 1867 he knew practically no English but was fluent in German and French. But so determined was he to be able to use the English language and so closely did he apply himself that in a comparatively short time he mastered it to such an extent as to be able to write it and address audiences fluently. While in Kutztown he soon had the confidence of everybody and he was four times in succession elected to the highest office of the town—that of Chief Burgess. Everybody liked him, and it is eminently proper that a fuller sketch should be awarded him, which will be found on another page.

IRA G. KUTZ

of Reading, Pa., was born in Kutztown, May 14, 1867, the son of Benneville and Sarah, (nee Fisher). His preliminary education was received in public schools of Kutztown, Keystone State Normal School, where he graduated in 1886. He taught for eight years, three years of which he was principal of the Kutztown High School. He graduated from Lafayette College in 1893. He began the study of law in the offices of Stevens and Stevens in Reading and in 1897 was admitted to the Bar. He was elected District Attorney of Berks county in 1904 and served to his own credit and the honor of the county. By ability and close application he has won for himself a high place in the legal profession of the county and State. He is one of the Democratic leaders of the county. He was elected state delegate to the State Convention in 1914. He was married to Clara B. Shepn, daughter of John Shepp, on Oct. 20, 1898. They have one child, Elizabeth. Mr. Kutz is a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 433, F. and A. M.; Oley Lodge, No. 218, I. O. O. F.; K. G. E. and The Americus Club.

ZACH. C. HOCH

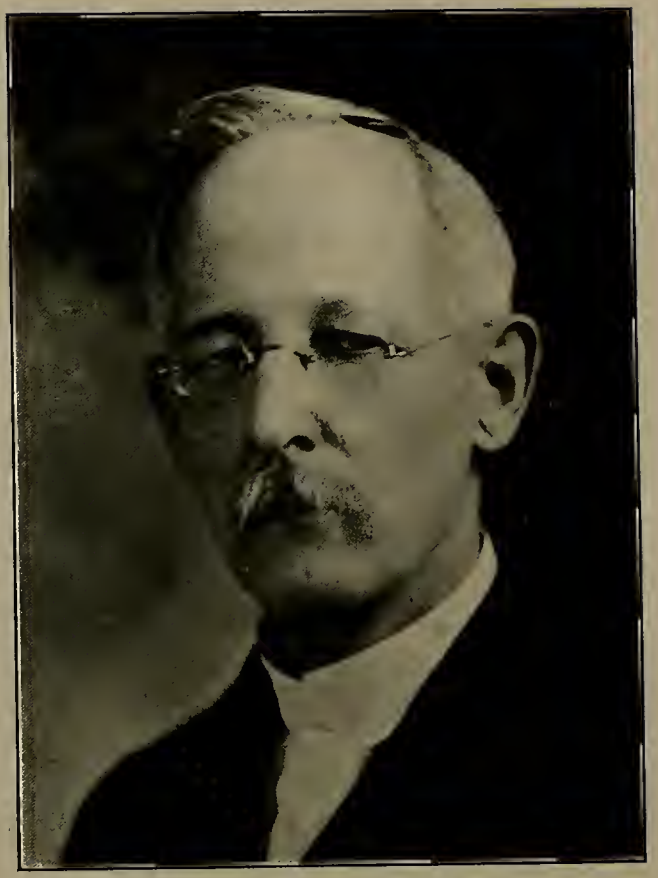
of Kutztown, was born December 25, 1852, in Maxatawny township. He is descended, on his father's side, from Rudolph Hoch, who came to this country in 1717, settling first at Swedeland, this side of Pottsgrove, and later in Oley township. On his mother's side, Mr. Hoch traces descent from Michael Christman who settled in Maxatawny township, and built in 1773 the oldest house now standing in the township. The old house is on the Frank Smeck farm. Mr. Hoch was married to Anna Wanner August 20, 1885. He graduated from the Keystone State Normal School with the class of 1870 and from Lafayette College in 1875. After graduation from college he was engaged as school teacher for a time. In 1880 he was census enumerator. He was connected with U. S. Pension Bureau from 1882 to 1885 and with the State Department, Harrisburg, Pa., from 1888 to 1891. Since then he has been a Pension Attorney. He is a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., and has been a resident of Kutztown since 1866.

REV. CHARLES C. BOYER, A. M., Ph. D.

vice principal of the Normal School since 1900; Lutheran clergyman, ordained 1888; author of Concrete Psychology, 1891; Principles and Methods of Teaching, 1899; Waymarks of General History, 1902; Modern Methods for Modern Teachers, 1908; American Boyers, 1915. Dr. Boyer is a graduate of Muhlenberg College, 1885; course of theology in Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia; course of philosophy in Mooster University, with degree Ph. D. *cum laude*; course in theoretic and experimental psychology under Dr. Munsterberg, of Harvard University. Personally he hails from Schuylkill county, the son of Joseph and Magdalene Gunsette Boyer, but his American forebear, Andrew Beyer, arrived in 1738, and settled soon afterwards in Berne township, north of Reading. He is married to Margie Wright, of Mt. Carmel, Pa., and there is on child, Karl Wright.

REV. JOHN BAER STOUDT

son of John R. and Amanda (Baer) Stoudt, was born in Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pa., October 17, 1878. He was graduated from the Keystone State Normal School in 1900, from Franklin and Marshall College in 1905 and from the Eastern Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in 1908. During the summer of 1906 he studied theology at the University of Chicago. While at Normal School and at College he took special interest in literary and oratorical work, taking a number of collegiate and inter-collegiate prizes. Upon graduation in theology he accepted the pastorate of the Salisbury Charge, Emaus, Pa., and in 1911 removed to Northampton, Pa., where he serves Grace Reformed congregation. Rev. Stoudt is a member of a number of historical societies, and frequently contributes to their publications. He is the author of the History of the Reformed Congregation of Western Salisbury, Fifteen Years of Grace, Life and Times of Colonel Siegfried, The Falklore of the Pennsylvania and co-editor of the Anniversary History of Lehigh County, Pa. He is married to Elizabeth A. DeLong, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Yoder) DeLong; they have one son, John Joseph.



REV. W. WILBERFORCE DEATRICK, A. M., Sc. D.

a son of the Rev. William Miller Deatrick, D. D., and of his wife Harriet Peyton (Sohn) Deatrick, is a native of Huntingdon, Pa., where, at the time of his birth, August 1, 1853, his father was pastor of the Reformed Church. Spending his boyhood years in Bedford Co., Pa., and prepared for college in the rural school and under the tuition of his father, the young man entered Mercersburg College, from which he graduated in 1876. Three years later, 1879, he graduated from the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster. He was soon afterwards licensed to preach by the Mercersburg Classis of the Reformed Church. Not receiving a call immediately to a charge, he was, for a year, principal of the public schools of Milton, Pa. In the spring of 1880 he became pastor of the New Centerville Charge, Somerset Co. While there he married Miss Emma Jane Balliet, of Milton, whose remote ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Lehigh county. Late in 1884 he went to Rimersburg, Clarion Co., where until June, 1891, he was principal of the Clarion Collegiate Institute, an academy of the Reformed Church. In August 1891 he was elected to the chair of psychology and pedagogy in the Keystone State Normal School, in which he has served for the last 24 years. At present he is professor of English—rhetoric, literature and classics. His Sc. D. degree was given, *causa honoris*, by F. and M. College. Dr. and Mrs. Deatrick have three children.

WILLIAM S. RHODE

of Kutztown, president of the Kutztown Publishing Company ; Managing Editor of the Kutztown Patriot ; president of the Berks County Division of the Municipial Home Rule League of Penna.; an ex-president of the Kutztown Board of Trade ; member of a number of secret organizations, including the masonic lodge; member of the Historical Society of Berks County; identified with Kutztown civic organizations and movements.

ARTHUR BONNER

Treasurer and Superintendent of the Kutztown Foundry and Machine Company, was born October 8, 1874, at Byberry, Philadelphia. He is a son of James and Rebecca (nee Knight) Bonner. Mr. Bonner received his education at a private school and at the Arlington Boarding School at Jenkintown, Pa. In 1893 he entered the office of the purchasing department of the Pennsylvania Railroad which company he served four years. During his spare time he took up shorthand and typewriting. Mr. Bonner became identified with the Kutztown Foundry and Machine Company in 1897 as assistant to Mr. Zehm, at that time at the head of this industry. After Mr. Zehm's death, Mr. Bonner was advanced to Mr. Zehm's position as treasurer and superintendent of this progressive Company. Mr. Bonner is a member of the Society of Friends, Treasurer of the Kutztown Building and Loan Association, the Kutztown Centennial Association and Vice President and Director of the Farmers Bank, Kutztown. On October 18, 1899, Mr. Bonner was married to Irene Shoemaker, of Philadelphia. They have two daughters, Ruth Eleanor, aged 11 years, and Marion L., aged 8 years.

PROF. HARRY JEROME ZEHM

of Charlotte, N. C., was born July 30, 1874. His parents were Frederick S. and Mathilda L. (nee Fox) Zehm. He left Kutztown in 1891, returned after six years abroad, and left again in 1897. Prof. Zehm is a noted musical director, organist, composer and teacher. He began the study of music under his late father, and later pursued it under Profs. Young and Wilson (in connection with his literary studies) at the Normal School. His talent became so pronounced that his father took him abroad in 1891 for further study. Accordingly he spent over six years abroad, part at Leipzig, Germany (where he took the Helbig Prize) and part with Alex. Guilmart at Paris. Prof. Zehm gave his first recital in America after his return in St. John's Church, Kutztown, on the same organ he played when he was 13 years old—the only modern pipe organ then in Kutztown. Prof. Zehm at present is the Director of the Conservatory of Music at Elizabeth College, N. C., which position he still fills, having just completed fourteen years' service, and also ten years at the Second Presbyterian Church, as organist and choirmaster. He is also assistant organist and musical director at the Masonic Temple at Charlotte. Prof. Zehm is considered one of the best musicians in the South. He owns a beautiful summer cottage in "Little Switzerland" (in the North Carolina Mountains) where he usually spends his summer vacations.

CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR G. DEWALT

of 309 North Sixth St., Allentown, was born in Bath, Northampton county, in 1853. His parents were Reuben and Annie E. (nee Bieber) Dewalt. The subject of this sketch is one of the leading attorneys of the Lehigh County Bar. After a preliminary training in the public schools of his native county, he entered the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, and graduated with the class of 1870. After graduation he taught one term in Lehigh county, and a year later entered the sophomore class at Lafayette College, where he graduated in 1874. After the completion of his college course he assisted Dr. S. A. Baer one year in conducting Oley Academy, and then commenced the study of law, being admitted to the bar of Lehigh county in 1878. Two years later he was elected district attorney of Lehigh and served till 1883. In 1902 he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, in which high office he served eight consecutive years. Congressman Dewalt was delegate to the National convention at St. Louis, from the Berks-Lehigh district, which nominated Parker, and delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania to the National Convention at Denver, that nominated Bryan. During the years of 1909-10 he was State Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democracy. In 1914 he was nominated and elected to Congress from the Berks-Lehigh district with large majorities.

CYRUS J. RHODE

a most prominent citizeo of Kutztown, is a son of William Rhode and his wife (nee Zimmer), born on June 11, 1852, near Grimsville. He received his training at the Normal School. Up to his sixteenth year he remained on his father's farm; then learned the bricklaying trade at wbicb he worked several years when be turned his attention to the profession of teaching. He taught in all about 15 years. In 1884 he moved to Kutztown and soon became identified with many of the prominent interests of the borough. During his lifetime he engaged extensively in the lumber business, managed a bakery business for eleven years, served for over twenty-one years as secretary of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Berks and Lehigh counties. For 15 years he engaged in the lightning rod business and also served for twelve years on the board of school directors, was Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and faithfully served as a member of the State Legislature for two years. In 1877 he was married to Amanda F. Knerr, of Weisenberg township. The children living are: John W., associated with his father in his office at Kutztown; Homer J., a prominent eye specialist, living at Reading, and Solon L., a medical student at Jefferson College.

WILSON B. KUTZ

is the son of William S. Kutz and his wife (born Kemp). He was born May 15, 1871, in the old homestead on Normal Hill. After completing his education at the Normal School he assisted his father on their fine farm. Upon the death of his father he assumed the management of the farm. On October 15, 1904, he was married to Mary Ann, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Deisher, of Ruscombmanor township. Mr. Kutz is a member of the Historical Committee of the Centennial Association and a very valuable one indeed. He is one of the few of the residents of town who is almost continuously consulted on matters pertaining to the early history of people and incidents of the place, and his memory is exceedingly true and reliable.

CHARLES H. ESSER

of Kutztown, secretary of the Kutztown Publishing Company; Editor of The Kutztown Patriot; a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob B. Esser; a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School and of Muhlenberg College; member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M.; Excelsior Chapter, No 237, R. A. C.; Adonai Castle, No. 70, K. G. E., and Delta Theta Fraternity.

REV. J. W. BITTNER

of Kutztown, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Kutztown, was born June 18, 1882, in Lowhill township, Lehigh county, the son of Nathan and wife Hettie Scheidt. He was educated in the public schools of Lowhill township, American Commercial School 1901, fall of 1902 entered Allentown Preparatory, fall of 1903 Muhlenberg College and graduated in 1907, then entered Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, graduating in 1910 and received the degree A. M. from Muhlenberg. His first charge was Brickerville Church, Lititz, Lancaster county, where he remained four and one-half years. Mr. Bittner was then called to St. John's Lutheran Church, Kutztown, Nov. 1, 1914. He is pastor of the oldest church of Kutztown. He is living on Park avenue. He was married to Carrie A. Rauch in 1906.

JACOB BIEBER ESSER

was born in Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., January 5, 1863, and here his life has been mainly spent. He learned his trade in the printing room of the *Kutztown Journal*, then edited and published by A. B. Urick. For two years after completing his trade he worked on a Philadelphia paper, then spent three years in a printing office in New York City, acquiring a thorough knowledge of metropolitan printing methods and becoming master of the printers art. He then returned to Kutztown and in 1887 purchased the *Journal* and the *Kutztown Patriot*, two valuable newspaper properties that he owned and published up to July 1, 1913, the *Journal* printed in German, and the *Patriot* in English. For nine years he was secretary of the old Kutztown Fair Association, and was one of the leaders and the first president of the new association. In politics he was a Democrat and held many local and county offices, and in 1901 was the successful candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Berks county. In the Masonic order he is a thirty-second degree mason, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, a master mason of Huguenot Lodge, a companion of Excelsior Chapter, Reading; a Sir Knight of Reading Commandery, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. Mr. Esser married October 10, 1887, Mary L., daughter of John G. Hillegas, of Pennsburg, Montgomery county, Pa.

AMANDUS F. DELONG

was born in Longswamp township, Berks county, Pa. His parents were Henry H. and Adeline (nee Fenstermacher) DeLong. He attended the public schools in the township, and on January 31, 1881, he entered the Journal and Patriot office as an apprentice. In October, 1884, he went to New York City where he was employed by Trow's Printing and Bookbinding Company and in the job department of the Daily News. After a stay of one and one-half years in New York, he returned to Kutztown and again entered the Patriot office where he is still employed. He served as auditor of the borough for 17 years. Fraternally he is a charter member of Adonai Castle, No. 70, K. G. E., and of Washington Camp, No. 677, P. O. S. of A. Of the latter organization he has been financial secretary since its organization. He is very much interested in educational matters and especially in the public schools of Kutztown, and has served two years as president of the Parent-Teachers Association and was elected unanimously to the same position for the third time.

JONATHAN J. WESSNER

of 729 Juniper St., Quakertown, was born May 9, 1873. His parents are Lenious and Lizzie Wessner (nee Bieber). Mr. Wessner was born and raised in Maxatawny township. He left Kutztown in 1892 and had a phenomenal career, starting at the bottom of the ladder and advancing until today he holds a position of honor and prestige in Quakertown. Besides clothing and men's furnishings; he is conducting a mail order business that has grown considerably the past few years. He started his trade with Charles D. Herman at Kutztown in 1891 and in 1892 went to Koch Brothers, in Allentown, where he finished his trade as tailor. After that he learned the Croonborg system of designing and cutting. In January, 1895, he started merchant tailoring in Kutztown, which was not very successful. About two years later he was employed by C. D. Coldrin, of Schuylkill Haven, as cutter and designer. After a period of two years he went back to Koch Brothers at Allentown, but later accepted a position with George & Bean, at Quakertown. One year later he joined the Custom Cutters' Club of the United States and Canada. In 1906 he and his brother-in-law, H. T. Kemmerer, bought out the stock and fixtures of Harry Cohen and started business in the firm name of Wessner & Kemmerer. In 1908 they bought the stock of John D. Miller, of Phoenixville, and after doing business for three months in that place they dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Since 1909 Mr. Wessner's business has increased every year. In 1895 Mr. Wessner was married to Anna R. Weida, of Stein's Corner, Lehigh county, Pa. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wessner: Dalton O., aged 16 years; Homer H., 11; Leon L., 9; Gordon G., 7, and Anna M., 11 months.

CHARLES W. SNYDER

photographer, of Kutztown, was born April 25, 1852, the son of Samuel and Lydia Snyder. In his early career he was a shoemaker. He learned harness making, at which he worked two years. After leaving school he learned, during spare moments, the art of photography with James Eck, and this he has followed to the present time with much success. He also learned free hand crayon work under Miss Clara Hartman, now the wife of Samuel A. Baer. Mr. Snyder is a scenic artist of some note and a skilled sign painter. He is a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Kutztown. Mr. Snyder is public spirited, it being through his quick action that the grove which is now the famous Kutztown Park, was saved from the woodmen. He has been a member of Kutztown Council for six years and president for five years. He is an elder in the church for ten years. In 1880 he engaged in the bicycle business and in these years has been very successful, handling only first class stock. He added to his bicycles, the Sphinx automobile in 1915 and owns one of the new cars. He was married to Sallie A. Jackson, who died Feb. 8, 1909. The following children are living: Anna, wife of Wayne Hummel; Girl, wife of Amandus Moyer; Sadie, wife of Harold Hippenspiel; George, Earl, Mary and Robert.

WILLIAM JOSEPH DIETRICH

third son of William J. and Susanna F. (Seaman) Dietrich, was born May 12, 1875. Passing through the public schools, and graduating from the Keystone State Normal School in 1898, he taught school in Tilden and Cumru townships and in Reading. Since April, 1906, he has been engaged in historical and genealogical research, assisting in compiling histories of Berks, Northumberland, and Lehigh counties. In 1914 he edited and compiled a history of the "Dietrich Families in America." He is a frequent contributor to historical and other periodicals. He holds membership in a number of county historical societies, the Pennsylvania-German Society, and the National Geographic Society. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Masonic fraternity. He and family are members of the United Evangelical Church. He was married, May 20, 1899, to Sarah M. Merkel, of Reading, by whom he had four children: Naomi Evangeline, Ruth Emily, William Joseph, and Esther Agnes. Mrs. Dietrich died suddenly several months ago. Mr. Dietrich's home at present is Allentown, 242 North Sixth street.

DR. U. S. G. BIEBER

of Kutztown, a son of Jonathan and Bregitte (nee Schwoyer) was born April 12, 1865, in Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pa. He graduated at Keystone State Normal School in 1886, from Poughkeepsie Business College in 1888 and from the American Veterinary College of New York in 1890. He has been practicing at his profession in Kutztown since graduation. Mr. Bieber has devoted a great deal of his time to the erection of homes in the borough of Kutztown and other enterprises with which he is connected. He has built 33 fine homes on Park avenue and other sections of this town. Mr. Bieber is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., order of Kutztown and of the Fraternal order of Eagles of Kutztown. He is a director of the Saucony Shoe Company, Kutztown Fair Association and Kutztown Fire Company. Mr. Bieber is interested in the crushed stone and lime industry, operating quarries in Kutztown and Alburtis. He was married to Maria E. Sheridan in 1888 and they have two children, John H., aged 25, and Edgar N., aged 19.

THE KUTZTOWN NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - - $ 50,000.00

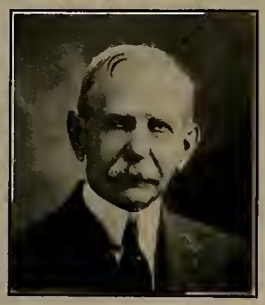
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, - - 100,000.00

DEPOSITS OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

INTERIOR VIEW OF BANK

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

JOHN R. GONSER
President



O. P. GRIMLEY
Cashier

R. H. ANGSTADT
Vice President

PHILIP D. HOCH

WM. T. BREINIG

JOHN H. HUNSICKER

W. P. KRUM

GEO. A. DREIBELBIS

PHAON S. HEFFNER

F. H. WERLEY

FRED. A. MARX, Esq.
Solicitor and Director

ISAAC C. GRIMLEY
Assistant Cashier

N. W. HENSINGER
Clerk and Stenographer

DANIEL P. GRIM
Clerk

THE FARMERS BANK, KUTZTOWN

CAPITAL, $50,000.00 SURPLUS, $30,000·00

UNDIVIDED PROFITS OVER $5000.00

OFFICERS

CHAS. A. STEIN
Secretary

C. W. MILLER
President

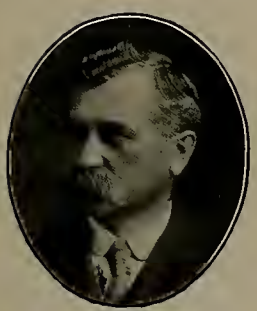
ARTHUR BONNER
Vice President

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

H. A. FISTER
Cashier

R. P. ALBRIGHT
Assistant Cashier

WALTER S. LOY
Vice President

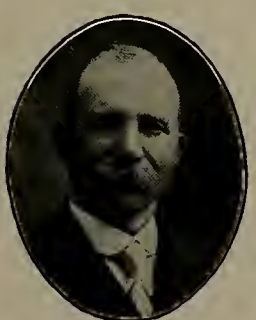


DR. N. Z. DUNKELBERGER

D. L. WARTZENLUFT

DAVID D. KUTZ

U. J. MILLER



O. O. SELL

WM. K. TREXLER

MAURICE D. KUNKEL

GEO. W. KEMP

CHESTER A. WALBERT

JACOB F. ZIMMERMAN JAMES H. GULDIN, JR.

D. NICHOLAS SCHAEFFER was born in Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pa., on the 10th day of September, 1853. His father was David Schaeffer, and his mother, Esther, daughter of Solomon Christ.

He attended the public schools during his youth and then attended the Keystone State Normal School, where he prepared for college. He entered Franklin and Marshall College as a sophomore in the fall of 1873 and graduated in June, 1876. After his graduation he was registered as a law student in the office of George F. Baer, where he pursued his legal tudies for a period of two years, and was admitted to the Berks County Bar November 12, 1878, and to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in February, 1881. He has been actively engaged in the practice of law from the time of his admission to the bar up to the present time.

He was married to Katharine A. Grim, a daughter of Jonathan K. Grim and his wife, Susanna, on the 11th day of November, 1880. He has three sons, viz: Forrest G. Schaeffer, practicing physician at Allentown; Paul N. Schaeffer, a member of the Berks County Bar, and H. Harold Schaeffer.

REV. JOHN FREDERICK KRAMLICH, son of Rev. B. E. and Sophia Kramlich, was born in Kutztown August 29, 1871. His early education was received in the Keystone State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1889. For the three following years he taught in the public schools of Lehigh county. He then entered Muhlenberg College and graduated in 1896. He entered the Lutheran Seminary at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, graduating in 1899. The same year he was ordained by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. On August 6, 1899, he was installed as pastor of Grace Lutheran congregation, Royersford, Pa. His work has been most successful and the congregation has greatly prospered during his pastorate.

ALBERT DIETER, of Hallowell, Montgomery county, Pa., was born March 30, 1832. He is a son of Jacob and his wife, Marie Louisa, Dieter. He left Kutztown in 1860. Mr. Dieter is a harnessmaker by occupation. He was married to Esther daughter of Solomon Heffner, of Richmond township. The union was blessed with three children, namely: Marie Louisa Dieter, aged 54 years; John Heffner Dieter, 52, and Henry Dieter, 50.

DR. JOHN KUTZ DETURK, of Erie, Pa., was born in Kutztown, June 21, 1882. His parents were James L., and Barbara (nee Kutz) DeTurk. The mother of Dr. DeTurk was a close relative to the early settlers of this borough having been a daughter of David Kutz. Dr. DeTurk graduated from the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, 1901. He then entered the Medico-Chi. College in Philadelphia, graduating in 1906. On July 1, 1906, he entered the Harriot Hospital at Erie; on March 1, 1907, he became assistant surgeon at the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, which position he is still filling. Opening an office in Erie in June, 1909, he soon established an extensive practice. Dr. DeTurk was marred to Georgia R. Randolph, of Erie, Pa. Four children have blessed this union, namely: James R., aged 5 years; John J., 3; Barbara May, 2, and Paul R., aged 9 months.

REV. WILLIAM W. KRAMLICH, a son of Rev. B. E. Kramlich and his wife, Sophia (born Bieber), was born in Kutztown, Pa., January 22, 1866. He attended the Keystone State Normal School and later the Preparatory School at Chambersburg, Pa., from which latter institution he entered Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, Pa., in the fall of 1883 and graduated in the year 1887. In the fall of the year 1888 he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, graduating in the year 1891, and was ordained in Emanuel Lutheran Church, Pottstown, the same year. In the year 1894 he was united in marriage with Ida Ahrens, of Reading. This union was blessed with one daughter, Clara Virginia. He has been serving parishes in Berks, Lehigh and Northampton counties. At present he is serving a parish at Weissport.

J. D. B. FENSTERMACHER, of 1039 North 9th St., Reading, Pa., was born in Kutztown November 27, 1893, being a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. S. Fenstermacher. Mr. Fenstermacher was in the employ of the Kutztown Foundry and Machine Company about five years. He is a member of Adonai Castle, No. 70, K. G. E., and the P. O. S. of A. Camp, No. 677. He attended the Keystone State Normal School and the public schools of Kutztown. Mr. Fenstermacher is now in the employ of J. D. Hafer, his father-in-law, who is in the hardware business, located at 1044-1046 North Eighth St., Reading. He is a member of Salem U. B. Church, of Reading.

THE CHRISTMAN STORE AND HOME

C. I. G. CHRISTMAN
Proprietor

Member of the Reading and Allentown Day Committee

is a Maxatawnian and was born February 19, 1866. At the age of five years he came to Kutztown. After some years in the public schools he entered the Normal School, gradnating therefrom in 1883. He taught until 1893. The last position he held was that of the principalship of the Kutztown schools. In April, 1895, he launched out in the dry goods and notions business at his present location. After a few years he found it necessary to enlarge the store room and consequently added 25 feet by 90 feet. In 1905 he erected his handsome home at the side of the store, in which he resides with his family. He is an active member of St. John's Reformed Church and of the lodges K. G. E., No. 70, and Jr. O. U. A. M., No. 1004.

THE HERMAN BLOCK

CHAS. D. HERMAN, Proprietor

The founder of this prosperous business stand, was born April 11, 1855, in Greenwich township, the son of James and wife Catharine (nee Haring), daughter of Peter and Rebecca (nee Stover). He was raised on the farm and when 17 years of age, learned the tailoring trade under Henry Williams, of Kutztown. He also took a course in cutting with Mr. Daughel, of Allentown. On Jan. 1, 1874, he started in the custom tailoring business opposite Walnut street, on Greenwich, from whence he moved to different locations in town. He purchased his present place of business in the fall of 1902, took possession March 31, 1903, and has continued his business here since, adding ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing to his line. He has been in business 43 years. His son Quinton D., had been in his employ for many years, and three years ago Mr. Herman turned over to him part of the business. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Kutztown, Pa., and of the Church Council; Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., and K. G. E., No. 70. He is at present a Trustee of the Keystone State Normal School, President and Director of Kutztown Fair Association, and President and member of Kutztown Fire Company. Mr. Herman was married to Clara M. Gross and the following children are living: Richard, Lieut. in U. S. Army, located at Philippine Islands; Quinton D., in business with his father; Paul A., manager of Herman's Playhouse; Marguerite, wife of Frank Bailey, of Butler, Pa., and three deceased daughters, namely: Gertrude, Louisa M., and Bessie E.

A. K. LESHER

of Kutztown, was born in 1869, a son of John M. Lesher and his wife, Matilda (nee Kline).

Mr. Lesher was educated in the borough schools and the Keystone State Normal School. He started his career as a shoemaker, at which trade he was engaged for ten years. Later he entered the hotel and restaurant business and conducted one place for fourteen years. In 1913 he sold out and took up the automobile business forming a partnership with Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger. The firm is known as the Kutztown Motor Car Company, of which Mr. Lesher is secretary and general manager, and Dr. Dunkelberger president.

In 1892 Mr. Lesher was married to Miss Annie, daughter of John Gerber and his wife (nee Garman), of Lebanon, Pa.

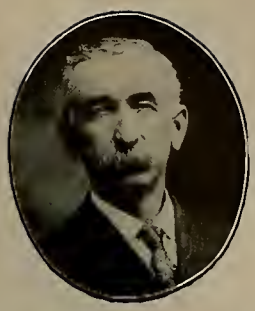
Mr. Lesher takes an active interest in the welfare of Kutztown and is prominent in secret organizations.

THE LESHER HOME ON MAIN STREET

CLEM. J. STICHLER

was born in Kutztown February 16, 1884. He received a thorough training in the manufacturing of shoes in the plant of the Keystone Shoe Mfg. Co. He passed through all the departments in the construction of shoes. Next he studied the business of retailing shoes. After 7 years of this training he entered into business for himself and later on associated with himself his father-in-law, Jas. Schaeffer. The firm conducts a successful business on Main street. He is married to Ella Schaeffer. They have three children, Mildred, Helen and Paul. He is a member of St. John's Reformed Church, and of the Jr. O. U. A. M., K. G. E., and F. O. E. organizations.

STICHLER & SCHAEFFER SHOE STORE



JAMES SCHAEFFER

was born June 26, 1856, in Maxatawny township. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. (Christ) David Schaeffer. He received his training at the Keystone State Normal School. He taught several years and for 32 years conducted his fatther's farm, which later became his own. In 1909 he retired and moved to Kutztown. He is now a member of the well known Stichler and Schaeffer shoe retailing business. He is an active member of St. John's Reformed Church, having been a member of the consistory for many years. He is also a trustee of the Keystone State Normal School and treasurer of Hope Cemetery Board. In 1877 he was married to Rosa Bortz. They have seven children.

F. A. MARX, ESQ.

of Reading, Pa., was born March 19, 1876, at Kutztown, the son of James H. and wife Sarah (nee Springer). He attended the schools of the town and graduated from Keystone State Normal School in 1892 and from Lafayette College in 1896. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1900. Later he was admitted to the higher courts. He took a final course at Dickinson Law School. Mr. Marx moved to Reading on March 12, 1907, and opened law offices at 528 Washington St. He is at this writing holding the position of Assistant District Attorney under Harvey F. Heinly. Mr. Marx was married Oct. 21, 1903 to Rebecca H. Fenstermacher, daughter of J. P. S. Fenstermacher, of Kutztown. They have one son, James. Mr. Marx is a Democrat in politics.

THE SAUCONY SHOE FACTORY

The Saucony Shoe Manufacturing Company, Inc., has a capacity of 250,000 pairs of shoes annually. The firm employs ninety hands and the pay roll is $5000.00 per month.

KUTZ'S MODEL BAKERY AND DWELLING

proprietor of the Model Bakery located on East Main St., Kutztown, came back to his native town in 1910 and started in the baking business. In 1912 he erected a fine home and added a storeroom to his bakery and the past year a big stable to the rear. In this time he has built up a large trade. He has an average output of 275,000 loaves of bread a year, together with a great deal of pastry. Mr Kutz is a son of Jacob D. and wife Ellameda, and was born in Kutztown, May 17, 1885. Mr. Kutz is the great-great-grandson of Geo. Kutz, the founder of Kutztown. He learned his trade with George Rabich, of Allentown, and worked six years at Lansdale when he came back to Kutztown. He is a member of St. John's Reformed Church, of Kutztown. He was married to Vera M. Wuchter on June 24, 1905, and their union has been blessed by two children, Mildred and Ethel.

WENZ COMPANY, Allentown, Pa.

manufacturers of memorials, Allentown, Pa. This industry, which is one of the largest in the State, was formed in Kutztown. The orginators, Wenz Brothers, started in a small way, but gradually grew until to-day they have placed beautiful monuments, tombstones, vaults, and mausoleums in practically every cemetery in the eastern part of Pennsylvania.

In 1912 they built a modern plant on West Hamilton street, Allentown, near the Duck Farm Hotel, and moved their business to that city in July, 1913. They have more than doubled their output and employ close on to 100 men. The present officers and directors are: Wm. Weuz, president; T. E. Hensinger, secretary and treasurer. Directors, William Wenz, T. E. Hensinger, J. D. Wenz, Lawrence J. Rupp, Harvey Bascom, C. L. Hollenbach, and E. S. Eterts.

The above picture is a reproduction of one of the finest monuments in Kutztown, that of John R. Gonser, erected by the Wenz Company on Fairview cemetery.

A. M. HERMAN,
Proprietor

HERMAN'S FIVE AND TEN CENT STORE

Kutztown, Pa., was born June 11, 1860, in Greenwich township, the son of James Herman and his wife Catharine Haring. He was married to Annie T. Hoch, Nov. 1, 1891. They had one child, Charles W., deceased. He learned the coachmaking trade at R. Miller's Son, working five years. He followed the same trade at Reading and Sinking Spring for two years. He traveled through the west for one year and returned to Kutztown in fall when he started in business, known as the Five and Ten Cent Store at east corner of what is now Mr. Kohler's residence, where he remained until the spring of 1885 when he moved to his present place where has conducted a successful business for 30 years. Mr. Herman is known by all as "Uncle Aust" and has the credit of opening the first Five and Ten Cent Store in Kutztown. Mr. Herman is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, Kutztown, a charter member of K. G. E., No. 70, Kutztown, a member of Jr. O. U. A. M., No. 1004, Kutztown, and also a member of Modern Woodmen, Allentown. He is one of the organizers of Kutztown Park Association and is a member of the present board of directors. His store and home are located on southeast corner of Main street and Strausser alley.

PLANT OF THE ALLENTOWN DEMOCRAT AND EVENING ITEM

Democrat Publishing Company, Allentown, Pa., publishers of Allentown Democrat, daily morning paper, and Allentown Item, daily evening paper. Largest guaranteed city circulation in Allentown.

DEISHER KNITTING MILLS

Deisher Knitting Mills furnish employment to fifty or more hands and the merchandise has earned a reputation in the retail trade. In 1900 the entire building was raised three feet from its foundation and another story added. Annexes were built in 1903 and 1907. The present officers are: John R. Gonser, President; Philip D. Hoch, Treasurer; L. R. Seidell, Secretary, and H. K. Deisher, Manager.

SHANKWEILER BROS.

started in the dry goods, notions, carpets, and rug business in the Hinterleiter Building on Main street, February 1, 1904. For three years the business was transacted under the firm name of J. V. Shankweiler & Sons. In the year 1907 the senior member of the firm retired, when the name was changed to Shankweiler Bros. The firm was composed of H. O. Shankweiler, E. H. Shankweiler, and J. S. Shankweiler. In 1909 the former member withdrew and became affiliated with R. W. Hinterleiter & Co., of Allentown. During this period the Messrs. Shankweiler Bros. became well established and have a big trade. They have an extra clerk employed and are efficiently meeting the demands of the people.

U. S. G. BIEBER'S STONE CRUSHING PLANT

The Stone Crushing Plant of Dr. U. S. G. Bieber, of Kutztown, occupies an ideal location. The works are busy continually in furnishing crushed stone and lime.

GOOD SERVICE HARDWARE STORE

Kutztown. E. P. DeTurk, the owner and proprietor, was born Dec. 11, 1865, in Maxatawny township, the son of William and Elizabeth (Butz). In 1886 Mr. DeTurk was employed by Walter Bieber with whom he served for six years, when he bought out Zach Miller's hardware business, located in C. W. Miller's Building on Main street, where he conducted a successful business from 1892 to 1904. He then erected a large store opposite his former business place and stocked it with general hardware. The total floor space is 12,000 square feet, including a warehouse. During these eleven years in his new building he has been very successful in building up an extensive trade. He was married to Lizzie A. Deisher in 1880 and the following children are living, one George D. dead: John W., aged 26, and Lawrence A., aged 24, are assisting their father in the business; Lloyd E., 22; Harry C., 19; Olive H. E., 17; Lillian M., 15; Grace L., 12; Chas. A., 10; Mary A., 8, and Esther C., 5. He is a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church and of the consistory of the church. He is a borough auditor. He lives in a fine home on Walnut street.

U. B. KETNER
Proprietor

KUTZTOWN PAPER BOX FACTORY

U. B. Ketner, paper box manufacturer, of Kutztown, since 1907, was born in Upper Bern township, Berks county, April 18, 1876. He is a son of Isaac B. Ketner and his wife Emma S. (nee Billman). During his early years Mr. Ketner was engaged in farming and from 1893 to 1897 was a telegraph operator. Mr. Ketner is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, Past-president of Kutztown Aerie, No. 839, F. O. E.; a member of Adonai Castle, No. 70, K. G. E., and Charles A. Gerasch Council, No. 1024, Jr. O. U. A. M. He served this borough as constable since 1911. He was married to Emma E. Heckman. The union was blessed with four children; Osville V. B., aged 19; James D., 16; Mabel B., 14, and George E., 8. They live on Park avenue.

THE BLACK HORSE HOTEL

The Black Horse Hotel, one of Kutztown's oldest hostelries, situated on the corner of Main and Noble streets. J. E. Wentz is the present proprietor who through his good service and courtesy has earned the reputation and title of being one of Berks county's best hotel men.

THE KEYSTONE SHOE FACTORY

Home of the Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Company, where 200,000 pairs of children's, misses' and growing-girls' goodyear welts are turned out annually. One hundred and fifty employees earn $7000.00 per month.

JONATHAN S. KNITTLE'S AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS

dealer in agricultural implements and gasoline engines, has modern quarters and conducts a ' ' business. Mr. Knittle was engaged in farming for a number of years and therefore knows the wants of the tillers of the soil.

THE DERY SILK MILL

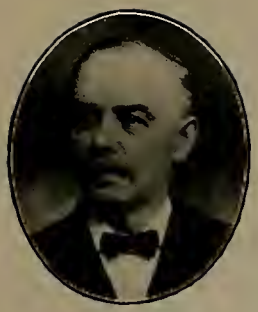
D. G. Dery Silk Mill at Kutztown. Ninety-two hands are employed and arrangements have been perfected to double the output of the plant which will mean another big building for Kutztown. In sixteen plants Mr. Dery employs 3934 hands who earn annually in wages $1,700,000. The output of the mills is 12,500,000 yards annually, valued at seven and one-half million dollars.

THE KEYSTONE HOUSE

Kutztown, one of the town's well known hostelries and a favorite traveling men's stopping place, conducted on a modern plan by Worth A. Dries. Mr. Dries is a son of Daniel A. and wife Mary Hawkins, and was born Feb. 18, 1875, at Blandon, Pa. He spent his early years on the farm and later as bar clerk at the Mineral Springs Hotel. He learned the trade of cigar making and tailoring, and worked at both trades a few years. In 1901 he assisted his father at the Keystone House, Kutztown, becoming the proprietor in 1911. He has conducted this hotel ever since in a manner which is a credit to himself and the town. He is a member of P. O. S. of A. Lodge, No. 103, Fleetwood; K. G. E., No. 570, Fleetwood, and F. O. E. No. 839, Kutztown. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Kutztown, and Kutztown Fire Company; was one of the organizers of the Kutztown Poultry Association and at the present time is the president of the local association and vice president of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association. He was married to Katie F. Dangler on Jan. 13, 1900, and they have one child, Mary Sarah, aged 10 years.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE

Kutztown, one of the old landmarks, is conducted with success along modern lines by George P. Angstadt. This hotel is known in the entire state by its good treatment and fine meals. The present proprietor, Geo. P. Angstadt, was born Oct. 13, 1868, the son of James and wife, Mary Haring. His career started on the brickyard where he worked four years; learned the carriage painting trade at R. Miller's Son; worked 13 years in Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Company, as laster. He became proprietor, in 1900, of Pennsylvania House in which business he is at present engaged. He has held an annual political banquet for the last 14 years, which event has become a fixture. As a caterer he is well known to all, serving alumni of Keystone State Normal School, various organizations and associations of all sorts. He was married to Alice Hilbert on May 24, 1895, and the following children bless their union: Ella M., aged 24; Anna, 22, and Marguerite, wife of Dr. A. C. Stever, of Atlanta, Georgia. He is a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church, K. G. E., No. 70, Kutztown, and F. O. E., No. 839, Kutztown.



N. S. SCHMEHL
Proprietor

SCHMEHL'S HARDWARE STORE

Kutztown, N. S. Schmehl, owner and proprietor. The hardware business in Kutztown is an old one and is discussed in the history under old stores. This establishment is the oldest in town. N. S. Schmehl was born Sept. 1, 1850, in Ruscombmanor township, the son of Samuel and wife Marietta (nee Snyder). Mr. Schmehl was raised on the farm till he attained the age of 22 years. He worked as a painter in Reading for one year, and then came to Kutztown, where he was employed as a clerk for two years, by his uncle, S. S. Schmehl, in his hardware store, located where Livingood's barber shop now is. He left Kutztown and found employment with J. L. Stichter and Son, hardware business, remaining there two years, when he returned to Kutztown and bought out his uncle's hardware business in 1878 and has been in Kutztown ever since, buying his present property in March, 1889. Mr. Schmehl and his son Truman, are enjoying an extensive trade which they developed by giving their best attention to it. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Kutztown, Pa.; member of Church Council for 25 years; treasurer of the Borough for 26 years, and director of Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Co. His fine home is on Upper Main street. He was married to Louisa Scheidt and they have the following children: Bernard S., Truman, Clara Belle, wife of Harry S. Walker; Hilda S., deceased and Esther L. Mrs. Schmehl died in February, 1912.

H. J. FEGLEY'S SHOW ROOM

plumber, is one of the borough's successful business men. In 1909 he began to serve the people in these parts and has since established a big trade. His volume of business amounts to over $20,000 annually. In 1913 he bought the D. K. Springer home. He made extensive renovations and added a roomy one-story brick structure on the rear of the lot which he uses as a work shop. The sales and show room is one of the prettiest in the town. In 1909 Mr. Fegley was married to Esther Irene Benedict, of Syracuse, N. Y.

MARK D. HOLL

owner and proprietor of Holl's Steam Bakery. This baking business in Kutztown dates back quite a few years, but its location is still an enterprising establishment. The bakery was started by Charles Aner and was conducted in their order by Wm. Muth, C. J. Rhode, Lichtenwalner and Sacker, C. J. Rhode for 13 years, during which it was rebuilt, Daniel Kercher, Schoedler and Bros., at this time it was again rebuilt by C. J. Rhode who sold to Mark, Herbert and James Holl who conducted the business for two years. James then withdrew from the firm and engaged in a similar business at Fleetwood. In 1911, Herbert also withdrew and is now located in West Reading. Mark D. Holl, the sole owner, has now been in business two years and under his expert guidance, business has greatly increased. He has five hands employed and bakes at least 5000 loaves of bread weekly, besides many dozen buns and fancy cakes. Mr. Holl is a son of Benjamin and wife Mary A. Hain, and was born Nov. 15, 1876, at Wernersville. He attended the schools of Lower Heidelberg township and then learned the hat making trade with G. W. Alexander and Company, and was in their employment for eighteen years. He moved to Kutztown, August 22, 1910. He is a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Kutztown, Pa.; K. G. E., No. 487, West Reading, Pa.; Knights of Malta, No. 247, Reading, Pa.; P. O. S. of A., Reading, Pa.; F. O. E., No. 839, Kutztown, Pa., and Grand Fraternity, No. 70, Reading, Pa.

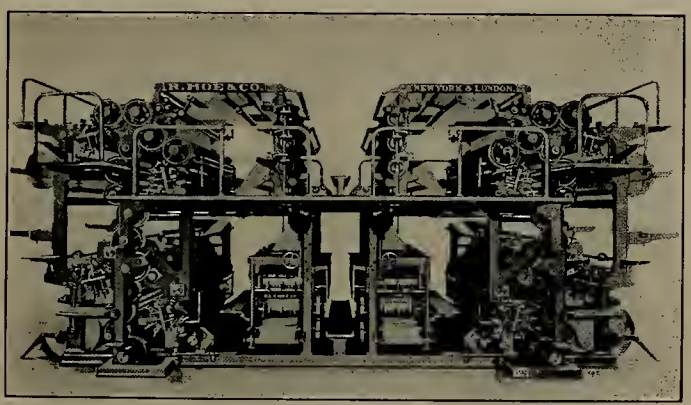
YOUNG BROS.

of Allentown, House of Betters Hats and Clothes; the store that Kutztown people made famous by their patronage.

The Hipple Co.
DECORATORS
Reading, Pa.

Hipple and Company, of Reading, the official decorators of the Kutztown Centennial Association. Mr. Hipple and an able corps of assistants, decorated the columns and arches and did all the illuminating seen on the streets of Kutztown during Centennial Week. Many of the business places and homes of the town were decorated by them. No job is too small or too big for Mr. Hipple—they go anywhere.

THE READING EAGLE'S BIG PERFECTING PRESS



The Reading Eagle was established by Jesse G. Hawley and William S. Ritter, the first issue appearing January 28, 1868. Jesse G. Hawley became the sole owner of the Daily Eagle in November, 1874. February 25, 1877, Mr. Hawley began publishing a Sunday edition of the Eagle, which has gained a large circulation. It was started as a folio, but it now comprises 22 or more pages. After the death of Mr. Hawley, April 19, 1903, the Reading Eagle Company was formed with Kate E. Hawley (widow of Jesse G. Hawley), President, and John W. Rauch, Secretary and Treasurer. The officers of the Reading Eagle Company now are: William Seyfert, President; Edwin A. Quier, Vice-President; John W. Rauch, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent. As evidence of the progress made by the Daily Eagle, it might be stated that in 1872 its circulation was 2505 copies a day, while the sworn circulation for the first five months of 1915 was 22,287 copies a day.

COMPLETE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

GEO. W. RAMER

A Specimen
of Mr. Ramer's Work

marble and granite works, located at the corner of Greenwich and Schley streets, Kutztown, is one of the borough's busiest industries. In 1907 he equipped his plant with all of the most modern appliances, which enables him to handle all orders promptly and satisfactorily. Mr. Ramer commenced business in 1905 at the present location, doing his work alone by hand for two years. Business increased continually until at the present time he employs eight mechanics.

Mr. Ramer was born January 23, 1879, a son of William and Susan (nee Smith) Ramer. In 1900 he was married to Laura Luckenbill. They have two children, William A., aged 15; Howard S., aged 3 years, and one daughter died in infancy.

KOCH BROTHERS, ALLENTOWN, PA.

THE BIG CLOTHING STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS. ESTABLISHED 1876

FEICK & CO.'S COAL, FEED, AND LUMBER YARDS

Flour, Feed, Coal and Lumber Station, Kutztown, Pa. The members of the company are W. W. Feick, who is the acting manager and J. K. Wertz. They started in business in April, 1912, purchasing the business conducted by John A. Schwoyer from the Roeller Estate. The farmers bring their grain here for cash or exchange. They enjoy a big coal and lumber trade and ship on the average 22,000 bushels of wheat and large quantities of rye, potatoes, corn, etc. W. W. Feick is a son of Harrison and wife, Mary Wagner, born at Shartlesville. He worked on the farm until he was 24 years old, and then went into the creamery business at Rehrersburg, Rothrocksville and Stony Point; in the feed and grain business at Bowers, and now in Kutztown. He was married to Elizabeth Wertz and their union was blessed with the following children: Willis, Rufus and Edna. J. K. Wertz is a brother-in-law to Mr. Feick and is a son of Wm. Wertz, of Strausstown.

DAVID A. ADAM, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

KUTZTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

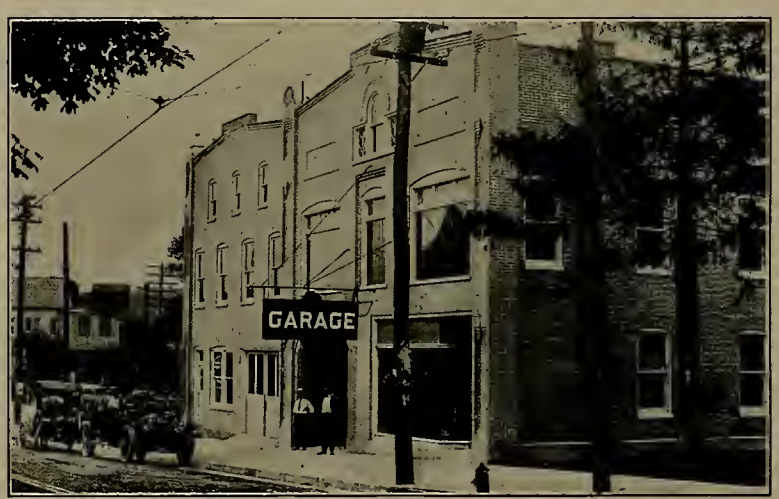
Mr. Adam has erected many substantial structures in and around Kutztown. He looks after details himself and has a number of efficient employees who assist him in his work. Small job and repair work receive the same attention as big orders Contractor Adam will be pleased to estimate on anything in the building line.

DAVID A. ADAM

A MODERN HOME

J. T. FRITCH'S NEW HOME

Kutztown, Pa., was born March 13, 1859. His parents were Allen W. Fritch and Mary A. (Jackson). Mr. Fritch learned the printers' trade with Isaac Christ; next engaged in cigar business as manufacturer and dealer, started in barber business with his brother at Keystone House (James Frey, Prop.); organized the first laundry in Kutztown at site where now Diesher's knitting mill is located. Solon Wanner and Mr. Fritch opened up the first job printing place, selling out to Al. Christ. He again engaged in the barber business, and in the meantime selling phonographs and framed pictures at the site which is now the business place of Harry Smith. He moved to the Black Horse Hotel in 1908 and remained there till May 10, 1915, and now is located opposite the Central House where he is engaged in the pop corn manufacturing business. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, Kutztown; K. G. E., No. 70, Kutztown; F. O. E., No. 839, Kutztown; Jr. O. U. A. M., and Loyal Order of Moose, No. 155, Reading. He was married to S. Ellen Schlegel and they have the following children: Gertrude, age 32; Allen H., aged 30; Neda, aged 28; Wayne, aged 25; Wirt, aged 21, and George, deceased, aged 5.



KUTZTOWN MOTOR CAR COMPANY'S GARAGE

The Kutztown Motor Car Company, composed of Dr. N. Z. Dunkelberger, president, and A. K. Lesher, secretary and general manager, began to do business in 1912. The garage is one of the most modern in Berks county.

B. &. J. SAYLOR

PENN SQUARE, READING, PA.

For nearly half the life of Kutztown the name "B. & J. Saylor" has stood for pure foods and for the highest value in food stuffs, consistent with quality and excellence.

For many years it has been the largest distributor of foods in the County and one of the big institutions of Berks, because the people have learned to know that if a thing is bought at Saylor's it is right in quality, right in price, and right and reliable in every way.

L. D. CLAUSS

of Allentown, in appreciation of business relations existing between citizens of Kutztown and L. D. Clauss, bottler of Birch Beer and Soft Drinks, 318-329 N. Franklin St., Allentown, Pa.

BONE, EAGLE & CO.

corner Eighth and Franklin streets, Reading, Pa.—This well known firm was organized in 1892 as a wholesale and jobbing confectionery house and consisted of George T. Bone, Leonard L. Eagle and Charles R. Eagle. In 1906 they erected the building which they now occupy, having found their former quarters inadequate. Some time later they began the manufacture of some lines of confectionery and have established quite an extensive trade, shipping part of their products to the different States.

The withdrawal of Leonard L. Eagle some years ago leaves the firm composed of George T. Bone and Charles R. Eagle, who are always pleased to meet their friends at the "corner," and whose motto is "Always Something New."

STICHTER HARDWARE COMPANY

505 to 509 Penn street, Reading, Pa.—Dealers in Hardware, Iron, and Steel.—Is known as the "Old White Store," established in 1798, and is the seventh oldest Hardware Store in the United States.

The original building was erected by Colonel Conrad Weiser in 1775, and was used as an Indian trading post for some years.

CHRONICLE AND NEWS

Allentown, Pa. Issued every day, except Sunday, by the Chronicle and News Publishing Company, successors to the estate of Robert Iredell, Jr. Rodney R. Iredell, president; Florence Iredell Berger, secretary and treasurer.

A newspaper that publishes all the news of Lehigh county and the latest telegraphic and State news daily. A paper that is read by many. The official Republican organ in the Lehigh Valley.

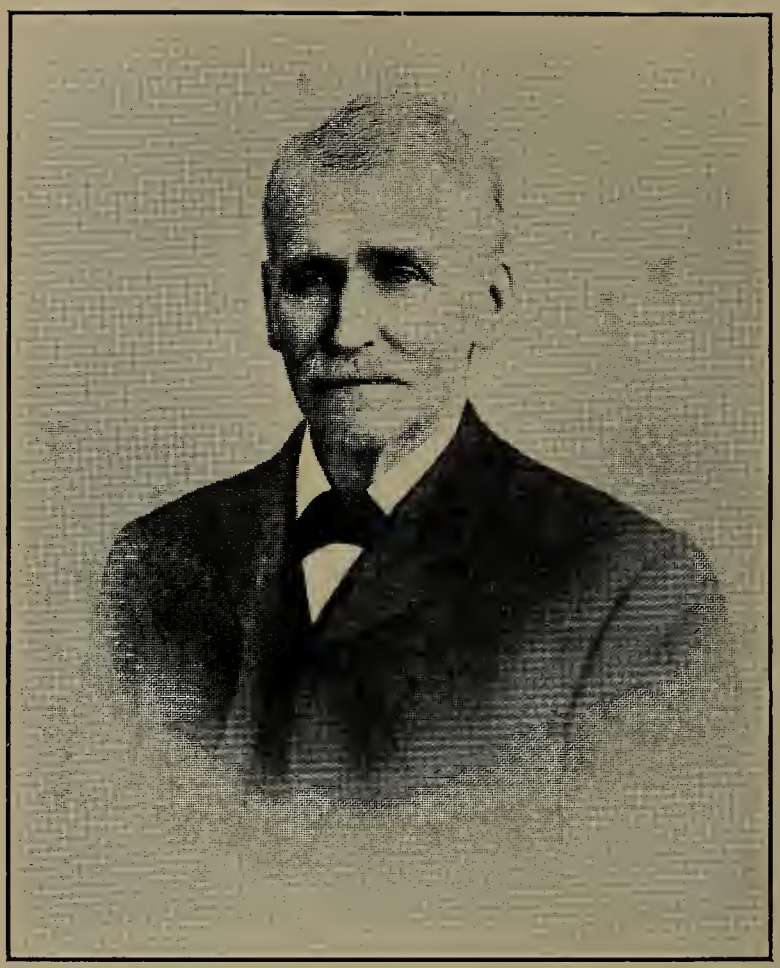
HERSH BROS.

Allentown, Pa. Congratulations on the one hundredth anniversary of Kutztown. Manufacturers of the Hersh, Lehigh, Black Diamond and Dewey Furnaces, Galvanized Iron, Copper Cornices, and Metal Trimmings, 829 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

THE KUTZTOWN PUBLISHING CO.

DESIGNERS AND PRODUCERS OF

FINE PRINTING : : : :



THE LATE DANIEL P. GRIM, Sr.

Formerly one of Kutztown's most esteemed citizens.

ANNALS OF KUTZTOWN, PA.

NOTE.—M. B. indicates items taken from the minute book of Kutztown Borough Council. W. D. indicates items taken from the diary of John G. Wink.

The Historical Committee hereby acknowledges gratefully the kindness of Mr. John D. Wink who allowed them access to the diary and other papers of his father.

1724—Dec. 1, one thousand acres patented by Peter Wentz. Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, James Logan, and Thomas Griffitts, commissioners to Peter Wentz, "Province of Pennsylvania and County of New Castle-Sussex on the Delaware."

172—Johannes and Elizabeth Siegfried came from Oley to Siegfrieds Dale. Third daughter, Mary Elizabeth, (married Johannes Rothermel, Windsor township) said to be first white child born in Maxatawny township.

1729—Nov. 17, Jacob Hottenstein bought 116 A. in Maxatawny from Caspar Wistar.

1729—Nov. 18, Nicholas Coots (Coutz, Cutz, Kutz) purchased 150 acres of land in Maxatawny township, Philadelphia county, for £52, 10 shillings.

1732—Jacob and Christina Kutz settled on what is now the "Stock Farm" near Kutztown.

1732 (?)—Maxatawny (and Richmond) settled.

1734—Maxatawny recommended a preaching point by the Rev. John Philip Boehm.

1736—Road laid out from "King's Highway" in Oley to Jacob Levan's mill in Maxatawny.

1736 (?)-1739 (?)—John Heinrich Goetchius, boy preacher, preaches at "Macedonia" (Maxatawny.)

1740—Feb. 7, Maxadawni [Maxatawny] elders [Daniel Levan and Peter Leibi] promise "four pounds of this country's currency" to the "annual salary of a Reformed minister." Large stone mansion of Levan erected near Eaglepoint.

1742—Maxatawny township erected. Organization of Moselem Church. Count Zinzendorf, Moravian Missionary, preaches at Levan's Mill near Eaglepoint.

1747—Sept. 24, Michael Schlatter visited "Mannatawny" [Maxatawny.]
Sept. 27, Michael Schlatter preached at "Manatawny" [Maxatawny].

1750—(?)—Philip Jacob Michael, begins to serve congregations in Maxatawny as Reformed pastor.

1752—Berks county erected.
March 11, passage of act creating the county out of Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Chester counties.

1752-1760—Jacob Levan, judge or justice of the county courts.

1753—Colony of Moravians from Bethlehem passed through Kutztown to North Carolina.

1753—Petition for opening of Easton Road.

1753—March 23, death of Jacob Hottenstein.

1755—Probable date of erection of old Maxatawny Reformed Church.

1755—Road from Easton to Reading surveyed by David Shultze.

1755—June 16, Jacob Wentz and wife, Elizabeth, conveyed 130 acres along Saucony to George Kutz—Jacob Wentz having inherited 550 acres from father, Peter Wentz.

1756—Rev. Dan'l Schumacher (Lutheran) preaches at Maxetanien.

1759—Reformed "Maxatawny" church secedes (?) under Rev. Michael, moves to Bowers and establishes "Maxatawny" church (now DeLong's).

1763—Death of "Judge" Jacob Levan.

1765—Opening of Kemp's Hotel—according to legend on present sign.

1767-1771—Sebastian Zimmerman was Justice of the County Courts.

1769—February 18, Authorization of running of lines between Lancaster, Cumberland, and Berks, W., and Northampton and Berks, E.

1771—Mrs. Elizabeth Drinker at Levan's.

1773—August 21, "W," Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Kitty and Miss Nancy Lawrence, and Mr. E. Lawrence, passed over Easton Road westward, journeying from Philadelphia to Philadelphia, in topless chairs, via Bethlehem, Nazareth, Easton, Allentown, Reading, and Lancaster.

1775—Jan. 23, Sebastian Levan sat as member of Provincial Committee for Pennsylvania.

1775—July, Capt. George Nagle's troops from Reading en route to Cambridge, Mass., passed through Kutztown.

1775—July 22, Capts. Hendricks and Chambers stopped at Swan Inn.

1775—July 23, Morgan's Virginia Rifles pass through town.

1776—February, British prisoners taken through to Reading.

1776-1784—Baltzer Geehr was Justice of the County Courts.

1777—Sept. 25 and 26, "Congress fleeing from Philadelphia to Lancaster and York by way of Bethlehem," passed through Kutztown over the Easton Road.

1777—Sept. 25, John Adams stopped at "A German tavern, [Levan's] about eighteen miles from Reading."

1777—Sept. —"Congress, fleeing from Philadelphia to Lancaster and York by way of Bethlehem" must have passed through Kutztown over the Easton Road.

1779—Kutztown laid out by George Kutz.

1782—Baltzer Geehr a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly.

1783—Dr. Johann David Schoepf, author of "Travels in the Confederation" passes through Kutztown.

1788—Levan's Inn becomes (George) Kemp's Hotel.

1789—Berks county divided into five election districts—the second district known as the Kutztown District, comprising Kutztown, Greenwich (separated 1799), Hereford (separated 1811), Rockland (separated

1816), Longswamp (separated 1817), Richmond (separated 1823), and Maxatawny (separated 1841). Polling place at public house of Philip Gehr.

1790—Old log St. John's Union Church erected.

1792—Helfrich's report on Kutztown and De-Long's in Maxatawny.

1797—July 19, William Henry, John Heckewelder, John Rothrock, and Christian Clewell, Moravians, pass through Kutztown, returning from Gnadenhutten, Ohio.

1798—Oct. vote of Kutztown district for Congressman: Joseph Heister, 555; Daniel Clymer, 30.

1799—Capt. Montgomery's company of light dragoons from Lancaster pass through Kutztown to scene of Fries' rebellion.

1800—Stone house, Baldy's Lane and Main street, built by Adam Kutz. Population 203.

1800—George Kemp commissioned Justice of the Peace by Governor Thomas McKean, holding office 34 years.

1802—Vote of Kutztown District for Governor: Thomas McKean, Dem., 459; James Ross, Fed., 34.

1804—Erection of parochial school begun.

1805—July 1, post office established, third in Berks county, Reading, and Hamburg, being first and second. No other post office in this section till Grimville, Jan. 14, 1830.

1805—Vote of Kutztown District for Governor: Thomas McKean, Ind. Dem., 375; Simon Snyder, Dem., 234.

1808—Vote of Kutztown District for Governor: Simon Snyder, Dem., 356; John Spayd, Ind., 287; James Ross, Fed., 66.

1814—Dr. Ephraim Becker died.

1814—Vote of Kutztown District for Governor: Simon Sndyer, Dem., 169; Isaac Wayne, Fed., 246.

1815—Mar. 1, Kutztown erected into a borough.

1815—May 20, it is "ordained that from and after ten days after the promulgation of this ordinance that no swine be suffered to run at large under the penalty of forfeiting for the use of the borough one half of the value of such swine.—M. B.

1816—April 26. Fire ladders secured by Mr. Henninger are ordered to be taken by the Supervisor to Jacob Balty's to be shod. A cover is ordered to be erected at the house of Mr. Henninger to protect the ladders from the weather.—M. B.

1816, 1822-24, 1827—David Hottenstein member of Legislature.

1816, 1822-27, 1827—David Hottenstein member of Legislature.

1817—February 14, Town meeting at the house of Jacob Levan.

1817—Vote of Kutztown District for Governor: Wm. Findlay, Dem., 296; Joseph Heister, Fed., 202.

1818—Dr. Christian Ludwig Schemm began practice in Kutztown.

1820—Nov. 10, Heister festival at Kutztown. Twenty-five toasts were offered and drunk at a large meeting.

1820—Vote of the Kutztown District for Governor: William Findlay, Dem., 283; Joseph Heister, Fed., 223.

1823—April 18, Amongst the officers elected by Council was that of "Corder of Firewood," which was filled by John Behr.—M. B.

1823—Vote of Kutztown District for Governor: J. A. Schultze, Dem., 184; Andrew Gregg, Fed., 154.

1824-1841—Efforts to make Kutztown the county seat of "Penn county."

1824—July 23, An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to promote the peace and good order of the borough of Kutztown," was reported and passed.—M. B.

1826—Sunday School established in St. John's Union Church.

1827—April 17, Clerk is directed to draw up an ordinance to prohibit the exhibition of any shows within the limits of the Borough of Kutztown under the penalty of $2.00.—M. B.

1828—July 24, Above ordinance was repealed.—M. B.

1828—April 12, Sermon by Bishop John Seybert, German Methodist, at the house of Peter Neff, now owned by Charles Kutz, opposite the Keystone Shoe Manufacturing Company.

1828—Vote of Kutztown for President: Andrew Jackson, Dem., 230; John J. Adams, Nat. Rep., 23.

1829—Vote of Kutztown District for Governor: George Wolf, Dem., 217; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 109.

1830—First fire engine purchased.

1831—May 3, Complaint to Council is made that the street in upper part of the borough is infected by a set of unruly boys to the great annoyance of passengers. High Constable's attention is directed to the matter—M. B.

1832—Vote of Kutztown for President: Andrew Jackson, Dem., 271; William Wirt, Nat. Rep., 15.

1832—Vote of Kutztown District for Governor: George Wolf, Dem., 187; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 146.

1833—June 12, First number of "The Neutralist" appeared.

1834—April 28, An ordinance was reported entitled "An ordinance to regulate the exhibition of shows, theatrical representations, etc., within the limits of the borough of Kutztown and passed."—M. B.

1834—Nov. 20, A petition was presented from the Theatrical Society of the borough of Kutztown praying to be exempted from the penalty upon the exhibition of shows, theatrical exhibitions, etc. The prayer was granted.—M. B.

1835—Franklin Academy opened in Benner house.

1835—Vote of Kutztown District for Governor: H. A. Muhlenberg, Dem., 220; George Wolf, Ind. Dem., 100; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 120.

1836—Sept. 1, Franklin Academy transferred to new building.

1836—October, Visit of Governor Joseph Ritner; Secretary of State Thomas H. Burrowes; Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, and General William Henry Harrison, candidate for presidency of the United States.

1836—Vote of Kutztown for President: Martin VanBuren, Dem., 252; W. H. Harrison, Whig, 95.

1837—Feb. 1, Coach, operated by the Reading and Easton Line, (David Fister, Jacob Graff, and Charles Seagreaves, proprietors) began daily, except Sundays, runs. Establishment of stage line from Kutztown to Norristown, via Boyertown.

1837—Feb. 25, Mass meeting at David Fister's Hotel in interests of Hamburg-Kutztown-Allentown railroad.

1837—Carriage factory established by R. Miller.

1837-39; 1848; 1849; 1851—Samuel Fegely member of Legislature.

1838—Public Free School System adopted by Kutztown.

1838—Franklin Academy incorporated.

1838—Vote of Kutztown District for Governor: David R. Porter, Dem., 282; Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason, 156.

1839—April 19, High Constable John Miller appeared before Council and stated that he could not employ any person to superintend the Borough Election unless he promised to pay each fifty cents. Council agreed to pay the amount.—M. B.

1839—Visit of Martin Van Buren.

1840—Second fire engine purchased. Population 693.

1840—Visit of the "Buckeye Blacksmith."

1840—Jan. 11, It was ordered to allow those who are able to earn a full day's wages 65 cents and boys 50 cents. The supervisor was to have $1.00, hauling with two horses and one hand $2, hauling with three horses and one hand, $2.50, and hauling with four horses and one hand $3.00.—M. B.

1840—Mar. 2, Jonathan Grim appeared before the Council and wished the Town Council to dispose of the fire engine and the money received to be given towards purchasing a new engine. It was unanimously agreed to sell the engine.—M. B.

1840—Sept. 3, "On motion it was unanimously agreed that Daniel Herzog shall have privilege to exhibit his flying horses 48 hours commencing tomorrow evening. Mr. Herzog being a man with no legs, it was so agreed."—M. B.

1840—Sept. 25, John Houk and Jonathan S. Grim reported that they had purchased a new fire engine for Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars. A committee consisting of Bieber, Bachman and DeTurk was appointed to find a suitable place for the new engine and report the following evening. The committee reported the most suitable place for the engine house is where it now stands, it to be so altered as to suit the new engine. This was agreed to.—M. B.

1840—Vote of Kutztown for President: Martin Van Buren, Dem., 331; William H. Harrison, Whig, 134.

1841—Feb. 13, A motion was agreed to that the American Fire Company shall ascertain how much a fire bell will cost for the purpose of erecting the same on the engine house to give alarm in case of fire.

1841—Feb. 24, Reported that a letter was received with reference to the fire bell. It was agreed to order an iron bell of 75 pounds at Reading the cost of which is to be paid by the borough.—M. B.

1841—June 1, Initial issue of "Geist der Zeit" by Hawrecht and Wink.

1841-46—Samuel Fegely member of State Senate.

1841—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: David R. Porter, Dem., 110; John Banks, Whig, 35.

1842—Feb. 9, It was ordered by Council that all ordinances and accounts which may hereafter be passed shall be published in the German paper, "Geist der Zeit" of this borough for which it was agreed to pay $4.00 per year for such publication.—M. B.

1842—October, Institution of Brotherly Love Lodge, No. 77, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. (Discontinued January 1879).

1844—Fire Asociation, "American Fire Company," incorporated, April 2.

1844—Vote of Kutztown for President: Jas. K. Polk, Dem., 135; Henry Clay, Whig, 36.

1844—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: F. R. Shunk, Dem., 96; Jos. Markle, Whig, 28.

1844—Alfred J. Herman member of Legislature.

1845—Black Horse Hotel built by Jacob Fisher.

1847—Select Academy opened by Prof. G. Denig Wolff, of Norristown, Pa.

1848—June 26, President Van Buren paid a visit to our town.—W. D.

1848—Sept. 7, Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania was in town.—W. D.

1848—Feb. 16, Daniel Graef, Mexican soldier, died in City of Mexico.—W. D.

1848—Feb. 20, Peter Kutz, last of Revolutionary soldiers from town, died.—W. D.

1848—July 31, Lewis Brown and William Marx, the only surviving volunteers from Kutztown in the Mexican War, returned home and were received with much pomp and rejoicing.—W. D.

1848—Vote of Kutztown for President: Lewis Cass, 103; Zachary Taylor, 38.

1848—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: M. Longstreth, Dem., 98; W. F. Johnson, Whig, 38.

1849—June 24, Old church struck by lightning and steeple shattered.—W. D.

1850—Emmanuel Evangelical Association Church erected. Population, 640.

1851—Kutztown Iron Foundry and Machine Shop established by Elias Jackson and Daniel B. Kutz.

1851—Sunday School of Grace Evangelical Association started.

1851—William Heidenreich elected Associate Judge.

1851—Aug. 23, Col. Wm. Bigler, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, was in Kutztown and made a short address.—W. D.

1851—Wed. Oct. 15, News today is that Col. Bigler is elected Governor by a large majority. At 8 o'clock, evening, the Whigs are going up Salt River in procession.—W. D.

1851—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: Wm. Bigler, Dem., 119; W. F. Johnson, Whig, 42.

1852—Public School system accepted by Maxatawny.

1852—Vote of Kutztown for President: Franklin Pierce, Dem., 115; Winfield Scott, Whig, 45.

1854—April 6, Indians, Osceola, the great Indian chief, and wife, were in town.—W. D.

1854—Allentown Railroad Company incorporated.

1854—June 30, Appeared the first number *Der Hirt*, a religious-secular newspaper, edited by Rev. J. S. Herman and printed in Kutztown. It had a circulation of twenty-two hundred. The last issue bears the date, June 20, 1856.

1854—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: Wm. Bigler, Dem., 89; Jas. Pollock, Whig, 63.

1856—Vote of Kutztown for President: James Buchanan, Dem., 129; Millard Fillmore, American, 48.

1857—June, Construction of East Pennsylvania Railroad begun.

1857—First lock-up built by Nathan Levan.

1857—Organization of Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Berks and Lehigh counties.

1857—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: W. F. Facker, Dem., 136; David Wilmot, Free Soil, 43.

1858—July 26, Jacob Graeff, Esq., a well known and highly esteemed citizen and formerly a Representative of Berks county in the State Legislature, died in Kutztown, aged 71 years, 10 months and 14 days.—W. D.

1859—May 11, Last spike driven on East Pennsylvania Railroad.

1859—August 18, Big fire in Kutztown when the house of John Fister and Jacob Esser's house and barn, and S. Heckman's barn were consumed.—W. D.

1859—The Geist der Zeit states that Messrs. J. G., and V. A., D. A. and G. Wink have in contemplation the laying out of a public cemetery near that borough. The ground selected for the purpose adjoins the old burial ground and is one of the most eligible situations in the neighborhood. The ground was sold to the Hope Cemetery Association by the Messrs. Wink.—W. D.

1860—Nov. 15, Opening of Fairview Seminary by Prof. H. R. Nicks.

1860—Vote of Kutztown for President: J. C. Breckenridge, Fusion Dem., 107; Abraham Lincoln, Rep., 80; Stephen A. Douglass, Dem., 6; John Bell, American, 3.

1860—Vote of Kutztown for Governor. H. D. Foster, Dem., 116; Andrew G. Curtin, Rep., 81.

1861—June 15 and 16, Fairview Cemetery consecrated.

1861—Sept. 17, Hope Cemetery incorporated. (Consecrated June 22, 1862).

1862—Sunday, June 22, the dedication of Hope Cemetery took place. Rev. Mr. Meise preached in the forenoon and Rev. Mr. Krat in the afternoon. Rev. Hinterleiter read the dedication service.—W. D.

1862—Jan. —First interment in Hope Cemetery. (John D. Bieber, died Dec. 30, 1861).

1862—Erection of second public school building, White Oak street.

1863—Dramatic Club organized.

1863—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: G. W. Wooddward, Dem., 111; A. G. Curtin, Rep., 64.

1863—Kutztown Academy opened in public school building.

1864—Vote of Kutztown for President: George B. McClellan, Dem., 111; Abraham Lincoln, Rep., 51.

1864—Sept. —Opening of Maxatawny Seminary. (Kutztown Academy with changed name removed to site of Keystone State Normal School).

1864—Feb. 13, The citizens of this enterprising borough without making any fuss about it, sent sixteen volunteers to town last Saturday, who were duly accepted and placed to the credit of the town thus escaping the draft. The recruits were paid a bounty of $350.00 each, which was raised by a loan of $5,000 on the credit of the borough, authorized by resolution of the Town Council, passed 5th inst. The names of the Kutztown volunteers are: James Sander, Jonathan Sander, James Glasser, Isaac Bobst, Frank Brenciser, James Angstadt, John Gross, Thomas Glenny, George Sander, Thomas Bower, D. A. Geiger, John Jackson, Daniel Dixon, William B. Leiser, Daniel Reed and David Schneider.—Reading Newspaper.

1865—Sept. 17, Laying of cornerstone of Keystone State Normal School.

1865—Sept. 13, Acceptance of Maxatawny Seminary as Normal School for Third District. Sept. 15, dedication of the Normal.

1866—Aug. 18, John L. Fisher died, aged 77 years, 1 month and 22 days.—W. D.

1866—David Kutz elected Associate Judge.

1865—November 29, Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, F. and A. M., constituted.

1866—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: Heister Clymer, Dem., 120; John W. Geary, Rep., 62.

1867—Nov. 24, David Levan died aged 56 years, 8 months and 20 days.—W. D.

1868—Oct. 13, Capt. Alvin Dewey died here today aged 66 years, 7 months and 11 days. He was a native of Connecticut.—W. D.

1868—Vote of Kutztown for President: Hor. Seymour, Dem., 121; U. S. Grant, Rep., 50.

1869—First grain warehouse erected by Gonser and Heffner.

1869—June 9, Work on Kutztown Branch R. R. begun.

1869—Nov. 12, Dr. Chas. H. Wanner died, aged 42 years, 2 months and 9 days.—W. D.

1869—Kutztown Savings Bank established.

1869—Nov. 29, Meeting of Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., in Kutztown and institution of Huguenot Lodge, No. 377, Ancient York Masons.

1869—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: Asa Packer, Dem., 130; John W. Geary, Rep., 45.

1870—Jan. 10, Initial trip of railroad passenger train to Topton.

1870—Feb. 3, Issue of first number of "The Kutztown Journal."

1870—May 20, Founding of the "Harugari," "Silver Spring Tannery" established by J. D. Sharadin.

1870—Population, 945.

1870—July 22, David Kutz, of Maxatawny died, aged 75 years.—W. D.

1870—Peabody Savings Bank organized.

Organization of the American Mechanics, Junior.

Kutztown Foundry burned.

1870-72—Hiram H. Schwartz member of Legislature.

1871—May 17, Reformed Sunday School (now St. Paul's) organized.

1871—Oct. 7, Uncle David Fister died, aged 69 years. He was chief burgess of the borough at the time of his demise and for some years past.—W. D.

1871—National Bank of Kutztown chartered.
Engine house erected by borough.

1872—May 27, Capt. Daniel Bieber died, aged 76 years.—W. D.

1872—Organization of Knights of Pythias.
Oct. 1872, Horace Greeley visits Kutztown.

1872—Oct. 2, Hon. Horace Greeley delivered an address at the agricultural fair.—W. D.

1872—Vote of Kutztown for President: Horace Greeley, Dem., 121; U. S. Grant, Rep., 50.

1872—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: C. R. Buckabew, Dem., 155; J. F. Hartranft, Rep., 59.

1873—February 10, Telegraph service established in the building now occupied by A. S. Christ's stationery store. Calvin Fister was the first operator.
Machine shop erected (near Saucony) by Isaac Wentzel and Sons.

1873—July 2, Ground broken for erection of Kutztown Furnace.

1873—Organization of "Daughters of Liberty" (disbanded 1876).
(Free) Organization of Maxatawny Grange No. 14.

1874—May, 16, Initial issue of "The American Weekly Patriot."
Organization of Maxatawny Grange No. 14.

1874—Aug. 2, Cornerstone of Trinity Lutheran chapel laid. Dec. 25, dedication.
Visit of Senator Alexander Ramsey.

1875—Kutztown Furnace erected.

1875—Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Chapel dedicated.
Organization of the Berks County Poultry Association.

1875—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: C. L. Pershing, Dem., 186; J. F. Hartranft, Rep., 65.

1875—Saturday, April 3, George Humbert died, aged 70 years, 11 months and 61 days.—W. D.

1875—Wednesday, June 9th, Lewis K. Hottenstein died, aged 59 years.—W. D.

1875—Sunday, Sept. 26, Funeral of John Miller, of Kutztown, was held. Deceased was 81 years old.—W. D.

1875—Thursday, Oct. 7th, Judge Humphrey and Governor Hartranft were in town.—W. D.

1875—Wednesday, Dec. 1, Daniel Kutz died, aged 92 years, 7 months and 12 days.—W. D.

1876—The church of the old Union congregation, Kutztown, was razed.—W. D.

1876—Sunday, June 4th, The cornerstone of St. John's Union Church, Kutztown, was laid.—W. D.

1876—Sunday, July 22, Dr. Chas. A. Gerasch died aged 77 years, 9 months and 5 days.—W. D.

1876—September 2, Judge Isaac Story, of Mass., was a visitor in Kutztown—W. D.

1876—Tuesday, Nov. 28, Funeral of Jacob Hottenstein was held. Deceased was aged 89 years, 1 month and 5 days.—W. D.

1876—October 7th, Ex-Governor Alexander, Ramsey, of Minnesota, who taught school in Kutztown from 1835 to 1857, was a visitor here.—W. D.

1876—June 4, Laying of cornerstone of new St. John's Union Church.
July 4, Erection of "Centennial Monument."
July 22, Death of Dr. Charles A. Gerasch.

1876—Celebration of the "Centennial" of American Independence.
Erection of "Centennial Monument" on campus of Normal School.

1876—Vote of Kutztown for President: S. J. Tilden, Dem., 207; R. B. Hayes, Rep., 58

1877—October 28, St. John's Union Church dedicated.

1878—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: Andrew H. Dill, Dem., 185; Henry M. Hoyt, Rep., 68.

1879—Feb. 6, David Hottenstein, son of Jacob, died, aged 71 years.—W. D.

1879—March 2, Wm. Xander, of Indiana, who came to visit his native place died today.—W. D.

1880—March 25, Uncle Isaac Graeff, of town, was buried today, aged 83 years.—W. D.

1880—July 9, Jacob Sunday died last night after a long and painful illness, aged 72 years, 7 months and 13 days.—W. D.

1880—July 12, Capt. Jacob Humbert died aged 86 years.—W. D.

1879—August 18, Daniel Rose Levan died suddenly aged 64 years.—W. D.

1880—Sept. 22, David Sheradin died almost suddenly this morning, aged 73 years, 22 days.—W. D.

1880—Population, 1,198.

1880—Vote of Kutztown for President: W. S. Hancock, Dem., 212; J. A. Garfield, Rep., 80.

1881—March 30, Jonathan Bieber, farmer, died, aged 56 years, 3 months and 25 days.—W. D.

1881—October 21, Wm. B. Wanner died aged 64 years.—W. D.

1881—Kutztown Creamery Association organized

1882—Jan. 20, Wm. Hottenstein, Esq., of Maxatawny, died at the great age of 91 years and 12 days.—W. D.

1882—August 28, Gen. Beaver, Republican candidate for governor, was in town.—W. D.

1882—Eck's Hosiery Factory established.

1882—Vote of Kutztown for Governor: R. E. Pattison, Dem., 204; Jas. S. Beaver, Rep., 74; John Stewart, Ind., 2.

1883—Kutztown Shoe Factory established.

1883—July 17, One of the boilers of the Kutztown Furnace exploded this morning at 4 o'clock, killing a young man of 20 years of age, named Frank Waltman, and injuring a number of other employees, several fatally, besides damaging the furnace many thousand dollars.—W. D.

1883—August 14, Solomon Leibensperger, aged 92 years and 7 months, died this morning.—W. D.

1883—Sept. 18, Col. Daniel B. Kutz died, aged 79 years, 4 months and 2 days. Col. Kutz was for 30 years a member of the firm of Heidenreich and Kutz, merchants.—W. D.

1883—October 25, Daniel Q. Hottenstein died, aged 31 years and 2 days. Five ministers officiated at the funeral.—W. D.

1883—December 27, Jonathan Glasser died, aged 91 years.—W. D.

1884—Hiram H. Schwartz elected Judge of Orphans' Court.

1884—Cleveland Festival, Nov. 21: 1200 pound ox roast; grand parade, 300 men on horseback from various points; grand feast; erection of 160 ft. Liberty pole.

1884—March 26, Joshua Bieber died this evening, aged 67 years, 7 months and 25 days.—W. D.

1884—April 3, Nathan Zimmerman, of our town died suddenly today while planting corn, aged 67 years and 2 days.—W. D.

1884—July 1, John Kutz, son of Samuel, died, aged 63 years.—W. D.

1884—Aug. 19, Samuel Angstadt died, aged 38 years.—W. D.

1884—Oct. 2, Ulrich Miller died, aged 65 years.—W. D.

1885—March 12, Israel Benner died, aged 73 years, 5 months and 16 days.—W. D.

1885—Two-story brick church of the Evangelical Association erected.

1885—May 31, Attended the laying of the cornerstone of the Evangelical Church. I was present at the laying of the first one in 1850.—W. D.

1886—January 14, Adonai Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, instituted.

1887—Jan. 20, Daniel Graeff, a veteran of the late war with England, 1812, died in the 94th year of his age.—W. D.

1887—April 13, St. Paul's Reformed Church dedicated.

1888—Feb. 9, A terrible calamity befell our town last night. A fire broke out in the house occupied by Daniel Hopp, on Greenwich street and Mr. Hopo and both his children, (boy and girl) were burned to a crisp, besides the three adjoining houses with most of their contents.—W. D.

1888—Feb. 10, Daniel Zimmerman, proprietor of Black Horse Hotel, died from the effects of a fall, aged 69 years, 5 months and 21 days.—W. D.

1889—Jan. 7, Rev. J. Sassaman Herman died this morning aged 70 years.—W. D.

1889—March 8, Abraham Long died aged 79 years.—W. D.

1889—June 24, The Railroad Hotel in Kutztown and three adjoining frame houses were destroyed by fire this forenoon.—W. D.

1889—July 30, George J. Kutz died this evening aged 65 years, 1 month and 28 days. George was a noble hearted man.—W. D.

1889—Aug. 8, William H. Heffner buried today, aged 38 years.—W. D.

1889—Fall, New Kutztown Dramatic Club organized.

1890—Feb. 27, Dr. Cyrus Wanner died, aged 35 years.

1890—May 29, Egedius Butz died aged 84 years, 7 months and 28 days. (Mr. Butz was a good man and a christian.)—W. D.

1890—June 1, "Daddy" Jacob Fisher died at the great age of 99 years, 2 months and 16 days.—W. D.

1890—Population, 1,595.

1899—Erection of Music Hall.

1892—Erection of new eight-room public school, tuted. (Worshipd for a time in Music

1892—Grace United Evangelical Church constituted. (Worshipped for a time in Music Hall).

1892—Aug. 25, Hon. Hiram H. Schwartz, our Orphans' Court Judge, died, aged 61 years. He was a good, honest man as judge.—W. D.

1892—Sept. 17, Perry Levan died aged 78 years, 11 months and 11 days.—W. D.

1893—Feb. 2, Governor R. E. Pattison is in town. He was given a pleasant reception by the citizens. He made an address at the Farmers' Institute in the afternoon.—W. D.

1893—Dec. 16, Samuel Snyder died aged 76 years, 8 months and 16 days.—W. D.

1893—Kutztown Board of Health established.

1894—July 21, Professor Jarius G. Neff died, aged 48 years, 10 months and 9 days.—W. D.

1894—Trinity Lutheran Church erected.

1894—Sept. 20, Governor Robert E. Pattison arrived at 11 a. m. and was heartily received. He made an address on the fair grounds to 4000 people in the afternoon.—W. D.

1894, Dec. 22, John Kemp died, aged 85 years, 11 months and 21 days, many years proprietor of Kemp's Hotel and was also Squire.—W. D.

1894—Dec. 22, Richard Y. Miller died, aged 76 years.—W. D.

1895—February 2, Charles A. Gerasch Council, 1004, Jr. O. U. A. M., organized.

1895—August 26, Death of Rev. John H. Leinbach.

1895—Sept. 15, Augustus Sprenger died, aged 79 years, 7 months and 21 days.

1896—May 21, John Humbert died aged 64 years.

1896—July 25, Dewalt F. Bieber died aged 43 years, 3 months and 8 days.

1897, November 10th, Rev. Isaac Roeller, for many years a prominent Lutheran minister of Kutztown, died aged 90 years, 6 months and 15 days.

1899—J. Daniel Wanner died aged 89.—W. D.

1900—May 29, Purity Temple, 124, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, organized.

1900—Population, 1,328.

1900—December, Through trolley service was inaugurated between Kutztown and Allentown. Previous to that time the service extended to Maxatawny only. Samuel M. Smith, of Kutztown, was the first passenger to be taken through to Lehigh county's capital.

1900—January 1st, Rev. B. E. Kramlich, Lutheran pastor of Kutztown, died at Fleetwood, aged 68 years. A striking coincidence of his death was that the evening before he died he preached a sermon on the text, "It is the Last Time," St. John, Second Chapter and 18th verse.

1901—September 23, Dr. S. L. Harkey, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, died aged 74 years, 5 months and 20 days.

1901—September 24, Dr. J. S. Trexler, one of Kutztown's most prominent doctors, died.

1901—Oct. 16, Lewis Fisher died, aged 70 years, 11 months and 7 days.

1901—Dec. 23, Death of John G. Wink.

1903—July 3, Wm. G. Hinterleiter died, aged 59 years, 2 months and 22 days.

1903—Sept. 12, Philip Wenz died, aged 75 years, 11 months and 1 day.

1904—Aug. 22, David H. Hottenstein died aged 90 years, 10 months and 12 days.

1904—August 30, Kutztown Aerie, 839, Fraternal Order of Eagles, instituted.

1905—Kutztown Fair Association chartered.

1907—Dec. 1, Frederick Zehm died aged 79 years, 9 months and 29 days.

1907—Dec. 3, Nathan Levan died aged 79 years.

1907—Erection of Kutztown Auditorium.

1908—New Board of Health appointed.

1909, June 25, James S. Heffner died, aged 66 years.

1910—March 11, Nathan Kemp died, aged 83 years.

1910—Sept. 13, Walter B. Bieber died, aged 65 years.

1910—December 23, David Saul died, aged 77 years, 10 months and 7 days.

1910—Census revealed the fact that Kutztown was the richest borough in Berks county.

1913—Sept. 3, James H. Marx died, aged 67 years, 8 months and 25 days.

1913—July 1, Formation of Kutztown Publishing Company.

1914—Aug. 26, Death of Dr. Edward Hottenstein.

1914—December 19th, The Berks County Court confirmed the findings and recommendations of the Jury of Viewers in the matter of the division of Kutztown into two wards with Main street as the dividing line.

1914—July 10, Death of William S. Kutz.

1915—January 15, Death of Rev. J. J. Cressman.

1915—April 22, Death of Col. F. D. Fister, at St. Paul, Minn.

1915—July 1, Population about 2,500. In 1900 when the last census was taken we had 2,360 inhabitants, but since then there has been a substantial increase.

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